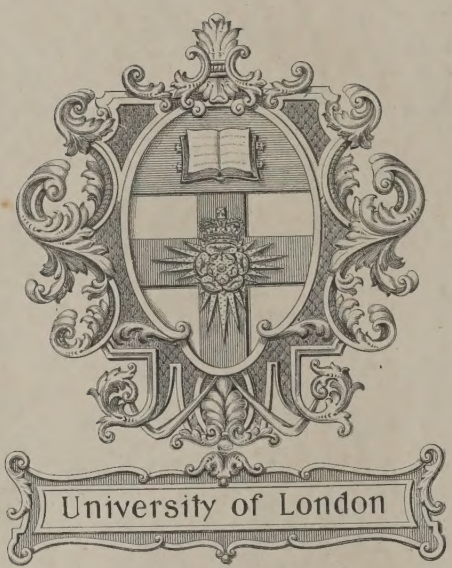
University of London

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

TEN VOLUMES.

—*(7.)*—

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;
SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XII.

1867-8.

REPORTS

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TEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL:

227. FIRST REPORT from the Select Committee on the METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL; with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

261. SECOND REPORT; with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE - - 353

303. THIRD REPORT; together with the PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE, MINUTES of EVIDENCE, and APPENDIX - - 479

303-I. INDEX to REPORTS - - - - - - - - 599

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES:

401. REPORT from the Select Committee on SPECIAL and COMMON JURIES; with the PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE, MINUTES of EVIDENCE, and APPENDIX - - - - - - 677

401-I. INDEX to Ditto - - - - - - - - - - 759

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1857-8.

TEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—THE Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° of the Part of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL:

857. FIRST REPORT from the Select Committee on the METROPOLITAN Foreign Cattle Market Bill; with the MINUTES of Evidence - - -

FIRST

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1868.

227.

Thursday, 13*th February* 1868.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL

Read a Second time, and committed to a Select Committee of Ten Members, Five to be nominated by The House, and Five by the Committee of Selection.

Monday, 17*th February* 1868.

Committee nominated of—

Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Goschen.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, THAT five be the quorum of the Committee.

Tuesday, 18*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT all Petitions presented during the present Session relating to the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill, and that such of the Petitioners as pray to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, or Agents, be heard upon the allegations in their Petitions if they think fit, and Counsel heard in favour of the Bill.

Thursday, 20*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Twelve Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Locke and Mr. Corrance be added to the Committee.

Monday, 24*th February* 1868.

Members added by the Committee of Selection—

Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Butler-Johnstone.	Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick.)
Mr. Lowther (York).	

Friday, 28*th February* 1868.

Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick) discharged; and Sir Andrew Agnew added by the Committee of Selection.

Friday, 6*th March* 1868.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone discharged; and Sir Matthew Ridley added by the Committee of Selection.

Tuesday, 10*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Fourteen Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Moffatt, be added to the Committee.

Friday, 13*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the parties appearing before the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have leave to print the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee day by day, from the Committee Clerk's copy, if they think fit.

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

FIRST REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL was referred, have taken Evidence on the said Bill, and have agreed to Report the same to The House.

24 *April* 1868.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Friday, 20*th March* 1868.

	PAGE
Mr. Robert Kilby	5
Mr. John Clayden	11
Mr. George Dickson	32

Tuesday, 24*th March* 1868.

Mr. Albert Pell	45
Mr. George Eve	54
Mr. Thomas Harrison	61
His Grace the Duke of Richmond	66
Mr. Thomas Duckham	77
Mr. Henry Neild	79

Wednesday, 25*th March* 1868.

Mr. Anthony George Robinson	85
Mr. James Odams	104

Friday, 27*th March* 1868.

Sir James Elphinstone, Bart.	119
Mr. William Syme	137
Professor Strangeways	142

Tuesday, 31*st March* 1868.

Mr. Thomas Kittle	153
Mr. William Symonds	155
Mr. James Fagg	160
Mr. Henry Lintott	160
Mr. John Steadwell	166
Mr. George Blackman	169
Mr. Richard Walsh	173

Wednesday, 1*st April* 1868.

Mr. James Brewster	181
Mr. William Lancaster	199

Friday, 3*rd April* 1868.

Mr. William Archer	216
Mr. Hermann Gebhardt	227

Tuesday, 21*st April* 1868.

Mr. Hermann Gebhardt	249
Mr. Thomas Woodley	267

Wednesday, 22*nd April* 1868.

Mr. Benjamin Bloomfield Baker	285
Mr. John Honck	297
Mr. William George Guerrier	305

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

Mr. William Peter Nicholls	314
Mr. Henry Priestman	329
Mr. Thomas Wells	339
Mr. Henry Thomas James	341

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Wednesday, 18*th March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU IN THE CHAIR.

18 March 1868.

Mr. *Merewether*, Mr. *Denison*, Mr. *Reilly*, and Mr. *Wrenfordsley* appeared as Counsel for the Promoters of the Bill.

Messrs. *Dyson & Co.* appeared as Agents.

The following Petitions against the Bill were read:

The Petition of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Mr. *Rodwell* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Mr. *Parkes* appeared as Agent.

The Petition of James Hartley & Co.

Messrs. *Baxter, Rose & Norton* appeared as Agents for the Petitioners.

The Petition of the London and South Western Railway Company.

Mr. *Hope Scott* and Mr. *Haly* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Bircham & Co.* appeared as Agents.

The Petition of the Home Cattle Defence Association.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Conservators of the River Thames.

Messrs. *Wyatt & Metcalfe* appeared as Agents for the Petitioners.

18 March 1868.

The Petition of Charles Roper and others, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* and the Honourable *E. Ashley* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Sherwood & Co.* appeared as Agents.

The Petition of Tadcaster, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of York, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Highworth Cattle Assurance Association, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Corporation of London in support of Clauses proposed to be inserted.

Mr. *Davison* and Mr. *Sharpe* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Mr. *Corrie* appeared as Agent.

The Petition of the Southampton Dock Company.

Mr. *Hope Scott* and Mr. *Haly* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Mr. *Sharpe* appeared as Agent.

The Petition of the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company.

Mr. *Haly* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Wyatt* and *Metcalfe* appeared as Agents.

The Petition of Peterborough, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of G. Palmer and others, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Hull.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, for Extension.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of York, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of the Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The

The Petition of the General Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. *Gale* appeared as Agent for the Petitioners.

The Petition of the Devon Central Chamber of Agriculture, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Owners of large Commercial Establishments.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* and the Honourable *E. Ashley* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Sherwood & Co.* appeared as Agents.

The Petition of Importers and others.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* and the Honourable *E. Ashley* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Sherwood & Co.* appeared as Agents.

The Petition of Southampton.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Hungerford in favour of the Bill.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Pickering, Phipps, and others, for Alteration.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Cirencester in favour of the Bill.

No person appeared in support of this Petition.

The Petition of Butchers of the Metropolis.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* and the Honourable *E. Ashley* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

Messrs. *Sherwood & Co.* appeared as Agents.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard to open the case of the Promoters of the Bill, and objected to the *locus standi* of the London and South Western Railway Company, the Southampton Dock Company, and the Great Eastern Railway Company, against the Bill.

Mr. *Hope Scott* was heard to address the Committee in support of the *locus standi* of the London and South Western Railway Company, and the Southampton Dock Company, against the Bill.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to address the Committee in support of the *locus standi* of the Great Eastern Railway Company against the Bill.

Mr. *Denison* was heard in reply upon the cases of the Great Eastern Company, the London and South Western Company, and the Southampton Dock Company.

The Committee-room was cleared.

After some time the Counsel and parties were called in and informed that the Committee had decided that the Great Eastern Company, the London and South Western Company, and the Southampton Dock Company, might be heard against the Bill.

18 March 1868.

Mr. *Rodwell* proceeded to argue the *locus standi* of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Mr. *Denison* stated that the Promoters would not contest their *locus standi*.

Mr. *Wyatt* was heard in support of the *locus standi* of the Conservators of the River Thames.

The Committee-room was cleared.

After some time the Counsel and parties were called in and informed that the Committee had decided that the Conservators of the River Thames should not be heard against the Preamble of the Bill.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Wyatt* as to the extent of the Committee's decision,

The *Chairman* stated that the Committee would extend to Mr. Wyatt the privilege of asking questions on the Preamble, where it was found necessary. Of course he would be heard upon the Clauses.

Mr. *Denison* stated that the Promoters would concede the *locus standi* of the Dagenham Dock Company.

It was agreed that the Evidence taken before the Commissioners and the Evidence taken before the Committee on Trade in Animals should be taken as Evidence given before the Committee.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Friday, 20th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Robert Kilby* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Denison.*

Mr. *Robert Kilby.*

20 March 1868.

1. You live at Tadcaster in Yorkshire, I think?—Yes, I do.

2. How many acres do you farm?—About 365.

3. Are those your own acres?—I rent them under Sir William Milner.

4. How many acres do you farm?—There are about 700 acres. I cannot say exactly, but there are upwards of 300 belonging to a sister-in-law of mine.

5. Is your chief farm business in breeding and grazing cattle?—Yes; farming business generally.

6. Before the cattle plague occurred, used the markets to be afflicted with any disease of a serious character?—No; they were not afflicted at all. I have a letter here from a gentleman who attended the markets for 70 years; he is about, or nearly 90; that is Mr. Tomlinson, of Hazedyke near Tadcaster; he is about as celebrated, as a grazing farmer, as Mr. Wiley is for a breeding farmer, and he always has been since I knew him—that is since I attended the York market—considered to be the best judge to buy stock.

7. Have you said all you wish to say?—I will read, if you please, from this letter what he says. "To the best of my recollection I never knew any very serious illness in my time until the lung disease and the epidemic made their appearance. I have attended the cattle market for nearly 70 years, and always found the Irish cattle to do as well as any I grazed; as for the black and white beasts from the continent" (he is nearly 90 years old, and he has attended the markets regularly. He cannot go so frequently now, but he is frequently there now. He says), "I do not think will do well in this country. I also think it necessary that the foreign beast market should be kept separate."

8. Is that your opinion?—Yes.

9. Is it the general opinion in the part where you live?—Yes; it is the general opinion in Yorkshire. This question has been discussed in the North Riding in all the branch agricultural chambers. The opinions which I state have been endorsed by the whole of the North Riding, and in the neighbourhood of Tadcaster, all round, and in the West Riding as well.

10. Has the effect of the cattle plague been to lower the price of meat or to raise it?—The effect has been to raise it; it must necessarily do so, as the stock has been so much diminished; it must do so.

11. You have made some calculation, have you not?—I have a letter here from a butcher in York; he is one of the first butchers there, and has always been noted as a respectable butcher dealing in the best kind of stock, not

Mr. *Robert Kilby.*

20 March 1868.

in diseased stock; he is a person who is very well known. I have three letters from three gentlemen there, all of them well known. The first I mentioned gives the price of meat from the year 1827, and I have an account that I have taken from some accounts kept by myself. I have mentioned the same years. You will find that the price of veal is comparatively dear with the price of beef, and it must be so when the trade is in an unhealthy state, because calves are generally then kept for breeding, and not fed for veal. "In February, 1827, calves, 7*d.* per lb.; fat pigs, 6*s.* 3*d.* a stone; beef, 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone; sheep, 7*d.* per lb. May, beasts, 8*s.* 7*d.* per stone.—April, 1828, beasts, 7*s.* 3*d.* per stone; pigs, 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone; calves, 8*s.* 2*d.* per stone; sheep, 8*s.* 2*d.* per stone.—June, 1829, clipped sheep, 5½*d.* per lb.; beasts, 6*s.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, to 7*s.* per stone. October, calves, 5½*d.* per lb.—January, 1830, beasts, 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone. —January, 1831, beasts, 7*s.* 9*d.* per stone; calves, 8*s.* 2*d.* per stone; sheep, 7*s.* per stone.—March, 1832, calves, 9*s.* 4*d.* per stone. September, calves, 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone. December, calves, 6*s.* 3*d.* per stone; beasts, 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone.—1833, sheep sold extraordinary cheap at Wetherby and Leeds Fairs through depression of trade.—1834, no variation in the former prices of stock.—October, 1835, small hams, 4¾*d.* per lb.; beef, 5½*d.* per lb.—1836, beef, 5½*d.* per lb.—January, 1837, calves, 8*d.* per lb.; lambs, 7*d.* per lb. June, calves, 5*d.* per lb.; beef, 7*d.* per lb. October, pigs, 6½*d.* per lb.; sheep, 4¾*d.* per lb.; tallow, 4*s.* per stone.—January, 1838, calves, 8½*d.* per lb.; sheep and pigs same; beef, 5*d.* per lb.—January, 1839, calves, 6*d.* per lb., beef, 5½*d.* per lb. April, beef, 7*s.* 4*d.* per stone. May, beef, 8*s.* 2*d.* per stone. June, beef, 9*s.* per stone. August, beef, 6*s.* per stone. October, calves, 7½*d.* per lb.—1840, sheep, pigs, and beef, same; calves, 8½*d.* per lb.—1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, uniform prices existed. Beef lowered in 1844 to 5*d.* per lb.—1845, 1846, same prices.—1847, beef, 7*s.* 3*d.* per stone.—1848, pigs, 5*s.* per stone.—1850, beef, 5*d.* per lb." I will now read the remarks. "I have traced all our old books, and given you the prices as what father then paid and received, he being cattle dealer and butcher. When you see *beef* priced, you must read it as best beef, that is, crop loin, chub, and thick flank beef, and when beasts, per stone including *offal*."

12. You stated before that you had come to the conclusion that it is necessary to keep foreign and English cattle separate?—Yes.

13. Unless that is done there is a general opinion that the breeding of cattle in this country will be impeded, is there not?—It will be very much discouraged indeed; there is no doubt of it.

14. Some of our opponents seem to think that your object is to keep out foreign cattle from England?—That is not my object to keep foreign cattle from England; I have a letter here from Samuel Wiley, Esq., of Brandsby, who is a celebrated breeder of short horns, to show that farmers generally who have been breeding farmers have been comparatively free from disease, whilst grazing farmers who have been buying stock in Ireland have had ruinous losses.

I understand, Sir, that that is not disputed; therefore I think we may take that as conceded.

Chairman.] Very well.

Witness.] I shall read the letter which I have here from Mr. Samuel Wiley, a celebrated shorthorn breeder, and a breeder of sheep as well: "Brandsby, 12th March 1868. Dear Sir,—On my return home last evening I received your letter, and I am glad to say I never had a beast in the lungs complaint; but, of course, it wants to be prevented as much as the plague. It is rather a delicate thing to give an opinion on these matters, but I am very glad that Government seems very anxious to do everything they can to prevent any spread of disease. I think it is very desirable that all fat beasts imported should be slaughtered at the ports where they are landed, and grazing beasts to perform quarantine." I do not agree with him there. I beg to say that Mr. Wiley is not a buyer of stock of this kind at all; he then says: "I think there ought to be a Bill to prevent animals which have any of these diseases from being moved along the road or rail, and be sent to the slaughterhouse; and I hope you will suggest something that will be for the country's good at large."

15. You

15. You agree with that opinion of Mr. Wiley, subject to your qualification?—Yes, excepting as to quarantine and sending them to slaughterhouses. I think that they ought to be destroyed and buried; he sends them to slaughterhouses for food. I do not agree with diseased cattle being sent there; they should be destroyed and buried, and put out of the way of infection, and all with them. I think that trade has spread the disease very much by keeping cattle in a diseased state at the slaughterhouses.

16. What do you say about the live cattle when they come from abroad; is it desirable to kill them as fast as possible?—All foreign cattle, without exception; we do not want any store of foreign cattle, they are of no use. Mr. Tomlinson in his letter says that they will not do where they are, and that they are constitutionally unfit for this country, besides bringing in the seeds of disease with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

17. Have you lost many cattle?—Yes.

18. Do you consider that the infection came from the foreign cattle directly or indirectly?—Yes, I do; I could trace it coming direct to York from foreign cattle from abroad, and from York to our parts.

19. The reason why you desire that the foreign cattle should be slaughtered is on account of your opinion of the infectious character of the disorder?—Yes.

20. It is very infectious, is it not?—Yes; lung disease is infectious, too, and the epidemic is very infectious.

21. What you think ought to be done is, that the infection should be prevented?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hope Scott.*

22. You do not care to have store cattle brought into the country from abroad?—I care to have them kept away; I should not like them to come in.

23. Is that the case with farmers in your part of the country generally?—I think so, generally.

24. That they do not wish to have store cattle from abroad?—Not generally. Some farmers advocate quarantine, but they say it is because they think that the cattle would not come in at all. Then they advocate quarantine purposely to exclude them, not that they wish them to come in; the expenses would keep them from coming in. They say that they are of the same opinion as I am as to any use that they would be.

25. They agree with you in the opinion that the constitution of foreign cattle, although healthy, does not fit them for English breeders?—Yes, they do. The farmers generally agree that they are constitutionally unfit for this country, and that they bring in the seeds of disease with them as well.

26. That is another question; but, supposing that the disease had never shown itself, in your opinion are there no foreign cattle which could be usefully brought in for store?—They are cattle that I will not buy for profit.

27. You may be a fancier, but is that the case with other farmers in your part of the country?—As far as I can understand, when they first came into the York market 20 years ago, there were many graziers who bought them as they were cheap, but they were very soon tired of them; they did very well for a month or so, and then they would not feed any further.

28. Where did they come from?—From Holland, I believe, principally.

29. What do they do in the counties north of you, Northumberland, for instance?—I cannot speak particularly about them.

30. Do you know what the Scotch feeders do?—I do not know particularly about them. I have heard it said that they wanted store cattle; they have a much better breed in Scotland, and I think it would be foolish to introduce foreign ones amongst them.

Mr. *Robert Kilby.*

20 March 1868.

31. Mr. *Morrison.*] You say that your principal object is to prevent cattle, coming from abroad, going into the country, and you would have them slaughtered?—I would have them all slaughtered at the ports.

32. With regard to the home cattle, has not much disease been spread by their being obliged to pass away from the markets?—It has been spread by the home cattle, after it was introduced into this country; there is no doubt that they were infected.

33. If you propose to put this disability on foreign cattle, would you object to put the same disability on home cattle?—If foreign cattle were entirely excluded, I do not suppose we should have much need for restrictions; we should have a free trade at home then, in my opinion.

34. Mr. *Locke.*] You have stated that in your opinion the cattle should be slaughtered as soon as they come into the country?—Yes.

35. Where do you propose that they should be slaughtered?—I should propose, if I could have my own way, that they should be slaughtered before they were received on board the ship, or else at the other side of the water.

36. Do you not think that that would be rather inconvenient?—Yes, it might be so to the importers. I cannot say how that would be, but it would be the most effectual way to prevent disease, and I think it would be better if they never came near at all.

37. You have said something about quarantine, but where is the quarantine to take place, on board the ship?—Yes, if they were never allowed to land.

38. But supposing they are allowed to land?—Then it would be very difficult, I think. As to quarantine, I do not know how it could answer for lung disease; it would be of no use whatever, not in the least, because the animals are infected with lung disease for months before it develops itself, and quarantine would be useless for that.

39. How is the quarantine to be carried out?—I do not know. I can only say how in the case of Irish beasts it has been carried out.

40. How has it been?—That is with regard to moving them. They had to be 28 days in quarantine in possession of the owner at the place where they were landed; and that I suppose is the quarantine. They were brought into York, and there was no difficulty whatever in getting a pass for them when they were landed, and they were sold that day or the next. They had no difficulty in moving them that night if they wished to do it.

41. Otherwise they were retained in the place?—Never at all.

42. They were merely condemned?—They were imported from Ireland and brought to the yard, and sold as soon as they got there. A pass was got immediately, and then they were moved to the place where they were sold.

43. There was nothing the matter with them?—No; and it was better for them that they should not be kept. I think that quarantine would assist the disease and foster it; the law was evaded.

44. Have you known of any cattle coming from abroad?—No foreign cattle at all have come in. I suppose they are not allowed to come in.

45. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have furnished the Committee with some statistics which shew a continuous rise in the price of meat from a certain date.

46. What inference do you draw from those statistics?—I draw this inference, that the present high prices have been principally caused by the decimation of our own herds by the diseases imported by foreign cattle.

47. Has there been no other cause but the deaths and the loss from deaths which has caused that rise in the price?—That, in my opinion, has been the principal cause; no doubt increase of population must have had some effect.

48. Do you attach no importance to the effects of restrictions placed on the home trade, I mean as to increasing the price?—So far, they have been a very great benefit to us.

49. Do you think, when butchers have to buy and sell meat under restrictions, and farmers have to obtain passes, that an increase in the price of meat would not naturally take place?—I have never found much inconvenience; I think there has been no increase on that account; it is very inconvenient, no doubt.

50. Has there been no increase of price from the causes I have mentioned?—There has been a lowering of price.

51. Do you wish the Committee to infer that, if trade is placed under certain disabilities and restrictions, and you do not allow a free circulation of stock, and therefore it becomes more difficult for the grazier to sell it, and for the butcher to buy

buy it, there would be no consequent rise in price?—The price has lowered since this Bill was passed.

52. Is that a fact?—My evidence is founded upon facts altogether.

53. As a man employed in the trade, you feel no difficulty in telling the Committee that you have bought and sold to as great advantage as you did before the restrictions were imposed?—I say that 30 years ago we could buy and sell with much greater advantage than since that time.

54. Have you any doubt that restrictions upon trade must be followed by an increase of price?—But I think it is necessary that there should be restrictions when there is disease among the cattle.

55. I presume you have no doubt that if you put any trade under restrictions and there is a loss to the trader, that loss must be met by a consequent rise in price?—This is the only trade that I understand; I would not venture to say anything about other trades.

56. If you had to buy cattle at a market where there were restrictions, and you found that you could not remove them for two or three days, would there be no loss upon that?—I have never found a difficulty in removing them; we have never had any difficulty in that. I do not think that the price has been increased by restrictions, but they have, no doubt, been very inconvenient.

57. Then to what effect was your answer that there would be, under the circumstances you described, free trade in stock in this country?—Certainly, I think that free trade is much better.

58. Is it not possible that the advantage you have found in this respect has arisen from other causes, that is to say, protection from pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases?—Yes; they have been a great advantage in protecting us from diseases; but if there had been no restrictions there would have been very few cattle left in the country now.

59. Therefore, that may be considered an advantage to you?—Yes, in that respect.

60. Mr. *Freshfield.*] May I take it as the result of your evidence, that your view is, that the trade of this country in foreign cattle should be limited to fat cattle, or cattle fit for killing; that they should be killed at the place, or as near to the place of disembarkation as possible, and that this should apply both to young and old cattle?—To all foreign cattle.

61. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough just to explain an answer that you gave a short time ago as to Irish cattle. Do you wish Irish cattle to come in free of restriction?—Certainly; I consider them the same as our own, they are the most useful cattle that we have.

62. Are many Irish cattle brought into York?—Yes; a great many.

63. Are any Scotch cattle brought into York?—Yes, occasionally, but not so many; there used to be more Scotch cattle formerly.

64. While the Privy Council restrictions were in force, I suppose the number was lessened?—York market was closed at that time.

65. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] If these rules were to apply with regard to foreign cattle in England, do you think it would be equally necessary that the Irish stock should be as much protected as the English stock?—Yes; because I consider them the same as our own.

66. The rule as to the foreign cattle should apply equally to the Irish ports?—Yes; if they should be excluded entirely from the United Kingdom.

67. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Do you desire that foreign fat cattle should be excluded?—Yes; or slaughtered at the ports.

68. You do not desire to restrict their importation?—At present the large towns would not be satisfied, because the price of meat is so dear. They could not do very well without the beef; but if we were entirely free from foreign trade, it would be a very great advantage to the country.

69. Would you object to foreign dead meat coming in?—No, not at all; only that I think it would be necessary that the meat should come from places where the cattle are healthy, as far as it could be done, so that no diseased meat should come in; neither beef from diseased cattle, nor diseased cattle.

70. *Chairman.*] You mean that foreign beef should be allowed to come in, but not foreign live cattle?—Yes.

71. Mr. *Read.*] Are you of opinion that a great number of foreign diseases have been imported into this country?—Certainly it is my opinion.

Mr. *Robert Kilby.*

20 March 1868.

72. What other diseases besides the cattle plague have been imported?—The lung disease and the epidemic.

73. And also small-pox in sheep?—Yes.

74. Is it your opinion that the introduction of those diseases has raised the price of meat in England to the consumer?—It is my opinion that that is the principal cause of the present high prices.

75. And also a very serious loss to the producer?—Yes; it has caused a very serious loss to the country at large, not only in meat, but in other agricultural produce. We have lost our stock, and have not been able to make good manure on the farms. The consequence has been that we grow much less corn at the present time than we should grow if the stock had been in a healthy state. For the last 20 years we have grown a third less, and sometimes not half so much as there ought to be; and that is the principal cause we have not made the manure of a proper quality.

76. You say this not from hearsay, but from your own experience?—Yes; for four years before the cattle plague made its appearance I had given up buying stock in the markets entirely on account of the diseases; that was the third time that I had to sell off my stock of cattle on the farm and graze sheep instead. I have found it difficult to get the straw made into manure at all. I have done it with pigs and sheep as well as I could; upon one occasion every beast had to go; one year I had only one milk cow on the farm when I ought to have had 80 beasts feeding. For four years, then, I never sold a fat beast in the market at all. I had just got a nice stock of short-horned cattle, and the plague came and swept them nearly all away.

77. You of course consider, I presume, that the mouth and foot disease is totally and entirely distinct from lung disease?—Certainly; I believe that they are all three foreign, but it is quite a different disease; they are all three different diseases.

78. When you said that all cattle affected with diseases should be killed and buried, did you mean that if a lot of cattle were affected simply with the foot and mouth disease, you would have them killed and buried?—No; I would have them isolated. The mouth disease is not fatal; there has been a very great loss caused by it, but it is not fatal. As to those affected with lung disease, I think it would be better if they were destroyed and buried at once; if they are slaughtered for food, they ought to be sold as diseased meat, and not turned into the market. For the last 20 years in Yorkshire, in many of the large towns, there has been a very large proportion of beef sold in a diseased and unhealthy state.

79. Before the introduction of foreign cattle into this country, we had diseases in cattle of our own, had we not?—Yes; but not of any consequence.

80. That is, not violent epidemic diseases?—Nothing of that kind. Mr. Tomlinson has known the markets for 70 years, and he does not remember anything of the kind. I have attended them for 40 years, and there never was anything of that kind. My father has told me that there never was any serious disease of that kind since the murrain about 100 years back.

81. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you wish to keep out sheep and pigs as well as cattle?—Yes, all of them.

82. Mr. *Read.*] Do you know of any cases in which small-pox has broke out in foreign sheep?—We have not had it. I lost many sheep during the cattle plague; but small-pox has not prevailed much in our neighbourhood, it has been in the south, and it would have spread if it had not been prevented.

83. Are you of opinion that the sheep can communicate the cattle plague to cattle as well as take it themselves?—Certainly.

84. That, I suppose, would be one of the reasons why you would wish them to be killed at the place of debarkation?—Yes; and one reason is, that I should wish to prevent them from bringing in the disease among the sheep.

85. There is the scab disease?—We do not want that; we have it here sometimes; but that is not so serious a disease as the small-pox; it is very bad when it is among them; but it may be cured.

86. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you think that persons who have been handling foreign beasts ought to touch the others?—No. If there are separate markets established, a stamping-out clause ought to accompany it. I am quite confident that we got the cattle plague from the butcher's shop.

87. Would you allow persons who had been in communication with foreign cattle

Mr. *Robert Kilby.*

20 March 1868.

cattle to come immediately into communication with the English cattle, so as to touch them?—No; they ought to be disinfected, or something of that kind.

88. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] I suppose you mean by that that you would have it done in cases where the disease had been imported, but not generally?—You cannot tell when it is imported with foreign cattle, if it comes in.

89. You would always keep those restrictions to which you have referred in force?—Yes, certainly; they have the disease for seven or eight days, and the cattle plague and lung complaint for months.

90. *Chairman.*] You stated, I think, that you would not allow a butcher or other person to proceed immediately from a beast that had the cattle plague to another beast that had not?—From any beast that had the cattle plague.

91. You said, "not immediately"?—I mean not immediately or for some time; they ought to be disinfected.

92. Mr. *Moffatt.*] How long would it require to disinfect a person who had been near infected cattle?—I cannot say; but I should think his clothes would be infected for two or three days.

93. By what process would you disinfect him and his clothes?—I cannot say. I think it would be very difficult.

94. Mr. *Goschen.*] Would you like a salesman who had been at the foreign cattle market, and had been amongst cattle which might be infected, to go straight from there to your cattle?—No; neither a butcher nor anyone else; I should not allow him to come amongst my own.

95. You would not allow a person who had been to the foreign market to go straight from that market to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—No, I think he would be better out.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *John Clayden* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

Mr. *John Clayden.*

96. Do you occupy and use some 1,800 acres of land?—Yes.

97. Are a thousand of those acres the property of Lord Brabrooke?—Yes.

98. Are the other 800 acres your own?—They are.

99. Do you live near Saffron Walden?—Yes.

100. Have you been Mayor of Saffron Walden?—Yes; I was in 1864 and 1865.

101. Are you chairman of the Agricultural Hall Company?—Yes.

102. And also of the Cattle Defence Association?—Yes.

103. You have, I suppose, turned your attention very much to these matters?—Yes; I have.

104. Do you breed largely?—Yes; I have a large breeding herd of horned cattle and also sheep.

105. Have you frequently exhibited for prizes?—Yes; I have.

106. I hope you have been successful?—Yes; I have.

107. Have your herds at all suffered from cattle disease?—Not from rinderpest, but I had two former herds swept off entirely by lung disease.

108. What is your impression with regard to lung disease; is it indigenous to this country, or do you think it comes from abroad?—There was none from 1828 to 1848, after that they had lung disease; lung disease became frequent soon after foreign cattle were admitted into this country.

109. Then during 20 years they had no lung disease?—That was so.

110. You have not had any personal experience of rinderpest, but I daresay you have had communications from your neighbours on the subject, and in your public capacity you have examined into the matter?—Yes.

111. Where do you think that comes from; is it indigenous to this country?—It comes from abroad, no doubt, and it was brought to us in this way: a cart loaded with calves came from London where the rinderpest raged, and the calves were dropped on their way from the London market, and the two last calves that came out of the cart were dropped on the borders of our district, and in a few days rinderpest broke out on two farms.

112. The calves, I suppose, were dropped at separate farms?—Yes, they were; one was dropped at one farm, and one at another. A very able veterinary surgeon in our neighbourhood came to me four or five days afterwards and said, "I am

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

"I am afraid that we have got rinderpest at last." I asked "Where?" and he gave me the names of the two farmers. I said, "Is it to much extent?" And he said, "No, there are not many cattle, but the cows have it, and the calves have it that have sucked." I then said, "Well, go to the farms and request the farmers to have the animals that are dead buried, and kill the rest on their farms, I will guarantee you payment." He did so, and every one of the cattle was killed on the two farms, and so the rinderpest was stamped out. We drew a cordon round us, and we never had rinderpest after that in the whole of our magisterial district.

113. That would seem to prove that you had no rinderpest in the first instance, and that the rinderpest was brought down from London by the calves that were dropped?—Yes.

114. Do you believe that that rinderpest which was so brought down to your district by those calves had been contracted in London from foreign cattle?—There is no question of it, I think.

115. You have no doubt of it, but you have no personal knowledge of the fact?—No.

116. Referring again to your public capacity, can you state to the Committee any conclusions which you have arrived at as the result of your own opinion, and that of your neighbours, in the district round your own locality?—The general opinion entertained by the farmers is, that lung disease, and foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, are all of foreign origin.

117. That is in accordance with your own experience; does it also consist with the experience of those with whom you have communicated?—Yes.

118. Prior to the rinderpest appearing, did it come within your knowledge that cattle, both from Scotland and from Ireland, were able to walk along the public roads, and to perform long journeys on foot, and so reach the London market?—From Scotland droves occasionally came past my own house, having travelled a distance of 400 miles, and they always seemed to be in capital condition.

119. Is your house situated on the London road?—Yes, on the main road.

120. And you saw those droves passing by which had come from Scotland?—Yes. With regard to Irish droves, we did not get them then, but Scotch droves and fat beasts from Norfolk were constantly passing my house; they had been driven a distance of 80 miles out of the stock yard.

121. Do you think that, on the whole, herds of cattle are at present in a condition to perform those long journeys?—Decidedly not.

122. To what do you attribute that fact?—Entirely to those diseases being latent in the cattle; those diseases have been introduced into this country, and they are not any of them yet entirely stamped out.

123. You believe that there is still a lurking existence of those diseases?—I do, most decidedly.

124. What is your view as a breeder, occupying 1,800 acres, as to increasing the supply of meat to the metropolis or breeding more cattle than you have hitherto done?—The rearing and breeding of cattle was very much stopped for many years in consequence of the introduction of the lung and foot, and mouth diseases.

125. Is it a fact within your own knowledge?—Decidedly the rearing of calves; and for this reason, that a calf, which if reared, was worth from 3 *l.* to 6 *l.*, if it died would be valueless as food, because people were afraid of contagion. On many farms there were from 20 to 30 calves, and they discontinued the practice.

126. And a cow which has calved or is about to have a calf, is in bad condition, and would not sell as good meat?—No; but those calves were brought to our district from the dairy districts, from Buckinghamshire, and they would be worth much less for food, because if breeding calves are taken with rinderpest, their value as food entirely ceases.

127. Your view then is, that without precautions are taken, there is such an apprehension entertained as would prevent the extension of the breeding of cattle?—Decidedly.

128. If that is the case, if fewer cattle are bred, would not that have the effect of raising the price of meat?—That is the entire effect now.

129. You have stated to the Committee that you believe, without proper precautions

cautions are taken, there will be an impediment to any increase in breeding?—Yes.

130. I need hardly ask you whether, with the fresh foods which have been introduced, and the new modes of dealing with, and feeding cattle, there are not facilities in these days for an increase?—The use of artificial manures is on the increase; the turnip crop is something greater than it was in 1842, and the amount of food produced for feeding stock is enormous.

131. The consumption of oilcake has increased?—Yes; that has increased also.

132. Is there, in your opinion, a necessity for such a measure as should relieve you from your present apprehensions, and so leave you at liberty to increase the amount of breeding, and lessen the price of meat?—I think it is very important that it should be so.

133. Having the apprehension in your mind that you have stated, and as I understand you, conveying a similar impression from your neighbours, do you think that there is anything short of isolation upon the arrival of cattle in this country which would bring about an improved state of things?—Nothing short of that would do it, and I think if we refer to Ireland, there you have a sufficient argument to show that isolation has done for Ireland just what it would do for England. Beasts have been imported largely from Ireland, and we have altogether given up rearing animals; we have therefore to go very wide away for our supply.

134. That supply which you want is necessary to farm the land properly, as well as to supply meat, and you have had a supply from Ireland?—Certainly.

135. Are you aware that Ireland obtained permission to prohibit the importation of cattle from England to Ireland?—I am.

136. Therefore, you look upon Ireland as a country intact, from which you have found the benefit of getting cattle on to your own land?—Decidedly.

137. I have put it to you, and you seem to be satisfied on the point, that the price of meat will be increased without isolation is introduced, but I will ask you this further question; we are at present at peace with the world, but supposing the breeding of cattle was decreased, owing to the apprehension you and others entertain, would not that be a very serious matter in case of war?—Yes; most serious.

138. That is to say, England would be found with a diminished breed of cattle, and yet be obliged to rely on its own resources?—Yes, and be without any means of extending them for a few years; because the cattle must be weaned first, and reared first.

139. You have told us what benefit you think the home grower would have from isolation; do you consider that that would affect the foreigner?—I think that he would not be injured in any way by having a separate market, and the cattle being sold on their arrival.

140. Do you know anything of the process of importing foreign cattle?—Only that they are huddled into certain wharves and places, and are sent off very soon by railway to the London market, where they stand probably for from 12 to 14 hours, and they have very little rest.

141. When a foreign consigner has sent his cattle to this country, it is mainly to sell it?—Entirely so.

142. It would seem, therefore, that it would not affect that man sending his cattle, if he hoped to sell it, if it were consigned to one place, and being so consigned was sold there?—I think not.

143. Do you think that there would be any advantage to the foreigner in having a variety of places where his cattle were sold?—The nearer the place is to our working population, and the more convenient for the purchasers from the city the better, I should imagine.

144. My learned friends are very uneasy because we do not tell them where the market is to be. You are aware that it is contemplated that the cattle shall arrive by ship?—Yes.

145. And any ship that arrives must of course deposit its freight at the edge of the river?—Yes.

146. Do you believe that there is anything with regard to a space of three or four miles, that would in the least degree affect the foreign consignor?—No; I think it would not affect him; but I think that the nearer you can get the place to the metropolitan district the better; it must not be in, but outside; but the nearer

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

nearer it is, the better it would be for the consumers of the meat, and also for the purchasers and sellers of the cattle.

147. A man living at Saffron Walden and sending his beasts to London, would probably not care much whether the beasts arrived at a given point in London, or within an area representing a space of some two or three miles?—No.

148. Therefore, as far as I gather from you, you think that there is nothing in this Bill that would make a foreigner discontented with regard to supplying London with meat?—I think not.

149. You introduced just now the subject of calves. Do you want a supply of calves in your district?—Our district does. It is an arable district, and not one in which a great number of calves are kept.

150. Would it be very advantageous to you if you could take with safety calves from London into your district?—They were so taken formerly, but while foreign cattle are allowed to set foot there, the present restrictions, in my opinion, are quite right.

151. You are aware that there are many cows kept for dairy purposes in London?—Yes, I am.

152. Do you know what becomes, under the present apprehensions, of the calves which are dropped by those cows?—They are killed in a young state when they are valueless, because the milk which the cows give daily is worth more to the owners of the calves.

153. Is not that practically wasting that which might be either sent to you to be fattened, or grow up into a cow?—No doubt of it.

154. Do you believe that if foreign cattle after being imported were isolated, you would have a larger supply in your district from that source?—There is no question that we should have a larger supply from that source, and from the Vale of Aylesbury as well. We had formerly tried with certain persons to bring them into our district for the purpose of weaning them, that district being the milk district for London.

155. You say that the breeders do not do it at present?—No; my herd has grown large, but I used formerly to send cattle to Sweden, Denmark, Nova Scotia, and other places, but when the rinderpest came the trade was stopped, and my herd has got large because I have been unable to sell them.

156. Let us assume that the cattle have arrived in England. You have heard me use the word "isolation"; do you believe that if the cattle are brought to a wharf in London, the apprehensions you entertain as to the importation of foreign cattle would still exist; I mean, for example, if they were allowed to pass to a wharf, and were circulated throughout the kingdom?—Yes, most decidedly.

157. Is it your opinion that they should be slaughtered on their arrival at that wharf?—Yes, as soon as convenient; I should give them a week. I think the cattle would improve in that time in point of food for the consumer, and no doubt it would be better for the butcher that they should not be killed in a heated state.

158. Should you insist upon their not quitting those premises until they were slaughtered?—Most decidedly.

159. Do you believe that if this Bill is passed, the importation of foreign cattle will be diminished?—I have no reason to suppose so; I know nothing of the foreign trade, but I do not believe it would be.

160. Taking your own trade, and judging from your past experience, do you see anything in this Bill which, proposing to bring the cattle to a given spot, and insisting upon their being slaughtered before they leave it, would reduce the supply of foreign cattle?—If the consumption gives that amount of trade which will ensure a return, they will come. If we can supply the trade and reduce the price of meat, it will be a different thing.

161. Do you think, as things have gone on, that there has been an increase in the price of meat?—No doubt there has been.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

162. Do you know a place called Odam's Wharf?—Yes, I believe so.

163. Are you the proprietor of Odam's Wharf?—I am not.

164. Have you ever been connected with it?—I have been, because I am connected with the Manure Works close to it. I am chairman of the Manure Works close to it, but I have not a single particle of interest in the Odam Wharf.

165. You

165. You are not one of the registered proprietors?—Certainly not, and never have been.

166. Would Odam Wharf, in your opinion, be a nice place for a cattle market?—That depends upon whether it is to be selected afterwards.

167. What is your opinion as to it?—I cannot give one; I believe it is very near to the metropolis; that is a question for the Corporation and the Privy Council.

168. Have you never expressed an opinion upon the subject of Odam's Wharf, that it would be a capital place for a market?—Not to any person interested; not to the Government.

169. Have you never expressed the opinion that it would be a capital place for a cattle market?—There is no doubt that it would be so.

170. Is this the place you meant when you said that the nearer it was to the metropolitan district the better?—It would be.

171. It is just outside the metropolitan district, is it not?—I believe it is.

172. Is that what is meant by the words "adjoining parish?"—I had nothing to do with the framing of the Bill; I know nothing about it whatever.

173. You are chairman of the Cattle Defence Association; have you never seen this Bill?—Yes, I have; but I had nothing to do with the framing of it.

174. Who recommended the words "adjoining parish" to be put into the Bill?—I cannot tell.

175. Was it not Mr. Clayden or Mr. Odam?—I should think not; I can assure you that I did not.

176. The Manure Company is next door, is it not?—Yes.

177. If a cattle market were established next door to your manure works that would be a good thing, would it not?—It might or might not be.

178. Would you say that it might or might not?—I say both.

179. The rinderpest is very infectious, is it not?—No doubt of it.

180. It is carried by every living being, I believe, except fox hounds?—We have never heard of any butcher going to one farm to kill animals and then, going to another, to have carried the rinderpest with him; it may have been so.

181. It is not so infectious as that which you had down at the farm you have spoken of. If there had been cattle affected with rinderpest on one farm, say, two miles off, and sound cattle in another one, you would not have minded the people who had been slaughtering cattle at the farm where rinderpest existed, going at once to the other?—I think it is natural that you should be careful upon that point.

182. Would you not have permitted it?—There was no occasion to do it.

183. If there had been a farm in which there were rinderpest cattle, and there were men who had been slaughtering those cattle, would you or not have permitted them to go to a farm where there were sound cattle?—I should not immediately, certainly, without disinfecting their clothes; that would be sufficient, I should imagine.

184. What would you do to them?—To whom?

185. To the clothes and to the men?—When that time comes, we shall find some scientific gentlemen who will give us the proper means, no doubt.

186. My learned friend, Mr. Merewether, said that in Prussia the soldiers baked the men?—For the clothes, I think it would be a very good plan.

187. At the present time, home cattle sent to the Islington market cannot be moved from the London district into the country?—No; and that is the reason why they have not had a supply.

188. By this Bill you propose that they shall be moved into the country?—Yes, the Government does.

189. Will that be an advantage to the English farmer?—It is always an advantage to have a clear trade and no favour for the body of English farmers; but I disclaim on their part any idea of asking for anything but fair competition with foreigners; and what we do ask for is not to have unfair competition with foreign diseases. We want isolation for the foreigner to begin with, and that will give us what we want; there is not a farmer in England who would not be content with that, under restrictions that were thought desirable, if there was disease on his farm.

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

190. Would you be content to take isolation for English cattle in the London market?—No.

191. Why?—Because it is not natural that it should be so, and there is no reason for it. The reason for isolation is the fear of disease, but if you get rid of that there is no cause for isolation.

192. Would it be an advantage to the English farmer who brings his cattle to the London market to be able, if he does not get his price, to remove those cattle?—It would be a great advantage to the butchers in the different towns, and it may be to the English farmer, or not; we cannot tell.

193. Will it be an advantage to the English farmer, who brings his cattle to the London market, to be able, if he does not get his price, to remove those cattle?—That will altogether depend upon the supply. If the English cattle is on the increase, and the London market is overdone, there will be no great advantage in coming to London or removing his cattle.

194. Will it be an advantage to the English farmer to be able to remove his cattle if he does not get his price from the metropolitan market?—There is no doubt about it.

195. Will it be a disadvantage to the foreign cattle dealer not to be able to remove his cattle from the foreign market, but to take whatever price is offered to him?—That depends upon the circumstances and upon the supply in the English market; if his cattle are wanted he will make a great price of them.

196. Cannot you give me a more direct answer than that?—I cannot give you a more direct answer than that.

197. Is it an advantage or a disadvantage to a person to have to make a forced sale?—It generally acts to his disadvantage; but as to that, all sales are forced of all animals that come to London, English as well as foreign.

198. Suppose that an English farmer can remove his cattle, is he under the same condition, in the case of a forced sale, as the foreign cattle dealer is who is not able to remove his cattle?—Most decidedly not; and I think that is a great advantage, because it keeps out disease from our own land.

199. With regard to the market, is it an advantage or a disadvantage?—I cannot divide the question of markets and the question of diseases.

200. Do you agree in this: that the English farmer should slaughter the cattle on the spot at the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—There is no reason why he should if his cattle are free from disease.

201. Is there any reason why he should not?—Yes; they look to our large towns, which derive their supply from London.

202. That is to say, by not slaughtering on the spot he will get a larger and more extended market?—No doubt he will, and there will be more animals coming to market.

203. And consequently a better price will be obtained?—That may or may not be; it depends upon the supply.

204. Is it an advantage, in point of price, to have a more extended market?—Yes; but if you get a larger supply you will not increase the price.

205. Then you said that isolation has been successful in Ireland?—Decidedly.

205*. Has that isolation hitherto been absolute exclusion?—Yes; it has been absolute exclusion to foreign stock.

206. Is that what you desire to have in England?—Decidedly.

207. You would apply the same system to England?—Yes; as far as regards foreign cattle coming to the United Kingdom.

208. Mr. *Merewether.*] Not that you do not wish to have some more foreign cattle?—Not at all.

209. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I was pointing out to you that the practice in Ireland has been one of absolute exclusion, and I understood you to say that you would apply the same rule to England?—As far as live cattle are concerned; as to foreign cattle moving in England, Ireland, or Scotland——

210. But in Ireland there has been absolute exclusion?—Yes; because Lord Palmerston passed an order to that effect.

211. You are not here to contend that the London market can be supplied with dead meat from abroad?—No; I think it is far better for the foreign cattle that they should come here alive for the English people to consume after being slaughtered.

212. In Ireland, has there not been foot and mouth and lung disease?—It has been very much lessened since this isolation has been carried out.

213. Has there been in Ireland pleuro-pneumonia, and foot and mouth disease?—No doubt there has to a certain extent, but the cattle there are not so subject to it now as they were four years ago.

214. But they have had it?—Yes, no doubt; it takes time to stamp these diseases out.

214*. You do not object to the importation of store cattle from Ireland?—No; but we put them in quarantine when they come.

215. And you ever will do so?—I believe so.

216. Is there any public quarantine?—No; but the farmer does so for his own sake.

217. Although pleuro-pneumonia and lung disease exist in Ireland, there is no quarantine with regard to cattle having those disorders coming from Ireland?—There is no enactment for that country, and therefore there would be none.

218. My learned friend, with his old Protectionist recollections, asked you something about a state of war, and suggested that in time of war it would be a good thing to keep up the English supply of cattle?—Yes.

219. You stick by that still, do you?—Yes, in this way: that if I was the father of a family, and had small pox or typhus fever raging near me, I should consider it my duty to draw a cordon round my house in order to preserve my family, and, in the same way, I think it is the duty of Government to have a cordon drawn round our stocks in order to preserve them from diseases, and to give meat to the people.

220. My learned friend says that it is an advantage to the foreigner to have the cattle slaughtered at the place of landing; do you think it would be an advantage?—Yes, an advantage to us. I think it is a security for the flocks and herds of England, and that is all that we ask for.

221. You do not say that it would be an advantage to the foreign dealer?—No, but I do not think he would suffer much; it all depends upon what we can breed and send to the market.

222. With regard to calves from London, a great loss is incurred from the owner not being able to get them away from London?—Yes; they were reared formerly either for veal or store bullocks.

223. I am informed that many of the calves in London are made into pork pies; is that so?—Not to my knowledge.

224. Have you at all inquired into that matter; do you know the number of calves which are killed in London now?—No, nor the number bred; I do not believe that any man knows. A dairyman buys a cow that is near calving, and if she fails with her milk, she is sent to market to be sold, and then he buys another.

225. When you suggest that there is a mischief in the existing system, I must ask you whether you can give any idea of the extent of that mischief; how many calves will you put it at that are dropped in London and have to be killed at the present time?—I cannot say; but, supposing that 1,500 cows are kept, there would probably be 2,000 calves dropped, I should imagine, because they change the cows when they fail in their milk; the dairyman sells one and buys another cow, which will give a greater quantity of milk, to suit his purpose, so that the number of cows kept does not represent the number of calves dropped.

226. You put it as a great inconvenience, founded upon the assumption of 2,000 calves being dropped, or thereabouts?—I do not know the number.

227. If it were only 200, that might alter your opinion as to the magnitude of the loss?—Of that loss, but not of the loss which the country incurs by not weaning the cattle. Many calves were brought into our district weekly from Buckinghamshire, and they were weaned at the different homesteads to make them into bullocks two or three years hence; if they are not received for that purpose the country sustains a loss.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

228. Where is Odam's Wharf situate?—Very near to the Victoria Docks.

229. On the other side, is it not?—Yes.

230. You have to cross, I believe, the lock of the Victoria Docks to get to it?—I believe you have

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

231. By the lock gate?—Yes. but there is railway communication and water communication both.

232. Where is there railway communication?—At the back.

233. Does it come round to it?—Yes.

234. Do you mean the North Woolwich Railway?—Yes.

235. Is not Odam Wharf very near to the lock gate?—Not very near.

236. How far off is it?—I think a quarter of a mile.

237. How far is it from the lock gate of the North Woolwich Railway Station?—I cannot tell you.

238. To get from the station at which you alight to Odam Wharf, you have to cross the lock gate?—If you went by boat you would.

239. There is another means of access by boat from Blackwall?—Yes.

240. The only road is by crossing the lock gate?—No.

241. Is there any other?—Yes, the back road.

242. Is there a road at all?—Yes.

243. Did you walk it or ride it?—I rode it and walked it, and went by railway very close.

244. The communication with the London side is by a bridge over the lock of the Victoria Dock entrance, is it not?—One of the communications.

245. Is it not the only one?—No.

246. Will you take that map into your hand, and show me where it is?—I can give no answer upon that map.

247. You stated, I think, that Odam Wharf would be an exceedingly good place?—Yes.

248. How do you define an exceedingly good place?—A place having both railway and water communication, being very near to the metropolis, and near to the working population.

249. In communication with the railway system?—Yes.

250. And in communication with the Smithfield Dead Meat Market?—It might be.

251. Are you not going to kill your beasts there?—I do not know.

252. Is the site of the London Manure Manufactory shown on that plan?—No.

253. According to this plan, the only access is by the bridge over the lock at the Victoria Dock entrance?—That is not the only entrance.

254. Look at that plan, and see whether it is not so shown (*handing the same to the Witness*)?—I know very little of the subject.

255. If the only approach to the place is over the lock gates of the Victoria Dock entrance, should you be inclined to think that it was an exceedingly good site for a foreign cattle market?—Not if that was the only access to it.

256. Do you know how many tons of shipping go through that entrance every day?—No.

257. Do you know how many hours during the day that entrance is open?—No.

Chairman.] What has this to do with the Bill before the Committee? If you desire to take this point afterwards you can do so, but it appears to me to have nothing to do with this stage of the Bill.

Mr. *Haly.*] Very well, my Lord. The witness has stated that he wants a good wharf and landing place, free access to railway communication, and access also to the Smithfield Dead Cattle Market.

Witness.] No, indeed, that is not the calculation.

258. Do you think that it is of great importance to the consumer that he should know where he can get his meat from?—He will get it from the butcher.

259. Do you think it is also desirable that there should be grazing lands for the depasturage of foreign cattle when they land?—That is a matter for consideration altogether.

260. Is it desirable in your opinion?—I cannot give an opinion upon that point.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Davison.*

261. You send fat cattle to Islington Market, do you not?—Yes.

262. And you sell, no doubt, to salesmen?—I have done so.

263. Have

263. Have you employed only one salesman?—No.

264. Do you find that the charges of all the salesmen you employ are the same?—I have only employed two, and I think that their charges did not vary at all.

265. What is the charges per head as for market tolls?—The fact is this, that I, in consequence of the restrictions in the market, would not send to it, and no more would any of my neighbours. I know nothing about the tolls; but I think that the charge is about 4 *s.* or 4 *s.* 6 *d.* The home market is restricted, and you will not have a supply of English beasts to that market.

266. When did you last discontinue to send cattle to that market?—Twelve months ago.

267. Up to that time you had been sending, and ever since the new market had been opened?—Yes, occasionally.

268. Did the salesman who supplied you with an account of what he received, charge you so much per head as paid to the Islington Market, or rather to the Corporation?—I imagine that it was one entire charge.

269. Was it so small that you never inquired?—It was small; whether 6 *d.* or 1 *s.* I do not know. I did not inquire.

270. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (through the *Chair*).] You have just stated that since the cattle market at Islington has been restricted, you and your neighbours have not sent any cattle. What has been the character of the restrictions which have prevented you from sending cattle there?—They were these: that in consequence of there not being fair competition, as we deposited animals there, but not being able to be removed, we did not send to this market. The country markets have increased outside the radius of London, and the metropolitan markets have decreased.

271. In consequence of not having proper removing facilities from the London cattle market, you left off sending cattle there?—Yes; precisely so.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

272. Until you were introduced to Mr. Coates, who represents the Bill, by the Agriculturist Society, had you anything to do with this matter?—Not the least in the world; not in any way.

273. Mr. *Read.*] You say that there has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of home stock in Islington Market lately?—There has; and it is to be attributed partly to the lessened quantity of English stock, and from their not being reared, and from the insecurity that we had in sending cattle to market, where they could not be turned out or removed.

274. Was there not another restriction, namely, that they must be killed at a certain time?—Yes, they must be killed within a certain radius.

275. Is it necessary, in your opinion, to impose the restriction upon the proposed foreign cattle market, as to killing directly?—I think not.

276. For two or three years the butchers in London have enjoyed the monopoly of all the cattle that have come there?—Yes, most decidedly.

277. What has been the result to the consumers of beef in London?—That the price of meat has been exceedingly high.

278. Notwithstanding that the London butchers have the monopoly of all the stock, they do not give the consumers the benefit of that monopoly?—They will not consent to it, and so the price of meat of all kinds has been very high.

279. Is it at all probable, if these restrictions are continued, that the agriculturists of this country will have a market outside the metropolis for the country butchers?—I have no doubt that they will; in fact, at our country market, Bishop Stortford, there used to be a sale of some five or six bullocks and 50 or 60 sheep; yesterday there were 400 sheep and 50 bullocks.

280. The farmers of England generally regarded the metropolitan market as a market not for London, but for the whole kingdom; did they not?—It was formerly so looked upon; it was implied so, certainly.

281. What foreign diseases do you think have been imported in the last 20 years?—The lung disease, the foot and mouth disease, and the rinderpest; from the foot and mouth disease, I contend that we have suffered to an enormous extent, much more than is generally supposed. I used, when a young man, to go to St. Faith's Market, in Norfolk, to Hampton Green, and to Middleborough,

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

and so sure as I bought bullocks that came home sound up to a certain period, after that they came home diseased, and the loss upon each bullock to be brought into the yard was from four to five stone, so that you gave away a month's keep. I put the loss upon four stones of beef at 16 *s.*, and the bullocks, after having been kept a month, were no better than they were when you bought them; they had cost at least 24 *s.*, which makes a total of 2 *l.* loss.

282. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (through the *Chair*).] Did you say that the foot and mouth disease was not known in England before the importation of foreign cattle?—Yes.

283. Mr. *Read.*] Are you aware that cattle did come in before 1839?—Yes.

284. Are you aware that it is in evidence that the lung disease and the foot and mouth disease were introduced into Cork about that time by some Dutch cows?—No, but I have no doubt of its being of foreign origin; I farmed for 20 years and knew nothing of those diseases.

285. Do you consider that small pox in sheep has been imported?—No doubt of it. Professor Symons has given us that in his Report. He says that in eleven cases out of twelve it is to be traced to a foreign origin.

286. When was that Report made?—In the last year.

287. In the Report that he presented to the Royal Agricultural Society in 1866, he stated that there were twelve distinct outbreaks of small pox in sheep, and that he could trace eleven of them to foreign importation?—I think so.

288. Are you aware that during that time the inspection of foreign stock was particularly severe?—It was intended to be so, or more than usual, in consequence of the introduction of rinderpest.

289. Notwithstanding that increased severity of inspection, small pox broke out twelve, several times?—It did.

290. I think it was put to you by the learned counsel, that you would not like a man who had been killing diseased bullocks infected with cattle plague to go directly on to another farm?—I think he ought not to do so.

291. And you stated, I think, that in the course of two or three days his clothes would purify themselves?—Yes, I think they would from exposure to the air, and he might change some of them.

292. You would not recommend that the market for selling home stock and the market for the sale of foreign stock should be held on the same day?—I think it ought not to be so, because I think that it would be a disadvantage to both parties.

293. Do you think the farmers would object to having only one day reserved for their stock?—No, I do not think they would. I do not see that there would be much objection to it.

294. If the market was fixed for Monday as it is now, and the foreigners had a market on Thursday at the water-side, do you think that would be satisfactory?—I think it would be satisfactory to the English graziers.

295. Do you think there would be any fear of infection from a cattle dealer who had been attending the foreign cattle market on Thursday, going into the Islington Market on the following Monday?—I think you are assuming that we should always have rinderpest imported. I hope that that is not to be the case. However, I think that the danger would be much lessened by having three clear days between the two markets, or two or three days.

296. I think you stated that you, as a grazier, had not sent cattle to Islington Market since the restrictions were imposed?—I only sent four last year out of 80 to London, and a great many of my neighbours did the same.

297. Do you think that if we at the present time had no railways, and had to drive the stock from Norfolk to London, we could not do it?—It is utterly impossible, I am sure.

298. Mr. *Hope Scott.*] May I ask you what your prices are as compared with the London prices, when you sold cattle in London?—There is very little difference, but the expense was much reduced. The expenses of transit were reduced, and the price was probably the same; it might be more or less, but then you have to run a risk; supply and demand always regulate the prices, whether in the country or in London.

299. Mr. *Read.*] If the market in London were open to all the country butchers, it would have the effect, would it not, of equalising prices more generally throughout the country?—Most decidedly; because if one district had a bad supply

supply of meat they would then come to London, and if London was overdone there would be a depression, and you would have a fair and equal market.

300. I think you stated that the cost of selling stock in London was about 4 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes, from that to 5 *s.*

301. Does that include the commission?—Yes, the tolls.

302. And the bankers' charges?—I think so; I think it would not exceed 5 *s.*

303. So that, if it were necessary to increase the charge by 6 *d.*, the farmer would not find much fault with it?—No; I do not think there would be any objection made to it.

304. Mr. *Goschen.*] I understood you to say that, while there are restrictions in the London market, they diminish the quantity of cattle sent in?—Yes, no question of it. If you look to the last year's reports, you will find that the English cattle had very much diminished.

305. Because the farmers will not send cattle when they know they must be slaughtered on the spot, and they cannot take them away again?—Yes.

306. You think that, though this may be the case with the farmers, the foreign dealers will act upon a different principle, and will not mind sending their cattle to a restrictive market?—To a certain extent they will be injured, but the preservation we shall have is of very great importance, and there is not a man in England who is not concerned in this matter.

307. Is this your opinion, that, although it may decrease the importation of cattle, that disadvantage to the country will be counterbalanced by giving greater security to the flocks?—Yes, and by a great increase in the English cattle as well.

308. You admit that it will decrease the importation of foreign cattle?—I do not know that it will; it will depend upon the prices.

309. It would be entirely on account of the restrictions that the foreign dealer would be shy in sending his cattle to the market?—There is no alternative but to have them killed; it is only a question of time.

310. Is there not this difference now, that London, to be supplied, must have either foreign or home cattle; and both being under the same restrictions, the English farmer is not protected against the foreigner, and therefore the same market is open to both?—Yes, the same market is open to both now.

311. But when the English farmer is able to send his meat to market, and do as he likes, while the foreigner will not be able to do that, there will be a disadvantage established against the foreigner?—There may or may not be; it will depend upon the supply and the demand; if his cattle are wanted, he will get so much money, and, if not, he will not get so much money.

312. You know that cattle can be now taken to the private slaughterhouses of butchers?—Yes.

313. You would not give that advantage in connection with the new foreign cattle market?—No.

314. Would a butcher be more likely to buy when he can take a beast home to his own place, or when he must slaughter it on the spot?—I think he would prefer slaughtering it at home.

315. He would first go to the English market and then to the foreign market?—Yes, certainly.

316. That is a second way, is it not, in which the foreign importer will be handicapped as against the English farmer?—Yes, but the English farmer is handicapped against him now; he has lost more cattle than we have ever imported. Since the year 1842, or since the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, we have lost more cattle than we ever imported. In the 24 years the number of cattle imported was 2,411,755, and the loss from imported diseases was 4,286,427, so that the loss from imported diseases has amounted to 1,874,672 more than the number imported.

317. Mr. *Goschen.*] I understand you to think that all those animals which died of lung disease should be included?—Decidedly so.

318. You assume that there would have been no serious disease of any kind in England?—There had been none for 80 years.

319. You think this country is so favoured that no disease is likely to originate here?—It never has originated here.

320. Therefore you think it never will?—I cannot tell that, but we have been free.

321. You think it has been a wrong system that cattle have been allowed to

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

be imported ever since 1842; you think it ought to have been stopped then?—The price of meat has been rising ever since, and therefore I think that affords a fair presumption that there must have been something wrong.

322. The competition of the foreigner has had no effect in reducing the price of meat?—The increase of population, and the loss by foreign cattle, have caused an increase in the price of meat.

323. You stated that the stock generally in England was decreasing on account of the restrictions in the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—No, the supply to the market.

324. Do you mean the supply to London?—Yes.

325. And if those restrictions were removed, it would be to the advantage of the London consumer?—It would be to the advantage of the London consumer in this way, that you would have a greater number of cattle reared and fattened, and they would be freer from disease.

326. Still that would be minus the cattle imported?—No, you could still have them.

327. The assumption is, that they would be so handicapped that the importation of foreign cattle would be diminished?—No, if it answers their purpose to send them, they will send them.

328. But can it answer their purpose to send them if there are several points upon which the English cattle dealer will have advantages as against them?—If the price is not diminished they will come.

329. Must there not be a different price for foreign cattle than for English cattle?—That depends upon the price, but their quality is inferior to begin with.

330. A butcher would sooner purchase an English beast which he might slaughter on his own premises, rather than a foreign beast, which he must slaughter on the spot?—No doubt of it.

331. Have you any figures to show how the decrease in the supply of meat to the metropolis has taken place?—No, but they have been published.

332. And you attributed that diminution to the disinclination of the farmers to put themselves under the restrictions of which you have spoken?—Yes, to a great degree.

333. The price has not been high enough?—The price has been rather high.

334. If the price is high enough, why do not the farmers send them there notwithstanding the restriction?—Because they have a feeling of insecurity.

335. What kind of insecurity?—That the supply may be strictly overdone, and being confined entirely to the metropolitan butchers, they do not see that they have a security in the market; they do not feel that they have an open field.

336. That would be the case if the prices were low, but while they are high I do not see how it can act?—Supply and demand regulate the price.

337. The demand is very great in London, is it not?—Because the supply has been small. You are receiving on the average 1,000 head less of live bullocks weekly than for years past.

338. Therefore, the farmers are able to realise very high prices?—But it is no use to them, because the loss by disease more than compensates for that; the herds have suffered; they are really decimated, and that is the reason why no cattle are sent.

339. The reason why cattle are not sent to London is not, as I understood you to say before, because of the restrictions, but because there are no cattle to send?—There are two courses; one is, that that the number of cattle is lessened, and the other is, that they have no confidence in the market; they have no confidence in the competition which they get there.

340. We have had some experience of the prices which they have realised?—Yes, but they have been constantly up and down, varying very much indeed, and though the prices are quoted high, there are many beasts sold at an exceedingly low price.

341. Then the consumers are not badly off in London, because a great deal of cattle is sold at a low price?—They ought not to be.

342. Sometimes, you say, the price is high, and you say now that it is low?—While there are a few beasts sold at a very high price there is a great quantity of beasts sold in London at a very low price.

343. You say that the number is not large, because the butchers will not pay the

the farmers a sufficiently high price?—Yes, the butchers buy at the lowest price they possibly can, and sell at the highest they can; they buy in a cheap and sell in a dear market; and that, I think, we are told to do.

344. The prices paid by the butchers to the farmers are not high enough to attract the cattle to London; is that what you mean?—They vary very much; the prices have been excessively high.

345. To the farmer?—No, not to the farmer; there are tens of thousands of sheep that have not paid one atom; but we have lost 12 *s.* a head upon them for their keep this year, and they were bought very high.

346. My question was with respect to cattle?—We are speaking of sheep and cattle both; the trade is composed of both of them.

347. And that you attribute to the restrictions, or are you inclined to modify that opinion by saying that the cattle are not there owing to the ravages of disease?—Partially to both.

348. Then one of them would be removed by removing the restrictions?—Yes, they would, because as you isolate the cattle and promote health amongst your herds, you will increase your supply.

349. You expect this result from the Bill, and, therefore, you are in favour of the Bill?—We hope that that will be the result of the Bill.

350. You expect that the English farmer will be able to pass cattle through the metropolis as he chooses; but that, on the other hand, foreign competition may be discouraged to a certain extent by the foreign cattle being restricted in the way you describe?—Not that foreign competition will be discouraged. You must be aware that although English cattle are now restricted in London, they are restricted nowhere else, and London is a very small part of the whole kingdom. English cattle are not restricted at any other place except London. Farmers will gain the advantage in London, but that will only apply to those who live near London.

351. London is a very large place?—It is a small part of the kingdom.

352. London I should have said was a very large part of the kingdom as regards the consumption of cattle?—London is a very large place, but it is only a portion of the kingdom, and while all the other markets are open the difficulty that farmers experience does not apply to the whole kingdom, but only to those who live near and send cattle to the London market.

353. In fact, London is so small a portion of the kindom that the meat consumers in London need not be considered in comparison with the protection of the agricultural interest?—It is very important to the meat consumers of London that this question should be placed upon a proper basis. I feel sure that they will have their food at a much less price if you encourage the breed of English cattle.

354. Have you seen any movement, on the part of the consumers of meat in the metropolis, in favour of this Bill?—No, I have not; they do not know their own interest sufficiently, I think.

355. They do not understand it?—I do not think they do. They do not know how a farmer is oppressed by the loss of cattle.

356. I believe you are chairman of the Cattle Defence Association: is Mr. Odam a member of it?—No; I think not. We have a large number of agriculturists chiefly as members of it.

357. Are there any of those who represent the London consumers upon it?—No; I should imagine there would not be.

358. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you state with confidence, as a practical man, that cattle in England were absolutely free from any form of lung disease before 1839?—I think they were; I never heard of a case.

359. You do not think that pleuro-pneumonia is merely a new name for an old form of disease?—I do not know; I never heard of it. I never experienced it.

360. You said, did you not, that the farmers did not care whether the foreign cattle were imported and kept a week or a month alive in some sort of quarantine?—It is a matter of no sort of consequence to them whatever.

361. Whilst they were so kept, would you exclude all butchers and salesmen from any access to them, and the public generally in fact?—They would be sold I presume previously. They must have access to them, but no man would be mad enough to keep an animal alive that he thought was going to have the dis-

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

ease; he would kill it as quickly as possible, because the moment they have it they are unfit for human food.

362. Is it the case that calves cannot be removed from the Vale of Aylesbury to Essex?—They can now; they could not during the time of the rinderpest at all; there was no sale for them; the insecurity was so great that persons would not have them.

363. Mr. *Moffatt.*] I think you desire the Committee to understand that the chief portion of the foreign cattle are more or less liable to bring in rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, or some other malady?—We suppose it is so.

364. You, as chairman of the Cattle Defence Association of the Eastern Marshes, I daresay can tell the Committee what number of cattle that were brought in have been slaughtered when the disease has been discovered, what proportion of the importation of foreign cattle?—I cannot tell you.

365. Do you believe that it has been one-half?—I think not.

366. Do you believe that all those foreign cattle are more or less infected?—It may be so, or may not; it depends upon whether they have been in contact with diseased cattle over the water.

367. Prior to 1865, I do not recollect hearing much complaint from the Cattle Defence Association with reference to the importation of disease by foreign cattle?—It was not formed then.

368. Or by farmers generally; they generally make their complaints known pretty loudly throughout the country?—They have a character for grumbling.

369. Is it within your memory that the farmers of England complained of the importation of foreign cattle, on the ground that they imported sundry diseases which were not known to the cattle in this country prior to 1864?—Yes; they were constantly complaining that they were suffering very heavily from lung disease, and from foot and mouth disease, which diseases they did not know before the introduction of foreign cattle.

370. Prior to 1842, those diseases were unknown in this country?—Pretty nearly so; they came to Cork in 1839, and were sent from Cork into this kingdom.

371. From whence were they imported into Cork; were they foreign cattle, or were they Irish born cattle?—I do not know at all; it is very improbable that they should be Irish, I should think.

372. You never heard of any similar malady having occurred in the last century?—Yes, there was.

373. Was that from imported foreign cattle?—I believe so. I have heard that it came from two white calves; but, of course, I do not know that of my own knowledge.

374. You are not aware whether there was any prohibition of foreign cattle in 1770?—There was; but they came, and the disease came.

375. You state that you only seek those restrictions with regard to London; you do not object to the outports having the importation of foreign cattle if they desire it, or if the district requires foreign cattle?—So that it is slaughtered.

376. Under similar restrictions to London?—Yes, under similar restrictions.

377. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] I understand that you still find considerable difficulty in buying a sufficient quantity of store stock to put up for fattening?—Without Ireland we should be utterly without store stock for fattening or turning our turnips into food.

378. Have you found it very difficult of late years to buy the better quality of short-horn heifers, say for the last two or three years?—Heifers are not kept in our neighbourhood, it is not a breeding district.

379. You find it extremely difficult to buy the stock which you require?—Yes, difficulty has increased wonderfully since 1862.

380. Has it been apparent to you that a great deal of damage has been done to the quality of the store stock in this country by the hasty manner in which a great number of animals were sacrificed, in terror of the cattle plague, being sold when they were not half fat?—No doubt of it.

381. And that has been one of the reasons which makes you more desirous of being isolated, *quoad* infection?—Decidedly.

382. The Committee infer, or, speaking for myself, I infer, from the general tenor of your evidence, that you are not seeking protection as against foreign competition, by the introduction of foreign stock or foreign dead meat into this country,

country, but that you, speaking on behalf of the occupiers of land, are seeking protection in the sense of seeking isolation from infection and disease?—Yes.

383. You are not seeking protection against the introduction of foreign food, either in a live or a dead shape?—By no means.

384. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] In answer to a question of one of the learned counsel you said that the English farmer would be benefited by the restrictions being removed, and after some time you said that you thought that they would not be. I conclude that the learned counsel wished to arrive at the fact that you were protecting the English cattle against the foreign; but I would ask you this: do you consider that we have the same power of detecting disease with regard to home cattle as we have with regard to foreign cattle?—All my observations went, not in any way to contract the supply of foreign food for the people, but to preserve our own stock, and by that preservation to increase the supply.

385. Disease arising in England would be easily detected, and could be easily stamped out and restricted by orders, but disease on the Continent, from which we have a large importation, would not be so easily detected, and, consequently, you think that we ought to protect ourselves more strongly against foreign than against home cattle?—But I think it is also true that we, as agriculturists, should be under greater restrictions than we have been.

386. It is not for the purpose of protecting the price of home cattle as against foreign, but for protecting ourselves against the uncertainty of detecting disease?—It is preservation, not protection; that is all I say. It is well, I think, that the English grazier should be put under more restriction than he has been; because no doubt when animals have been affected with a certain amount of disease they have been greatly swept away, which is very improper.

387. Do you think that we are liable to the disease coming to this country, from the fact that a foreigner would naturally send his diseased cattle the moment he discovered the disease, into our market as the easiest means of getting rid of it?—We know that there is a desire in all of us to get rid of anything that we know is wrong or inferior, and that is acted upon by English graziers; on many farms which I know, where the animals have been affected with a slight disease, the farmer has sold for his own security; but I should say, seeing what the country has suffered, that in no parish where there is an infection amongst the animals ought any animal to be moved into a store market. While we ask for isolation, as far as the foreign cattle is concerned, we are bound to undergo it for ourselves, and I think that the public demand it from us.

388. You stated that the losses that had been sustained since 1842 were greater than the number of imported cattle; did you include in that the losses from pleuro-pneumonia, the foot and mouth disease, and cattle plague; all three?—Yes, all three.

389. Did that include sheep?—No; cattle only.

390. That figure that you quoted, was it from your own calculation, or from public reports?—From public reports; I got it from Mr. Kirby, of Tadcaster.

391. Mr. *Goschen.*] Public reports; in what sense?—He took the Government returns of the cattle plague from a certain period, and before that he took them from the insurance societies; the insurance societies are pretty well knocked up; there was one insurance society started in 1849 with a capital of 500,000 *l.*

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I ask that we should have those written documents; if it is to be taken as a matter of fact, we should like to see the documents.

Mr. *Hope Scott.*] The witness said that it would be proved, and I therefore forbore to press him about it.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We should like to know the number of animals which died in England for 20 years, if it is known.

Chairman.] Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson was examining the witness upon that point.

392. (To the *Witness.*) Is it in any printed document?—It is printed; here is a letter upon the subject; it is only printed from this gentleman's reports.

393. Mr. *Merewether.*] I am told that we shall give substantive evidence upon this matter.

394. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Did you ever hear of small pox in sheep before 1839?—No, never.

395. You say that an increase in the markets has taken place in the country since the restrictions have been in effect in London?—Yes, certainly.

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

396. Is a country market an equally good market with the London market, supposing both to be unrestricted?—No.

397. And therefore the country market, even though increased, does not meet the requirements of the farmers in the neighbourhood of London?—It does not, because it is not a radius of attraction.

398. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You say that you have no knowledge of the traffic in cattle further back than 20 years?—No, I did not say that; I have been engaged as a farmer since the year 1828, and I went previously for 20 years into the Northern markets to buy cattle for my grazing purposes; I used to buy 60 or 80 bullocks at a time in the Northern markets; and as certain as I bought them they came home to my farm perfectly sound; but after that period, when the introduction of the foot and mouth disease came, when they arrived home they were in a frightful state.

399. Some evidence has been put in which was given before the Committee on the Trade in Animals, to this effect, that 30 years ago, in the year 1839, previous to the importation of foreign cattle into England, the foot and mouth disease was much more prevalent, and much more virulent, than it has been since; will you undertake to say that that statement is not true?—It certainly is not true; that the disease came in 1839 there is not a doubt.

400. I say, previous to the importation of foreign cattle: will you undertake to say that the evidence given before the Committee on the Trade in Animals was not true, namely, that the foot and mouth disease was more prevalent, and more virulent at that time than it has been since?—I feel sure that the gentleman who gave that evidence was mistaken, as far as my own knowledge goes.

401. Your only object is to prevent infection, and to protect our English herds?—Yes; to preserve them, I said.

402. What would you do with the store cattle; would you allow them to be imported?—I do not imagine that we should have any store cattle imported.

403. Do you propose that the importation of store cattle, and their circulation through the country inwards to graziers, should be prohibited?—If sufficient quarantine was enforced, I, for one, do not object to it at all.

404. Would you apply the rule of quarantine to cattle coming from countries which were known not to be infected with the rinderpest?—I think it would be safer to do so; it is only the cattle of Spain and Portugal which you can in any way remove from restriction.

405. Would you remove them from restriction?—That depends upon circumstances; I say, let it be tried.

406. What circumstances?—That they should not have been in any way in connection with any other breed of foreign animals.

407. Then cattle coming from a country not infected, and not having been in communication with cattle of other countries, you would allow to be imported?—If the Government thought fit, they might try it for a time, and if it was found to act against us, it could easily be altered.

408. You are not in favour of applying the provisions of this Bill to all foreign cattle at once; you would try the experiment of letting cattle in from non-infected countries?—I do not say so; I should rather have it applied to all as a matter of preservation. I have no particular objection, if it could be done with safety; whatever is done, must be done with safety.

409. You have heard of the rule of quarantine being applied to human beings?—Yes.

410. If the plague was in Turkey, would you put a man in quarantine who came from Sweden?—If they had come over in the same vessel, if that was possible, I should.

411. I mean if the man had come direct, and had had no communication with anyone from Turkey, do you think it necessary to apply a stricter rule in the case of cows and bullocks than in the case of human beings, for safety?—I do; you know nothing of where they come from, and what animals they have been in contact with.

412. You do know where they come from?—But you do not know what animals they have been in contact with. It would be very difficult, and it would cost more than it is worth, I think.

413. You said that you proposed to establish a market outside London for the home cattle?—I said it is wished; we do not propose to establish it; it is the Government.

414. You

414. You wish to establish a market outside London for home cattle?—Oh dear no; for foreign cattle, not for home cattle.

415. I thought you said that if the present restrictions went on with respect to the metropolitan market, you would establish a market outside London for home cattle?—No; I say the markets in the suburbs will increase, and do increase, and have increased.

416. Is there any objection to that?—Not that I am aware of; the objection is this, that when butchers come from a distance they are not certain of a supply, whereas, if London was open to the kingdom, they would be certain of a supply here. Butchers come from Brighton, or from Dover or Hastings, and various places, and if they wanted animals, they would find them here; but if they came to a country market, they would be very uncertain whether they would find what they wanted; although the country market has increased, still it is a small market now and then.

417. Will you hand in a list of what you call imported diseases that kill our cattle, or have you such a statement?—It is a statement in my book, it is not my own statement.

418. Do you vouch for its accuracy?—I do not.

419. Then what is the use of giving that as evidence?—Take it for what it is worth.

420. It may be wholly untrue?—Yes, but I do not think it is. When we know that the insurance societies were knocked up after having subscribed 500,000*l.*, naturally there must have been a very extensive loss.

421. Mr. *Corrance.*] I find that you do not wish any restrictions to your own cattle?—Most decidedly not.

422. You think that in all cases they are injurious?—We have got accustomed to free trade.

423. You think that they are injurious. Yes or no, do you consider that restrictions are injurious to yourself in any sense?—Restrictions upon foreign cattle we think would be very beneficial to us.

424. Do you, or do you not, consider that restrictions upon the home trade are injurious?—Restrictions upon the home trade are injurious to us.

425. You could not carry on your trade without a profit, could you?—Not for long.

426. Therefore, if any loss occurs, you must charge it on whom?—It has to come out of the pockets of the public, the consumers, of course.

427. That is your opinion?—Decidedly so; it must, if we are to be successful, or if any man is successful.

428. You said before that there are great impediments placed upon breeding stocks?—There were during the rinderpest, and great losses were sustained.

429. That lessened the amount of home stock, of course?—No doubt.

430. Therefore it lessened the supply?—Decidedly.

431. The supply being less, naturally the price is raised?—Of course.

432. To whom?—The consumer, certainly.

433. You said that any restrictions upon foreign cattle would have the same effect upon them as upon you?—No doubt they would.

434. You said first that restrictions on foreign stock would of course tend to loss to the foreigner to a certain extent?—Yes.

435. But under some proper regulations that might be lessened, might it not?—I think so; it might not be entirely removed, but lessened decidedly.

436. Is not one of those causes of loss the uncertainty of the market?—Yes.

437. Supposing you were to remove the uncertainty, and that they had one fixed market to which they could be brought, would it be removed?—It partly would be removed, but supply and demand will always regulate the price.

438. Therefore, if you had fixed rules to go by as well as a fixed market, the foreign trade would suffer less?—It would suffer less. The foreign trade must suffer in a slight degree, but I think nothing compared with what the home producers suffered and would suffer.

439. Would not the trade accommodate itself to the circumstances after a time?—No doubt.

440. Should you consider it an advantage that the stocks after landing should be kept a day or two or a week?—I think there is no doubt that the stock would be very much improved, if they were not removed directly they came in.

441. Under

Mr. *John Clayden.* 20 March 1868.

441. Under what circumstances?—The stock are landed, and perhaps have 12 hours' inspection; they are landed hot from the hold of a vessel, and are then sent up to the metropolitan market for sale, where they stand exposed for hours.

442. That would not improve them?—No, certainly not; it injures them.

443. If there were proper lairs for them to be placed in after they are landed, do you think the cattle might be improved?—I think they would be much improved.

444. What would be the expense of keeping them those three or four days in a week? Have you any data upon that point?—No; I cannot give you any data as to that.

445. You tell us that it would be an advantage to the farmer supposing those proper regulations were carried out?—Decidedly so.

446. Proper restrictions and proper regulations would be, both of them, an advantage to the farmer?—Yes.

447. Is not that advantage to the farmer shared by the consumer?—No doubt it would be in the end.

448. I suppose the metropolitan consumer would be benefited beyond all others?—No doubt of it.

449. Do you know what number of beasts at any time have been moved from the London market to the country?—I know of no number, but they have been constantly removed. Formerly they were constantly removed in great quantities to Brighton, Dover, and Hastings, and indeed to all those towns. They were supplied chiefly from the London market at this season of the year.

450. Were they first sent to London and then back again?—Yes, they had two journeys; they came from the North, from Scotland, from Norfolk, from Essex, and from the Midland Counties.

451. That entails the loss of a double railway journey, does it not?—It entails a certain amount of loss, but the butcher is compensated for that, because he knows that he can get what he wants. He does not know now where to go to get the article he requires for his customers.

452. But a man who could sell in London, would rather sell there than incur another railway journey?—But the cattle are sold in London, and then removed by the buyer.

453. Do you know whether quarantine is of any use in cases of pleuro-pneumonia?—No doubt isolation is right, there is no question about that; it is a contagious disease.

454. Are you aware that pleuro-pneumonia can remain in the system latent for 40 days or six weeks?—I have understood so, and I believe it is so.

455. And therefore quarantine can only be partially effective?—Yes.

456. Therefore, you would not at all suggest that it would be useful if applied to Ireland?—No.

457. Being a very imperfect protection?—The Irish beasts have come exceedingly healthy the last two years?

457*. You would not therefore consider any quarantine with regard to Irish beasts of any practical value?—I do not think it would be.

458. Only against the rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, and the foot and mouth disease?—Yes.

459. Then the same reasons do not apply to Ireland as apply to other foreign places?—Decidedly; Ireland is not a foreign place.

460. You think that such measures, if applied to Ireland, would not be less uncertain as if they were applied to foreign countries?—No, they would not.

461. Do you know whether there are not some strong reasons against the employment of private slaughterhouses in London itself?—I have heard that there are objections to them in the city; that they are very near the dwellings of people, and so on.

462. Do you know anything about the driving of cattle through the streets?—Yes, of course I do.

463. And that contagion has been brought on in that way?—Yes; no doubt it has.

464. And very often evasion of the restrictions is practised?—There is evasion of the restrictions, no doubt.

465. Do you know any well authentic case?—No, I do not.

466. Is it not the case that butchers, many of them, buy at one market only?—They

They would rather do so if they had a supply that they could depend upon; but that I know nothing about. I do not know at all.

467. Do you know that the increase in the importation of foreign stock was greatest during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866?—I do.

468. To what cause do you attribute that?—To their desire to supply our markets, I suppose.

469. How was that desire produced?—By breeding their own cattle.

470. What produced the desire in foreigners to breed their own cattle?—Our rising prices.

471. Why did our prices rise?—Because our supply of home cattle was decreased.

472. Why was it decreased?—Because the disease had taken off our cattle by thousands and tens of thousands.

473. And you think that the restrictions also might have prevented the home beasts being brought in?—That has applied lately.

474. And has raised the price?—Yes.

475. I think Mr. Milner Gibson asked you about some statistics. Do you know where they were taken from?—Yes.

476. Do you read the "Veterinary Review?"—No, I do not read it.

477. You do not know who are the contributors to the "Veterinary Review?"—I do not.

478. Mr. *Locke.*] You admit that supply and demand regulate the price?—Yes.

479. Are you likewise of opinion that competition in any trade has a tendency to benefit the consumer?—No doubt.

480. You have been speaking of the position of the butcher in Smithfield Market. What would be the position in Smithfield Market of the producer, that is to say the farmer, who sends his cattle up, with respect to competition; would not it lower his price?—He would have a greater amount of competition, and the butcher would have a greater amount of supply.

481. Then the prices would be lower; the producer would not get so large a price if there were competition as he would if there were less competition, or none?—He would rather benefit by competition.

482. In what way?—If he had 10 buyers instead of nine.

483. I mean competition with those persons who bring the article to market on the part of the seller?—It would then go back to the law of supply and demand.

484. What I am asking about is the competition amongst the sellers. Supposing there are six sellers instead of three, would that not tend to reduce the price of the article?—No doubt about it.

485. Then I will ask you this: if the foreign cattle is not allowed to be sold in Smithfield Market, will not it raise the price of the home cattle?—That does not follow.

486. Would not there be more sellers in Smithfield Market, if they brought foreign cattle into the market in addition to the home cattle?—And more buyers also.

487. Why should there be more buyers?—Persons would come there to buy foreign cattle instead of going down to the waterside.

488. Why should the demand be greater if persons only buy as much as they want to eat?—Persons buy for others who want to eat.

489. But if there is a very good supply of cattle in Smithfield Market, the price is less, is it not?—Decidedly.

490. Then would not the supply be greater, if the supply not only is from the home producer but likewise from the foreign, both in the same market?—But you must recollect that the foreigner is not going to be shut out.

491. I am not saying anything about that; but speaking of the market at Smithfield, if the quantity of cattle that comes into the market at Islington is a larger quantity than the demand actually requires, will not the price be less?—Decidedly so.

492. Then would not the fact of the foreign cattle being brought to Smithfield Market regulate a lower rate of price, than if it were shut out?—It is not shut out.

493. Is it not the fact that in all your fairs and markets the price is regulated by the quantity of the article which is to be bought?—Yes, everywhere.

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

494. Then the more cattle that there is brought to the Islington Market, in all probability the lower the price will be?—If there are not buyers for it.

495. But if there were the same number of buyers?—No, not if the same demand existed.

496 If the supply is greater than the demand, of course the price will be lower?—Decidedly.

497. And if the supply is less than the demand, of course it will be higher?—Decidedly.

498. If you bring then not only British cattle but likewise foreign cattle into the market, must not that tend to reduce the price?—No; as you increase the number of sellers you increase the number of buyers.

499. How do you increase the number of sellers by beasts coming into the market; a beast is not a seller?—Of course not.

500. Is the beast a buyer?—No, but the butcher is.

501. But by beasts coming into the market, do you increase the number of butchers?—No doubt.

502. How?—Because he comes there knowing that he wants animals; supply and demand there comes into operation again.

503. When he comes there and he finds only one beast to buy, and there are three or four butchers who want to buy it, that beast would be dearer, would it not?—I cannot deny that.

504. And supposing there were 20 beasts instead of one, the beasts would be cheaper, would they not?—But there may be 20 buyers.

505. I assume the same number of buyers in each case?—You put a case that does not exist, I am afraid.

506. If there are always the same number of beasts and always the same number of butchers?—No; it is quite the reverse.

507. They have no particular connection the one with the other, have they?—Not the least.

508. It is not then as I understand you, out of the slightest regard to yourselves that you wish to have this foreign market by the waterside, and no beasts brought at all to Islington?—We have a natural feeling of preservation for our own herds.

509. And likewise preservation for yourself as to your prices?—No.

510. Are the prices nothing to you at all?—The prices will be lower within three years if this measure is passed. English cattle will increase in number, the supply to the markets will be greater, and the price will be less to the consumer in consequence of the increase of supply.

511. But you will get more money by it?—That does not follow; that depends upon what losses you have.

512. If you carry on a larger trade you will accommodate the sellers, and that will benefit you?—That depends upon what losses you have. It is the loss of our English cattle which has made it a bad trade; I mean losses from disease.

513. I am not talking about that, but about the fact of competition between the two cases?—I am asked, do we expect to increase the price in consequence of our having a separate market; and I say that the object is for the preservation of our own herds; and if this measure is passed within three years, the supply of meat will be greatly increased, and the price to the consumer reduced.

514. But at present, in the interim of those three years, I suppose you will admit that your prices will be better, provided the foreign cattle are prevented from coming to Smithfield?—I do not think so at all; our prices have been reduced within the last six months.

515. When foreign cattle has come to Smithfield?—Yes.

516. But when it does not come there, then the prices will increase, will they not?—No; it will go to the waterside market, and cause a supply there.

517. It will be precisely the same thing, then, whether the beasts are sold down at the waterside, or whether they are sold in the market at Smithfield?—If they are wanted for the supply of food, it will make no difference to the importer.

518. Do you think it is no difference whether foreign cattle are sold down by the waterside, or whether they are brought into the market at Islington directly to compete with the animals that you bring there?—The difference is as nothing compared with the loss which we are sustaining.

519. But

519. But is there not a difference?—There may be, or not; supply and demand then comes in.

520. I understand you to say that contagion has arisen from driving foreign cattle through the streets?—Contagion would arise.

521. You said that it had arisen (I took your words down) from driving foreign cattle through the streets; who suffered from it; was it a man, or a cow, or what?—I cannot give any instance.

522. Then, what made you say that?—I am not aware that I did say so.

523. Then you know nothing about it?—I think I do.

524. In what way, by any possibility, if you drove a bullock infected with the rinderpest through Fleet-street, we will say, or over Blackfriars Bridge, what cattle upon the face of the earth could suffer by contagion from that animal as it went along?—If he met another drove of animals he would infect them, but without that he could not do them any injury.

525. Mr. *Morrison.*] You stated, I think, that a greater number of animals had died of various diseases which have been introduced into this country from abroad than have been imported into England since the year 1842?—I did.

526. Do you know what the importation has been since 1842?—Two million four hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five cattle is the number of imported cattle since 1842.

527. How many have died?—Four million two hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-two.

528. You include in that pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease, do you not?—Yes, and rinderpest also.

529. The farmer does not sell direct to the London butcher; he sells to a jobber, I suppose?—He consigns his cattle to a person who sells by commission for him, not a jobber.

530. And this commission agent, would he generally deal with foreign as well as home cattle?—Some do and some do not; many do.

531. I suppose it is generally known by telegraph from the different foreign ports, what is the probable importation from week to week?—No doubt the importers tell their sellers. Farmers know nothing about it; that is a matter between themselves entirely.

532. Mr. *Lowther.*] With regard to the Manure Company, you are connected with it, I believe?—Yes, I am.

533. What effect would the establishment of a foreign cattle market in the neighbourhood of the property held by the company have upon that property?—I should think exceedingly little.

534. Is it artificial manure which that company produces?—Yes.

535. What effect would the establishment of the foreign cattle market have upon artificial manure?—None whatever, except that the blood from the foreign animals might be used for our blood manure.

536. You would not propose to take the manure away from the New Cattle Market?—No; I would have that done away with as soon as possible.

537. That does not enter into the composition of your manure?—No.

538. In other words, you would not be in any way benefited by it?—No.

539. *Chairman.*] At present the beasts of English farmers coming into the London market have to be killed within ten days, have they not?—Yes; they have to be killed within ten days within a certain radius.

540. Then the butcher can give as low a price as he likes by waiting, as the cattle cannot leave London again?—We were left entirely at his mercy in every way.

541. It does not follow that he will sell at a low price to the consumer?—That is quite another matter.

542. He may like a high profit, perhaps?—Yes, of course.

543. Would not there be more competition between two shops than if there were only one?—No doubt of it.

544. The prices would be lower if there were two shops?—Yes.

545. Would you apply the same rule to two markets?—Supply and demand will regulate the price; we know nothing whatever about anything else; I cannot get away from that.

546. Mr. *Cogan.*] Is it not the fact that the profit to the grazier does not at all

Mr. *John Clayden.*

20 March 1868.

all depend upon the highness of the price which he gets for his stock?—Not at all.

547. Therefore, may it not be quite possible that, although this measure, if passed, will greatly benefit the grazier, it may also benefit the consumer, as there may be lower prices, and still a benefit to the grazier?—No doubt of it; I quite believe it would lower the prices.

548. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] In case the restrictions were taken off the London markets, you would look to an increase of competition, because you would not diminish the supply from abroad as much as you would increase the home supply?—Certainly not.

549. *Chairman.*] If you had two markets, the competition would be greater?—I believe so.

550. Mr. *Goschen.*] Could the whole of the wants of England be supplied easily by the farmers?—I do not believe they could just now, because the loss has been so great. If this calculation which I have put in is to be relied upon, it is clear that, with proper isolation, and with a proper degree of preservation, the English breeders would supply the trade. I do not believe we could do it just now, and we do not wish to do so.

551. But by and bye?—We do not wish it at all.

552. Can you do it by and bye?—We do not wish it at all. I cannot tell what may happen when I am dead and gone.

553. Is it possible to produce sufficient cattle in England without its being supplemented by importation from abroad?—I do not believe it is at the present time.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *George Dickson* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Reilly.*

Mr. *George Dickson.*

554. You are a Farmer and Grazier?—I am.

555. And you are also a salesman of cattle, I believe?—Yes.

556. You live and carry on your business at West Barnes, near Wimbledon?—I do.

557. Your principal business is that of a salesman, is it not?—Yes.

558. Have you had a considerable number of years' experience in that business?—Twenty-four years.

559. Has the course of your business brought you necessarily into communication with breeders and dealers?—Yes.

560. Has your business lain chiefly in selling one particular class of cattle?—Yes.

561. What class?—Scotch cattle.

562. Can you state to the Committee the number of Scotch cattle that you have been in the habit of selling on the average per annum?—The year previous to the breaking out of the rinderpest, I gave evidence in the House of Commons with regard to two railways, and I had to go into the number; in that year I had nearly 7,000 head of cattle from Aberdeenshire, Banff, Forfarshire, Fifeshire, Kincardineshire, and Perthshire; that was the year previous to the outbreak of the cattle plague; and I think at the present time the number will not exceed, perhaps, 4,000 in a year; it may be a few over.

563. Were all those cattle that you sold disposed of in the Metropolitan Market?—The whole of them.

564. Do you know who were the principal purchasers of those cattle?—The West End butchers, butchers round Richmond, Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Gravesend, Ramsgate, Margate, Brighton, Maidstone, and various other towns, Maidenhead, and all those places in the three or four counties south of London, besides the West End butchers. The large bulk of them went away from London.

565. Does that, in your opinion, illustrate the statement in the Report of the Commissioners, that of all the cattle which are sent from the country into London about one-third of them, after having stood in the market, are distributed again from London over the country?—I should think that then one-third of them were distributed all over the country; but that is not the case now, because they are not allowed to go away.

566. In

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

566. In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Orders of the Privy Council, has that mode of dealing with cattle been stopped?—Yes. With regard to those butchers whom I have alluded to, to a very great extent as far as Brighton, Maidstone, and other places who came to me every week and made purchases of cattle, I never see them to deal with them; but I see them from time to time, and they tell me that they are very much grieved to see those fine bullocks that I have got and they cannot get them. One came the other day and said, "It brings tears in my eyes to see those fine beasts, and I cannot get them home."

567. Because once having entered the metropolitan market they cannot remove them alive in the way that they used to do?—Precisely so. The cattle which those butchers require for their customers now they cannot get unless they are sent a very long way round at very great expense, and then there is no market to exhibit them in for sale.

568. If once they come to the metropolitan market they cannot by any circuitous route, or in any other manner, be taken alive out of London?—They cannot go out again alive.

569. Has that system a tendency to give the purchasers in the market a greater control over the price than they would have otherwise?—We send more live bullocks now into the metropolitan market at the present time than are really required there, and then, of course, the London butchers know that, and they will to a certain extent take advantage of it, and it is very natural, too.

570. It does not follow, in your opinion, that the consumers will have the benefit at the same time, does it?—It rests with the butcher whether he will give them the advantage of it or not; I am not prepared to say.

571. It has been stated to the Committee in evidence that there has been a tendency to increase in the small suburban markets in the neighbourhood of London; would that, in your opinion, compensate for the effect of those restrictions in keeping cattle out of the metropolitan market?—As far as I am concerned with regard to Scotch cattle, taking for example Southall Market, which is 10 or 12 miles west of London, cattle might be brought from Aberdeen to Southall, and there they would meet with some of the buyers that used to come to this market, or at least a few of them; but if you were to bring more than a certain number to that market it would become overstocked, and no one would send to it; they would be sending too much this week and none at all next. Another thing is this, I made inquiry at Christmas with regard to what the expense would be of bringing cattle from Aberdeen to Harrow, which is the nearest station to Southall, and the information I got was, that it would be the same as to London. I now have in my pocket a letter which I got the other day from the London and North Western Railway Company, which is the only line that they can be brought by, to say that the statement which they had given to me was now cancelled, that the charges to Harrow, the nearest station to Southall, would be from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per head more than what was given to me before, they knowing perfectly well that cattle from Aberdeen could come by no other line to get to London, and therefore I am prohibited from bringing any to Southall, unless I pay that extra charge to get them there. (*The Witness delivered in the following letter.*)

"London and North Western Railway,
"Islington Cattle Station,
"York Road, King's Cross.

"C. D.—2221.

"*Rates Aberdeen to Harrow.*

"London, 4 March 1868.

"Dear Sir, (N. W.)

"Referring to my C. D.—1941, 16 January, 1868, I beg to inform you that the rates there quoted to you for live stock between Aberdeen and Harrow are now cancelled, and the following rates are substituted:—

510 miles.	Small.	Medium.	Large.
Sheep - - - -	191 *s.* 3 *d.*	212 *s.* 9 *d.*	234 *s.*
Cattle, Pigs, &c. -	212 *s.* 9 *d.*	234 *s.*	255 *s.*

"Yours truly,
"J. Watts."

"G. Dickson, Esq.,
"Cattle Salesman."

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

572. What is the rate per head for cattle from Aberdeen to London?—25 *s.* by rail.

573. What would the figure be from Aberdeen to Harrow, according to your last information?—It would be from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per head more, but they will not bring them at per head to Harrow; they will only let you have a truck, which is very much against us; they never put more than six large bullocks into a truck, and sometimes seven small ones, and then the animals come very comfortably; but if they bring them to Harrow they will only let me have a truck to Harrow, and the charge for a small truck would be 212 *s.* 9 *d.* and for a medium truck 234 *s.* Therefore taking a medium truck and putting six bullocks into that truck, 234 *s.* would be considerably more than 25 *s.* per head to London.

574. In respect of convenience of transit, and in respect of price, it would be better to send cattle from Aberdeen to the metropolitan market than it would be to a suburban market such as Harrow?—Far better.

575. Of course the further you go on towards the Hastings and Brighton direction the expense would be still greater?—I think when they came to the metropolitan market and were taken down to Brighton by the butchers themselves, they got them down from London for about 5 *s.* per head.

576. Taking the case of passing by the metropolitan market?—Passing by the metropolitan market, taking a truck from Aberdeen to Brighton, the cost would be 14 *l.*, as I am informed by the railway company.

577. How much per head do you calculate?—2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*, putting six animals into a truck. We are not safe in putting in any more, not large bullocks.

578. In those two particulars with regard to transit and price, you say that it is more expensive. Is there a further advantage with regard to sale in having a large competitive market in the metropolis itself?—There would be more animals come there considerably, and more buyers would come there.

579. Is it the tendency or not of a large market to keep the prices from fluctuating excessively?—If the trade were opened, which it is not at present, then the prices, I think, would be more steady; they would not fluctuate so much, because you would have the one central market, and all the buyers coming there the cattle would then be brought together, good, bad, and indifferent, and there would be buyers for all classes of animals in the market, and all classes of animals would be sent to that market, and, therefore, the trade, in my opinion, would be much more steady than at the present time.

580. Is it the result of your view upon this point that it is very important in the interests of the producer and the consumer, that the metropolitan market should be an open market?—It is for the producer and the consumer, butchers and all.

581. Do you think that the present restrictions which prevents it being an open market could be removed if foreign cattle were allowed to mix there with home cattle?—It would be very wrong if that was the case, in my opinion.

582. Does that bring you to the conclusion that the isolation of foreign cattle when they are admitted is necessary?—Quite so.

583. In stating that to the Committee, do you think that you represent, not only your own opinions, but those of the dealers and breeders with whom you have communication?—Yes, most decidedly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hope Scott.*

584. If I understand you rightly, the carriage to London is cheaper than to places out of London by railway?—Yes.

585. And the greatness of the market in London, the number of vendors and buyers, gives a better chance of sale?—Yes; but then we have not more bullocks to meet those buyers; if this market is free and open, as it formerly was, we shall have more buyers brought there.

586. But it is a fact, that you have a great competition of carriage upon London with one market in London, and you have a greater competition of buyers than you can get in any other market, or by any other means?—I say no, at the present time.

587. Let us put aside the present time; let us take London, without reference to the cattle plague; just tell me whether the competition of carriage upon London and the competition of buyers in one market in London, does not give the

the seller or the breeder greater advantages there than anywhere else, say, before the restrictions?—It was the best market to send to before the restrictions, do you mean?

588. Not only the best market to send to, but were not these the causes of its being the best market, first, that there was a greater competition of carriage upon London, and next, that there was a greater competition of buyers in the London market?—Certainly there was.

589. Those are the two reasons?—Yes.

590. That is the reason, in fact, why your Harrow charge is so much higher than your London charge, because there is no competition of steamboats to Harrow, or any other railway; whereas upon London there is competition both of steamboats and railways?—Yes.

591. Those are advantages also of course to all cattle, foreign cattle as well as home-bred cattle?—I cannot say about foreign cattle; they can come by sea, and not by rail.

592. Do they not come to the outports, and then come to London by rail?—Yes, but they must come by sea first.

593. But is there not competition between the different lines?—I do not know about that.

594. You know that between Aberdeenshire and London you got lower rates by means of the competition with the steamboats?—Yes.

595. Just tell me about the reduction of the number between 7,000 and 4,000, which you say had taken place in Scotch cattle, I mean cattle from Aberdeenshire?—They were not all from Aberdeenshire; the year previous to the rinderpest a good many cattle came out of Forfarshire, Fifeshire, Perthshire, and Kincardineshire.

596. All heavy cattle; not kyloes; not small Highland cattle?—No; fine cattle; cross-bred cattle, generally speaking; they had the cattle plague very severely in those four counties, and at the present time we are getting comparatively none from those four counties to London.

597. They have none to send?—I expect that is the reason; a great many are afraid; some of them left off breeding bullocks, and took to keeping sheep, a great many of them.

598. Can you tell me how many cattle were exported; I do not say to London, but how many cattle were sent; I do not mean within a hundred or two, but I mean approximately, from those counties which you have spoken of, before the cattle disease broke out, as compared with now, and without reference to London or any other market; just tell us the number exported?—I am not prepared to say the whole number; I can only speak as to the number I received myself, but I should fancy that if I am reduced in number, others are the same, who sell them.

599. That is the thing I want; the number of cattle exported from those counties?—I should say that in those four counties the number is very much less; I do not say so with respect to Aberdeenshire, because they did not suffer so much from the rinderpest; they took very energetic measures to stamp the disease out, and therefore they saved the cattle; but I think from Aberdeenshire, as many get to London alive as originally did, but not so from the other four counties; and the same from Banff as formerly, I should say.

600. What proportion now do the Aberdeenshire and Banffshire breeders send to London, as compared with former years?—I should think about the same; all counties will vary, more or less, according to whether they have a good or bad turnip crop; that certainly makes a difference; but I think they are not sending any fewer from Aberdeenshire, or Banff, or Morayshire, owing to the rinderpest; but I believe from the other four counties it is entirely owing to the rinderpest that they are not sending.

601. In fact, the decrease of the cattle in the north has been the cause of the decrease of the cattle which you sell in London?—I have no doubt of it. I am alluding only to the four counties which I have mentioned.

602. Is there much dead meat sent up from Aberdeenshire?—A large quantity.

603. By rail?—By rail and by boat, by sea and by land.

604. That does not pass through your hands I presume?—None of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

605. I gather from your evidence that the Scotch cattle that you speak of is that which is principally consumed by the wealthier classes?—It is.

606. And it is on the behalf of the cattle consumed by the wealthier classes that you are demanding the removal of these restrictions?—I am merely demanding the removal of the restrictions, because I say it is not free trade to say that a farmer in Aberdeenshire shall send his bullocks to a certain market, and they shall go no further, because the foreign animals are allowed to come and stand in their way. Supposing there were a market somewhere near Newcastle, and foreign beasts were allowed to run up there, and they should say your Aberdeenshire beasts shall not pass through this market because the foreign beasts are here, I think that restriction would very soon be removed, and so I think they ought to be removed here to allow the cattle to pass through to the consumers south of London, where we have been in the habit of having them.

607. And you demand, on behalf of meat which goes to the wealthier classes of the community, that which you are pleased to call free trade?—I do not call it free trade, if they are not allowed to go by rail where you think proper to send them in your own country.

608. Is foreign cattle the cattle which is the staple food of the poorer classes of this country or London?—I should say, generally speaking, it is.

609. Will you grant to the staple food of the poorer classes of the community the advantages which you demand for the Scotch cattle for the wealthier classes?—I should only allude to London with regard to that, not to the country.

610. Will you ask the Committee to grant to the staple food of the poorer classes of London the same advantages which you are here to demand for the Scotch cattle which the Aberdeen people supply to the West-end butchers, and the persons at Richmond and other places which you described?—Yes; but if the whole of my customers lived in London, and some of them wanted foreign cattle, I should not ask them to go away. I should be satisfied that they should be distributed within an easy distance, but my cattle have to go to Brighton, Maidstone, and other places, where they are not allowed to go.

611. Are you prepared to put the food of the poorer classes of the community upon equal terms with the food of the richer classes of the community, for whom you are asking what you call free trade?—But I do not take the whole community, only London, with regard to the foreign cattle.

612. You say the London community?—I have said that if my cattle, those fine animals that I get, were only wanted in London, I should not ask the Committee to allow them to pass on.

613. I do not exactly understand?—I understand it perfectly well.

614. Take the case of London alone, do you propose now that your Scotch cattle which you bring into London for the West-end butchers, shall be taken to private slaughterhouses?—I have no objection in the least so far as London is concerned.

615. Will you allow the foreign cattle to be taken to the private slaughterhouses in London?—No, certainly not, as long as the English cattle was there to mix together.

616. Would that be an advantage or disadvantage to the persons who consume the Scotch bullocks, as compared with the people who consume the foreign bullocks?—I do not think it would be any advantage or disadvantage to either.

617. You do not think it would be an advantage?—No, nor a disadvantage.

618. Then will you consent on behalf of the consumers of the Scotch bullocks that those Scotch bullocks shall not be allowed to be taken to private slaughterhouses?—I have no objection as far as the London butchers are concerned; they may take them to private slaughterhouses.

619. You do not answer my question?—I think I do.

620. Would it be any hardship to the butcher in London, who takes the English or the Scotch cattle, to be forbidden to slaughter them at his private slaughterhouse, and to be compelled to slaughter them at the public slaughterhouses?—There is no doubt that the butcher would like to do it at his own private slaughterhouse.

621. It is an advantage to him then, is it?—I really cannot say that it is.

622. Why would he like it if it is not an advantage?—He is the best man to give you that information.

623. Do give me a candid answer; does he like it because it is an advantage to him

him in his trade. Surely you can give me an answer?—I firmly believe that every butcher in London would like to have the animals taken to his own slaughterhouse; but when I look at the number of butchers again who never buy a live bullock in London, but who go to the dead meat market and buy the whole of their supplies, I cannot think that it can be any very great advantage.

623.* Will you admit that it is an advantage or not?—I will ask the butchers, and see what they have got to say.

624. When you have asked them, will you promise to come back and tell me what their answer is?—Yes, if you are not gone. I look upon it in this way; when I see so many butchers go to Newgate Market and draw their supplies from that market wholly dead, I cannot think that it can be a very great advantage for them to come to the live meat market and take their supplies from there, otherwise they would do so.

625. According to your view at present, until you have had a consultation with the butchers, you do not see any reason why they should not assent to be compelled to slaughter at the public slaughterhouses?—Not if a man has to go an easy distance to take them to them.

626. You think that there is no reason why they should not consent to be put upon the same terms with the foreign cattle in that respect, as far as you are informed. You think they can have no objection to that; is that so?—I have no doubt that they have an objection. They know best their own business; I do not know their business.

627. You seem to me to think that in the present state of things the London market is rather overstocked with cattle?—It may be overstocked at times.

628. But I took down from you that the purchasers at present get the advantage of the lower price because, as you say, cattle comes into London, and it cannot go through London, and cannot be taken away. These are the words which my learned friend, Mr. Hope Scott, is kind enough to give to me. At present the producer sends more than are required, and the butchers know it; is that the fact?—If he sends more than is required.

629. You forgot the "if" before you know; you have thought of it now?—If more were sent into this market than was really required, the butchers would very soon know it, and they would take advantage of the supply. I was then asked whether they give the public that advantage, and I said I did not know.

630. Do they ever send more than is required?—No doubt they do.

631. When they send more than is required, the butcher at all events buys cheaper?—Certainly he has the advantage of the supply.

632. And whether he does so or not, he can afford to sell cheaper?—If he buys cheaper he can afford to sell cheaper; but next week, perhaps, he buys dearer again; he does not raise and lower the price according as he buys dearer or cheaper; it would be very foolish of him to do so.

633. One of the effects which you contemplate from this Bill is, that no longer will the sellers ever send more than is required, and butchers will never buy cheaper. I understood you to think that the present state of things was, that it sometimes, or frequently, happened that the London market was overstocked, and the farmers had to sell cheaper than they otherwise would to the butchers; is that your view?—If the market was overstocked they would have to sell cheaper.

634. Is that ever so?—It is. There is sometimes more than the demand really requires, and there is sometimes less than the demand, and then we, on the other hand, take advantage of those rises and falls.

635. If this measure were passed, and the market were open to the home cattle, would that be rectified?—It would still be the same; it would be regulated by supply and demand the same as it was before, because we had rises and falls before the restrictions the same as we have at the present time; and if we admit the whole of those outside butchers, we shall have so many more cattle brought to meet them; but we may still exceed their demand, and they will still take advantage of it.

636. And you expect that this Bill will remove the evil of which you complain?—It will remove the evil of which I complain, by allowing those parties in the places I have mentioned facilities to get the animals which they wish to get, and by allowing those parties who breed those fine animals to have them sent to those places where they are required for consumption. At present they are detained in London, and cannot go there.

 637. And

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

637. And the consequence of their being detained in London is, that they are sold cheaper in London?—No; there are not so many of them sent; they will not send them.

638. Then, you do not think that one of the effects of this measure will be in any respect to enhance the price which the producer of cattle will get?—Certainly not; in my opinion, it will not enhance the price which the producer will get one farthing, but it will give us free trade all over the country.

639. And that is a great advantage?—It is a thing which we consider we are entitled to.

640. It is a great advantage; and will the people who have not the free trade be under any disadvantage?—It is an advantage to the public, certainly, to the consumers to get the meat which they wish to have.

641. Will it be a disadvantage, then, to the people who have not the free trade in selling?—I cannot see that it will.

642. It would be a great advantage to the people who have free trade, but it will be no disadvantage to the people who have it not?—You are now alluding to foreign animals.

643. I was afraid of frightening you if I said anything about foreigners, as you seem to be timid on that subject. You say that it would be a great advantage to the people who have the free trade, but you will not say that it would be a disadvantage to the people who have it not?—I think the consumers of the large bulk of the foreign animals that come into London are in London, and I think that if those animals are slaughtered at the waterside, it will be greatly to the advantage of the legitimate owners of those foreign animals if they are slaughtered in a market of their own, and then the carcase should be taken down to the butchers' shops, or taken to the dead meat market, and there sold to them the same as a great deal is at the present time; it is much better to have that than be under the restrictions that they are at the present time with their animals.

644. You say you have not consulted with the butchers as to their opinion; have you consulted at all the persons who deal in the foreign market; you say it is such a great advantage to them; have you consulted them as to their view of this plan?—Some of them.

645. And are they of that opinion?—Some are and some are not.

646. I suppose we shall have here gentlemen who deal in foreign cattle, who will tell us their opinion?—No doubt.

647. Will you supply us with the names of those who are of that opinion?—I was alluding to butchers, not to foreign dealers.

648. Foreign butchers?—No; London butchers.

649. London butchers who deal in foreign meat?—Yes.

650. Who are they?—I am not prepared to say at the present moment.

651. Could you give me a single name?—No; I have not that liberty.

652. I have no doubt that my learned friend will produce them. You say that it is a very great advantage to any market that it should have in it buyers of all classes, and sellers of all classes, in the same market?—Yes.

653. That is what, in fact, makes a market most valuable; is that so?—No doubt it makes a good market to allow every one to get the commodity that they require; whether they want good quality, indifferent quality, or bad quality, they will get it in that market.

654. Therefore, you propose that in the London market there shall be buyers of all classes and sellers of all classes?—Yes.

655. Except the foreigner?—Yes.

656. Do you know what proportion of the London supply you are consequently proposing to exclude by this Bill from that market which you say ought to include buyers of all classes and sellers of all classes?—A great many in the autumn, but not very many at this season of the year.

657. Do you know what proportion it is of the whole meat consumption of London that you propose by this Bill to exclude from that market?—No; I am not prepared to say that I know anything about it. I cannot tell you the number to a few hundreds.

658. Foot and mouth disease, and lung disease, is known in Scotland, is it not?—It has been.

659. That is not an answer; is it known in Scotland?—It is well known to them,

them, but it does not exist there I believe at the present time; not foot and mouth disease; there may have been pleuro-pneumonia, but not very much.

660. On what principle is it that you are proposing to bring cattle from a country in which foot and mouth disease either does exist or has existed, and lung disease, according to your admission, does exist, into the metropolitan market from Scotland; and you are now proposing a Bill which is to exclude all other countries because they have had, or may have had, disease?—But I should exclude foreign animals because of this fatal disease, the cattle plague.

661. You would not exclude them on the ground of pleuro-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease?—Yes, I would; I would exclude all. If we could detect any animals coming from Aberdeenshire with pleuro-pneumonia, I should certainly stop them there.

662. If you can detect it in a particular animal, it is admitted that he should be stopped; but I want to know why this ban, which is to be put upon the sources of supply of the poorer classes in London, is not to be put, under similar circumstances, upon the sources of supply to the richer classes from Scotland?—But you are putting greater restrictions upon the richer classes, with regard to their meat, because those richer classes live at a considerably further distance from London, where they cannot take the carcase down, but the poorer classes in London are living almost close to where those animals are to be slaughtered.

663. That is no answer to my question; as those richer classes are supplied from Aberdeen cattle, and the poorer classes are supplied from continental cattle, you propose to put a ban upon the supply of the poorer classes on the alleged ground of infection, and you do not propose to put the same ban upon the supply of the richer classes from Scotland?—I beg your pardon; I have not done so; I have said before, and I will say again, that if the whole of those animals coming to London were really required in London, I should have no objection to having them slaughtered at slaughterhouses by themselves for those butchers who buy that class of meat in London; but those who require it at a considerable distance, 40, 50, and 60 miles in the country, cannot take it so long a distance, if they are to have it slaughtered here away from home.

664. As regards the London consumer of home grown cattle, you think that he ought to submit to have his cattle slaughtered at a public slaughterhouse on the spot?—I have no objection.

665. You only object to it as regards cattle going from London to places round London?—Quite so.

666. I will take it so far, that it is your opinion that, as regards home grown cattle coming for London consumption, it ought to be subject to the same rules with regard to slaughtering as foreign cattle?—I did not say that it ought to be subject to the same rules as foreign cattle; I said I had no objection if the butchers have none.

667. If pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease exists in Ireland, upon what principle do you propose to decline to impose the same ban upon Irish cattle that you do upon foreign cattle?—I am not aware that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Ireland. I have nothing to do with Ireland. I was never there in my life.

668. Assume from me for a moment that pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease exist in Ireland, in your opinion ought the same rules to be applied to Ireland with regard to the importation of cattle as apply to any other foreign country?—They send very few fat animals from Ireland to London.

669. If there is pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease in Ireland, in your judgment ought the same rule to be applied to Ireland that is applied to foreign countries?—Certainly not.

670. Why not?—Because they are our own home stock. If they are subject to disease in Ireland, we may be subject to the same in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and we may draw a cordon round each county.

671. You do say that your fear of infection would not induce you to apply the same rules to the case of disease existing in Ireland?—Certainly not, unless it was cattle plague.

672. That is to say, you do not think that pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease, stand upon the same footing as cattle plague?—Certainly not; pleuro-pneumonia is a very fatal thing when it gets hold of any graziers' stock.

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

673. Mr. *Read.*] Has there been a general increase in the supply of dead meat to London lately?—It appears to increase from year to year.

674. There will always be good and bad markets in London, I presume, and always a difference in price between a full market and a small one?—Yes, certainly, always.

675. Has not that difference in the value of the cattle, according to whether it is a full market or a badly supplied market, been very much enhanced lately, since these restrictions have been in force?—Our markets have been more fluctuating in London, up and down, because if you send too many animals in at the present time, they are not allowed to go away again; they are confined to the London trade to a certain extent.

676. You do not consider that the metropolitan market is a market exclusively for London, but for a large number of country butchers as well?—I always look upon it, that London is a market (or ought to be so) to supply at least 60 miles round, because the smaller markets cannot be supplied regularly. We might send cattle to Southall, this week even, if the charge was the same to go there, and it would be overstocked, and you would get a very bad price for your stock; next week there would be but few sent, and they would be considerably enhanced in price. The butchers would not know where to go, neither would the owners of stock know where to send them.

677. I understood you to say, in answer to one of the learned counsel, that if the cattle sent to London were all restricted to London, in that case you would have no objection, so far as regards yourself as a farmer and salesman, to this home stock being killed at some public slaughterhouse?—I do not think there could be any great objection so far as they are in the immediate district. The London butchers I was then referring to.

678. What proportion of the foreign supply of stock was killed in London previously to the present regulations coming into force?—I should think the bulk of them.

679. Would it be two-thirds or three-fourths, or what?—I should think fully three-fourths, as far as my judgment goes; with the exception of their going away to go to such a place as Aldershot, or Portsmouth, or other such like places, there was not a very great many of them distributed throughout the country.

680. Are the foreign cattle generally killed by carcase butchers?—A very great many.

681. Therefore what might be a serious hardship and a loss to the breeder of Scotch cattle, would not extend with the same force to the foreign producer?—I do not see that it would at all.

682. Mr. *Goschen.*] If you are in favour of this Bill, it is chiefly, is it not, to remove the restrictions that hamper your trade with places lying out of London?—And to keep the cattle plague from coming into this country.

683. Your evidence has been chiefly directed to the point, that it hampers your trade in supplying places out of London?—It hampers the trade both to the consumer and the producer.

684. To the consumer out of London?—Yes, to the consumer out of London generally.

685. If it were not for the supplying of those districts, you would be content to leave the restrictions as they are at present?—No, I should not be content to allow foreign animals to mix with the home animals.

686. Not if they were all killed in the metropolis?—No, not if they were all killed in the metropolis; for this simple reason, that there are so many dairy cows in London, and there are so many calves born in London, and those calves are sent, and will be sent, out into the country, do the best you can, and you cannot keep them within the boundary, and those foreign animals will mix alive with your dairy cows in many places, and the calves will go away and will take the disease.

687. But as a farmer you would not object to restrictions on the home cattle, if your whole trade were in London?—I should not have so much objection if our trade was liberated to allow the cattle to pass through, but we have no market at which to sell those cattle except that of London, where you must bring the whole of the competitors together.

688. You said distinctly that you would not object, either as a farmer or a salesman, to these restrictions?—I said that I would not object, and that the London

don butchers, I believed, were not so much against slaughtering their cattle at a certain place.

689. I think you said that, both as a farmer and as a salesman, you would not object to the restrictions, provided that the whole of the beasts were required for the supply of the London market?—I said this, that so far as the London butchers were concerned in slaughtering my Scotch cattle, I was not very much against it. That is what I said.

690. As a farmer, do you look upon the restrictions as serious with regard to that portion of the meat which is to be consumed in London?—I do, because you do not know what to send into London.

691. In fact, no producer of cattle will willingly send cattle to market, when he does not know what is going to happen to it, and that he must slaughter it whether he gets it out or not?—It is not very likely that he will. I think that if any grazier had 100 head of fine cattle he would not like to venture to send them, eight or ten a week, into the London market, at the present time, under the present restrictions, and say that those cattle shall go thus far and no further. There are, as I have said before, a vast number of consumers south of London who want the animals and cannot get them.

692. If you were a foreigner and had got some cattle, would you like to send those cattle over to London, in order to be brought under these restrictions?—I think I would, rather than be under the present restrictions.

693. As a foreigner?—As a foreigner. The present restrictions, in my opinion, are more severe upon him than the restrictions that will be henceforth imposed if a foreign market is established.

694. What restrictions are you going to remove?—I should remove the 12 or 14 hours that they are detained; they very often lose the market through being detained those 12 or 14 hours, and then they are hurried along to Copenhagen Market, and then they are sold and driven back again almost to the place from whence they came to be slaughtered. They are taken up by the railway, and driven back over the streets.

695. Do you think that the foreign cattle dealers will gain by it?—I do not think that they will lose by it. I think there would be some very severe restrictions to which they are subject at the present time which they would be liberated from.

696. Namely, the immediately slaughtering?—Not the immediately slaughtering, but the hours that they are often detained for inspection before they can be removed.

697. You think it is a greater restriction to be detained at a certain place, and then to be let out, than not to be let out at all?—I think it would be for the benefit of the foreigner to have a market exclusively to himself at the waterside, there to put his animals and sell them to the butchers who like to go and purchase them, or to slaughter them himself, and send the carcase up to Newgate or Leadenhall Market to be sold to the butchers dead.

698. Do you think it is likely that the foreign cattle that go there would be chiefly used for the dead meat market?—They have no occasion to send the whole of them to the dead meat market; the butchers may go and make their purchases, if it were to be the understanding that they would only take the carcase away but not the hide.

699. Do you know what proportion of the beasts in London go to the dead meat market. Out of the whole of the supply of English and foreign cattle, how much do you think is slaughtered and is sold in the dead meat market?—I am not prepared to say how much; but it is a very large number of foreign animals.

700. Out of the whole quantity, do you think that one-tenth goes to the dead meat market?—I should say considerably more.

701. But you cannot give any figures at all?—I cannot give the figures. I should think more than half the foreign animals go to the dead meat market.

702. Sir *A. Agnew.*] Do you believe it to be the fact that the lung disease was quite unknown before 1839, before the importation of foreign cattle?—I cannot go so far back as that.

703. Do you think they have any lung disease of any sort abroad at all?—I am not prepared to say.

704. Do you ever get any Galloway cattle?—Very few.

705. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You recommend, do you not, that inspection

Mr. *George Dickson.*

20 March 1868.

should be done away with on the arrival of foreign cattle?—No, I do not. I think they might be liberated from the 10 or 14 hours' detention, but I should inspect them all the same. I would let them go into the lairs for inspection.

706. When they are slaughtered at this place by the river side, what is to be done with the hides and the offal and all those other things?—I would have tanyards for the hides, and have the hides tanned.

707. You would not allow the hides to be sent away?—No, certainly not. I would have a tanyard on the spot as well.

708. And would you allow people to communicate with this place where the foreign cattle are?—Yes, I think so; they will communicate with others if they do not communicate with them.

709. Could not they carry the infection from the foreign cattle?—I do not know that they could; but if that was really the case, they might be put through a room where they might have a dress to put on when they went to inspect the animals, and leave it there when they went away again.

710. What do you propose to do with the manure?—I do not know; put it into the main sewer and let it go on to the sea, carry it away to the main ocean. It might be put through some chemical process which would disinfect it.

711. You recommend that all this should be a permanent law?—I think so, for the good of the public and for the good of all.

712. Whether there was any rinderpest on the Continent or not, or in any particular country?—I think, if it is inquired into, they have never been free from rinderpest, and are not likely to be in some parts of Russia where they are extending railways further and further back; it is bred in Russia, there is no doubt about that.

713. Are you in favour of quarantine with regard to store animals?—Certainly not. I think it would be highly necessary, but I think it would be against the animal. I am not against it simply as far as protection goes, it must be done if we are to have foreign store animals; but at the same time I think it would be against those animals to put them in quarantine. It is not against them if you keep them well.

714. It would be injurious to animals to put them in quarantine?—Not if they are well fed; but I do not think they would be very well attended to in those places, still it is highly necessary that it should be carried out if we are to have foreign store animals. What I feel is that they can do no good to the country.

715. You would rather keep them out altogether?—I never saw them make much of animals.

716. Would not this quarantine ground always be a sort of infected place?—It would be if the animals were diseased, no doubt.

717. Would not there be risk occasionally of diseased animals coming into it?—No doubt about it.

718. Is it fair to put healthy animals into quarantine ground so that they would come in contact with the diseased?—I should not like to put them in if they were mine.

719. Perhaps by putting cattle in quarantine you may subject them to infection, and then afterwards send them out into the country?—As far as store animals are concerned, my opinion is that this country is far better without them.

720. Would not it be better that there should be a clause to exclude store cattle altogether?—I am not prepared to say that.

721. Mr. *Corrance.*] In 1863 you say about 7,000 cattle passed through your hands?—It was 1864, I think; it was the year previous to the rinderpest; the rinderpest broke out, I think, in June or July.

721*. In 1867 you had about 4,000?—Yes, I think rather under 4,000.

722. Has the dead meat trade from Aberdeen increased?—I do not know that it has increased this last two years; but there are more in favour of sending dead meat than of sending it alive.

723. And this has lowered the quantity which is required in the live meat trade?—No; because those extra bullocks, which I am alluding to, that I had in 1864, were a portion of them from the four counties which I mentioned, which I am not getting any from now, because the rinderpest reduced their stock so very much, and frightened many of them to take to keeping sheep instead of cattle.

724. Does

724. Does the railway interest suffer at all, and do they complain of it?—They have not complained to me.

725. Did you say that the people of the poorer classes consume a larger quantity of foreign meat than they do of English meat in London?—I am not prepared to say. I said that three parts of the foreign animals were consumed in London, but I said nothing about how many they would be.

726. I think you said that the poorer classes in London are the principal consumers of foreign stock?—Yes, I did say so; not entirely, but principally.

727. Do they consume foreign stock by preference over English stock; do they like foreign stock better?—I cannot say that; it may be that they do, but I should fancy not.

728. Do not you think that there is a reason for it?—They buy it cheaper, I suppose.

729. Is not a great deal of this foreign stock very much injured, and scarcely fit for sale?—That I cannot tell you.

730. Would it be sold at all cheaper, whether foreign or English stock, both at the same market as it is now, unless there was some such cause?—Because it is not of as good a quality it is more suitable for the poorer classes.

731. If by the relaxation of those restrictions and proper regulations generally the prices fall, do you not suppose that they would prefer to buy good Scotch meat at the same price rather than this bad foreign meat?—If they could get it at the same price, I dare say they would.

732. If the effect of taking off those restrictions was to lower the general prices and reduce the home stock to the same price as foreign stock, would not they sooner have home stock?—No doubt of it; but you will never keep them at the same price, for if you reduce the price of home stock you reduce the price of foreign stock.

733. Do not you think that the tendency of beasts being brought to London, and there obliged to be slaughtered, is necessarily to cheapen the price of meat?—Yes.

734. You were asked that in relation to the foreign market as well, were you not?—Yes.

735. Therefore, would not the poorer classes also purchase, under such circumstances, cheaper than before?—They ought to do so.

736. Mr. *Locke.*] You said that you would not allow the hides to go away from this foreign market?—Not unless they could be taken with safety to some tanyard, without coming in contact with any animals in transit to that tanyard; then I think there would be no danger.

737. Are you aware of the regulations that were made in London during the cattle plague with respect to hides?—No, I do not.

738. Are you aware that, throughout the time the cattle plague was raging, the hides were taken to all the different tanyards in London?—I believe they were.

739. And yet you say when this market is to be established, you would not allow any hides to be removed; but you would have tanyards in addition to the market, established on the spot?—Unless you can convey those hides to another tanyard, without coming into contact with any of our own cattle.

740. Are you aware that nearly all the tanyards are at Bermondsey?—Then, they may go across the river; there is no danger in barges.

741. They did not go in barges before, because they went from Copenhagen Market, you know, and they likewise went from all the different slaughterhouses in London?—It may be that they were the means of spreading disease.

742. How could they, going through the streets of London, infect anything?—Some dairy cows might meet them in the street and smell them.

743. Are you not aware that no inconvenience was occasioned at all from the hides being carried through London under the regulations which were established at that time, to the different tanyards in Bermondsey?—I believe the whole of the hides went as usual.

744. And no inconvenience arose?—I can believe that, because the foreign hides can be taken across the river to Bermondsey without any danger, in barges or anything else that there is.

745. However, they took them in carts before?—They would not take them across the river in carts.

Mr. George Dickson.

20 March 1868.

746. They went in covered carts before, and there was no inconvenience?—If they were put in covered carts there would be no danger.

747. Mr. *Morrison.*] I suppose you do not get any cattle from your correspondents in Aberdeen without your first communicating with them?—No, I do not.

748. Do they send them up on the chance of a market?—Yes.

749. Do you use the telegraph much to your correspondents in Aberdeenshire?—Hardly ever; I use the telegraph when I am asked to do so.

750. May not the difference between a good and a bad market depend upon whether there are a greater number or smaller number of cattle?—Yes; if we have a large number of cattle sent up to market, and they meet a bad trade, the owners of the stock naturally fight a little shy, and the next market do not send so many.

751. May not that be remedied, if you gentlemen would only use the telegraph a little more?—We may use the telegraph, and do a great deal of harm to them.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Cogan.	

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Albert Pell,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

752. YOU live at Hazlebeach?—Yes.

753. What county is that in?—Northampton.

754. You are the same gentleman who was a candidate at the last election?—I am; for South Leicestershire.

755. Living in Northampton, and having been a candidate for South Leicestershire, I dare say you have a good deal of communication with your neighbours?—I have.

756. Do you farm yourself?—I do.

757. To what extent?—Six hundred and eighty-five acres.

758. What is the particular character of your farm; arable?—About half and half.

759. Do you breed at all?—I do, almost entirely.

760. Do you graze store cattle?—I do not graze in the sense of fattening them.

761. But you get them on a bit, and then part with them?—Yes.

762. Do you know anything of this Bill?—I do.

763. Do you remember a Bill brought in by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer when the cattle plague was most rife?—Yes.

764. Had you any knowledge of that Bill?—I furnished the present Chancellor of the Exchequer with a good deal of the material upon which the Bill was drawn.

765. Be you right or be you wrong, I may take you as a fair authority upon these subjects. You are aware that this Bill proposes a foreign cattle market to which foreign cattle shall be confined?—I am.

766. What is the view of those with whom you have communicated as to the necessity of the isolation of foreign cattle when brought into this country?—We consider that the isolation, as far as one can get it, would give a great security against the re-introduction of the rinderpest and other disorders of the same infectious nature among our own stock.

767. We know that the rinderpest has abated, is there still in the minds of those with whom you have communicated an apprehension of its return?—There is, undoubtedly.

768. And having considered this Bill, do you think it would present that sort of isolation that would go to mitigate that apprehension?—I think it would.

769. As to the consequence of the apprehension which you say exists, do you know

Mr. *Albert Pell.*

24 March 1868.

know that it has tended to limit the breeding of cattle in England?—No, I do not know that it has; it has not in my own case, decidedly.

770. Do you know that the present state of the metropolitan market has limited the willingness of people to send cattle to the market?—I think it has.

771. Of course, if the apprehensions have the effect of restricting the sending to the market, there is less average supply, though on occasions there may be an over supply?—I think they might tend to make the market more irregular, to make the supply more irregular.

772. Does the irregularity of supply affect the price in the way of raising it?—It would affect the price now, under the present restrictions, undoubtedly.

773. Are you aware of the restrictions that exist at present at the Metropolitan Market at Copenhagen Fields?—I am generally, I think.

774. Do they, in your opinion, lessen the amount of goods that breeders and so on are prepared to send to London?—Yes, the English breeders.

775. Are you at all desirous of preventing the importation of foreign cattle into England?—Not at all; the fat cattle.

776. My learned friend who represents, as he says, the poor man, is afraid that this Bill will prevent the importation of foreign cattle; you do not appear as a witness at all desiring to lessen that importation?—Not in any way.

777. Do you believe that if this Bill is passed there would be a greater supply of foreign cattle?—I believe there would; there would be greater advantages for their arrival here, and greater inducements to send them.

778. Do you believe that without something of that kind which should produce an isolation, which you say is desired, that importation will go on with the same advantage to the poor man?—I can hardly answer that.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

779. I understand that what you principally desire is isolation to prevent infection?—I do.

780. Is there isolation at present in the metropolitan market, I mean as regards the rest of England?—It is attempted, and I suppose we may say it is isolation, subject to occasional cases of smuggling.

781. At all events, the isolation, such as it is, in the metropolitan district, has prevented any spread from the introduction of foreign cattle, of rinderpest, in the country?—We have had no spread of rinderpest, certainly.

782. Therefore, there is no reason for saying that the present form of isolation is not effectual?—It is effectual, inasmuch as it confines, or is designed to confine, all the cattle within the metropolitan area that enters it.

783. Is it your opinion that rinderpest is of a very highly infectious character?—I believe it to be so.

784. So much so, that you, as a person of experience in these matters, would not willingly allow communication to take place between infected cattle or persons who were in contact with infected cattle, and sound cattle which were to be distributed through the country?—I should not desire to have them among them if it could be helped. It would not be so bad as having the infected animal itself among my stock.

785. I think I gathered from my learned friend that you took a great deal of interest in the Committee of 1866?—I did.

786. And I think you said that you assisted the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a good deal in the conduct of the evidence on that Committee?—No, in furnishing material upon which the Bill was driven at the very earliest states of the Bill.

787. At all events you were cognisant of the proceedings of that Committee?—Yes.

788. And you watched it, no doubt, with interest?—I did.

789. Has it come under your observation, and have you perceived that that Committee,

Committee, consisting of persons of very different opinions and different interests, upon the matter of the recommendation with reference to the market, were unanimous that neither Mr. Hutt nor any of the other gentlemen representing the agricultural interest differed from the conclusions of that Committee? —I was not aware of that.

790. At all events you cannot point out in the Report of that Committee any difference of opinion on the subject-matter to which we are now addressing ourselves?—No.

791. I gather from the answers you gave to my learned friend that what you object to in the present system is that the English producer of cattle is discouraged from sending up cattle to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

792. Will you explain how that discouragement operates upon you?—I believe it operates in this way. He is sending to a market under the present condition of things which is not, in any sense of the word, a free market, that is to say, not like a market in the country where foreign cattle are not introduced.

793. As regards London, of course it is a free market, but you mean to say that the cattle which come into the London market are not allowed to leave the metropolitan district?—It is not wholly a free market in my sense of the word, in relation to the metropolis, because I believe that an animal's time of existence is limited after it has entered the market, which is not the case in a country market.

794. Those are two things that limit the supply from the home producer to the metropolitan market; first of all, his cattle must be slaughtered within the district; and, secondly, it must be slaughtered within a limited time?—Yes.

795. One of the consequences of that is, is it not, that you complain that you cannot supply other places from the metropolitan market which are outside the metropolitan district?—I have not made it a subject of complaint. I merely say that such is the fact.

796. But you are putting it that the metropolitan market is less well supplied with home cattle because there is no encouragement to the home producer to send his cattle to the market, because he is confined to the London market alone?—Not because there was no encouragement, but because there was a positive discouragement.

797. We had a gentleman here the other day who wanted to supply Richmond and Brighton, and other places. Why should not the home producer have his Scotch beasts slaughtered in London, and sent out as dead meat to Brighton and Richmond?—I think that a butcher would give a better answer on that point; but I, as a consumer, may give an answer that would meet it perhaps; dead meat travelling in summer does not make it any better.

798. That is not a system which, in your opinion, would be a favourable one to the home producer if he were obliged to slaughter his cattle in London. Take Scotch beasts from Aberdeen. A gentleman said yesterday, "I cannot bring my Scotch beasts as I used to do to London and send them to Brighton." Why should not those Scotch beasts be slaughtered in London and sent to Brighton? —I should prefer to have a choice whether I was to kill an animal in London, or suit my fancy and send it elsewhere alive.

799. Then it would be a discouragement to the home producer to send to London if he were compelled to slaughter, and distribute the meat as dead meat?—Certainly, his operations would be limited, and would not be as free as in another market where those restrictions did not exist.

800. Having the advantage of your view in that respect, you tell me that to the home producer it is a discouragement to sell at the London market; that if he is restricted to slaughtering there he is restricted to slaughtering at a particular time, and he has to distribute his meat as dead meat. Why would it be an encouragement to the foreign producer under similar restrictions to send to London. You told my learned friend that more foreign cattle under the proposed system would be sent to London; how do you reconcile that with your reasoning upon which you found your statement that it would be a discouragement under similar conditions for the home producer to send to London?—Because in this Bill a market with slaughterhouses and great conveniences is contemplated, to which very easy access would be given for foreign cattle, and the trade would reap direct advantage from such a condition of things.

801. Therefore, for the home producer to have to distribute his meat as dead meat would be a great disadvantage; but for the foreign producer to have to

Mr. *Albert Pell.*

24 March 1868.

distribute his meat as dead meat, it would be a great advantage?—I do not think I said it would be a great disadvantage; that it would be a disadvantage.

802. Would it be a disadvantage to the foreign producer to have to distribute his meat as dead meat?—Certainly it would.

803. I may take it that, *pro tanto*, it would be a discouragement to the foreign producer to have to distribute it as dead meat?—I do not think it would be *pro tanto*. The conditions of the two trades, the English and the foreign, are different.

804. Why would it be a disadvantage to the home producer to distribute his meat as dead meat, and why would it not be a disadvantage to the foreign producer to distribute his meat as dead meat?—It would be a disadvantage to the foreign producer.

805. To the same extent?—Not to the same extent, because you are going to provide for the foreign producer a dead meat market almost on the same spot that his live meat market will be at; it would be a different state of things to what at present exists in Copenhagen Fields.

806. Will you be content, then, if we provide for you a dead meat market on the same spot as the live meat market for the home produce; that the home producer should be subject to the same conditions?—I should not be content as a home producer.

807. Why not?—I consider that we are possessed of a natural advantage, speaking as an English breeder of stock, from our isolation in this kingdom. Perhaps, the readiest way of meeting the difficulty, though too severe a one, would be a total prohibition of the foreign trade; that is a thing which I do not entertain for a moment any hope of. Next to that there must be some alternative; somebody must retire from the ground already possessed, and I think that should be the foreigner, and not the Englishman.

808. You want protection for native industry?—No, I am no Protectionist.

809. You call it natural advantage?—Yes, that we should retain those advantages where we have them, if not at too great a sacrifice to the community.

810. You do not want prohibition, but as near to it as you can get?—No; as far off as we can get it with safety to ourselves.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

811. I understand you to say that you do not desire to prevent the importation of fat cattle into England?—I have no desire whatever to do so.

812. Would you extend that to the importation of sound cattle; cattle not diseased in any way?—Of course I would rather have the sound ones come in than the unsound ones.

813. Supposing that sound cattle were allowed to be imported from any particular country, would you say that there was no objection to those sound cattle being brought to market?—None whatever, if they bore upon them some impress that they were in a sound state.

814. I do not know whether you have had any experience of Spanish and Portuguese beasts?—None whatever, except from hearsay.

815. As to hearsay, have you ever heard that they were infected in any way?—No, I have heard the reverse with regard to Spanish cattle.

816. You say that the rinderpest is highly infectious?—I believe it to be very infectious.

817. Do you share in my learned friend's apprehension at all, that it would fly, for example, from a railway train in transit?—I am hardly able to answer that question; certainly if the dung of an infected animal were jerked out of the carriage and came among other stock, I should expect that other stock would become infected.

818. How far do you think that the contamination might extend?—That is a question which I cannot answer.

819. At all events you have never had any experience of any infection being communicated by the transit of an animal in a train?—No, I do not know that I have.

Re-examined by Mr. *Denison*.

820. Before the restrictions were put upon foreign cattle, used they to be sent much out of London after they had once come there?—Very much indeed.

821. And

821. And in that way they disseminated the disease, I suppose?—Yes, we believe that that was the way in which it was spread over England.

822. You say that it is a question of balance of account; taking the account as a whole, have you any doubt that more cattle would come into London, and that there would be more active competition in London by letting English beasts come in and go out again as before, with the restrictions that must be continued with regard to the foreign ones?— More cattle would come to the London market if this Bill were carried, taking the two together.

823. *Chairman.*] I wish to ascertain your views as to the isolation of the metropolitan area; do you consider that it is isolated?—I think it is fairly.

824. The area is equal to 117 square miles?—I do not know the exact figures.

825. Foreign cattle and English cattle may now go to Islington Market and mix together?—Yes.

826. After they have been to that market they may travel to any place within the metropolitan area, may they not?—Yes.

827. Part of that metropolitan area is a rural district, and part is urban?—Yes.

828. Those cattle having mixed in the metropolitan market, and going over all the metropolitan area of 117 miles, have to be prevented from crossing the border, have they not?—Yes.

829. Otherwise there would not be isolation?—No.

830. You must have a great number of persons employed in watching to ensure that they do not cross this border, must you not?—It would require a great many men.

831. Do you think that the 300 policemen now employed would be sufficient to prevent the cattle crossing the border?—I think they would have to neglect their duties.

832. Supposing that an infected cow in the metropolitan market goes to a field in a rural part of the metropolitan area close to the border, what is to prevent that cow walking over a dry ditch in the night time, and getting out of the metropolitan area?—Nothing, that I am aware of.

833. It being out of the metropolitan area, it can go over the whole country without any restrictions?—I believe that that is the state of the law at present.

834. And it is the interest of dairy keepers in London to get rid of calves and send them out for breeding?—Yes.

835. Then you cannot be certain that infected metropolitan cattle will not get out of the area any day?—No.

836. And you cannot be certain, therefore, that the cattle plague will not spread over the country?—No.

837. I suppose that fear and apprehension would deter persons from breeding?—No, I do not think so.

838. In your opinion, is there or not a perfect isolation in the metropolitan area?—I cannot answer that.

839. You are not probably aware of the amount of work which the police would have to perform, in order to watch the borders of so large an area as 117 square miles?—No.

840. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have said that the inducement to send meat to the metropolis has been lessened; can you furnish any statistics upon that point?—No.

841. How do you account for the continuous decrease in the price of meat since October last in London?—The high price of wheat.

842. You say that persons buy in the metropolis for distant places; do they give a preference in the present market to the home or foreign cattle?—It depends upon the quality of the cattle. I have seen French cattle myself which were said to be the best quality of any cattle shown that day in the market.

843. Persons buying for Brighton or distant parts would have no preference as to which stock they selected?—No, I think not; foreign cattle are exceedingly good, some of them.

844. In fact, the objection which you would have to imposing restrictions in the one case and not in the other would be simply this, that in the one case, that of the foreign cattle, there is a necessity which cannot be shown in the case of the other?—Yes.

845. Mr. *Freshfield.*] May I take it that the result of your evidence is this:

Mr. *Albert Pell.*

24 March 1868.

you think the interest of the consumer of meat in the metropolis requires the restrictions which are involved in the separation of the foreign cattle from the home cattle?—I do not know that their interests require it any more than the interests of the public generally.

846. The public generally are consumers of meat. I take them to be identical?—I think the interests of the consumer require it. I think a repetition of what we went through the year before last would hit the consumer very severely.

847. You think that the restriction is necessary in his interest?—I think that it is.

848. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You have said that you do not object to the importation of fat cattle, do you object to the importation of store cattle?—I think there are greater difficulties in dealing with them.

849. Do you object to the importation of store cattle?—No, not if we could be sure of their coming in sound, but importing a store beast implies that he should come inland afterwards.

850. How would you propose to deal with store cattle?—I should like to hear a foreigner's suggestion upon that point. I would keep them out of the country at present.

851. So far you disapprove of this Bill which proposes to let them in?—I should if it proposed to let them in. I think that the question of quarantining is a very difficult question.

852. Do you carry your views to the extent of wishing to exclude sheep?—Yes, I do. I think that sheep are dangerous. I do not believe that they are so susceptible of taking the disorder itself, but they convey it. And then with regard to their own special complaint, sheep-pox, I should be desirous to see them put upon the same footing as the oxen.

853. As to pigs?—I could give no decided opinion of my own on pigs.

854. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] You stated in answer to Mr. Denison, that you were of opinion that more English cattle would come into the London market if there were further isolation?—Yes.

855. *Chairman.*] If there were further isolation than there is at present?—Yes, I think there would.

856. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Is it within your own knowledge that your neighbours do send less than they would send were the circumstances different. I am speaking of your own locality in Leicestershire?—I have never asked them exactly the number they have sent to the market. I must say, I send no fat cattle myself to London, but I hear them complain very much of the present state of the market, and they tell me that they do not consider it to be a market as good for them as before, and if that is the case they do not send cattle as freely as they did.

857. Do they prefer markets nearer to them than to the London market at the present time, under the present system?—I could not say of my own knowledge.

858. You send none to London yourself?—No; what few I do fatten I sell in the country.

859. In fact, there is an apprehension in their minds of mischief arising to them from sending their cattle to the London market, whence they cannot come out?—Certainly there is; I may say that a great many cattle before the cattle plague was in this country, which went up to London professedly as fat cattle, were bought by jobbers, and came back into the country to have more fat put upon them. Very often a beast that did not go to the slaughterhouse commanded a better price to go back into the country to be fed by those who had food at disposal, in districts where food was abundant, the animal having come from one where the food was consumed.

860. Is it your impression that the intermixture of home and foreign cattle which can now take place has a tendency to lessen the number of home cattle sent up for the London consumer?—I think it has.

861. Mr. *Moffatt.*] I understood you to state to the Committee that you thought it would be advantageous for the country at large, for the consumer as well as the producer, if we excluded foreign cattle?—The ultimate result would be so.

862. And you would apply that remark to cattle coming from any country, to all foreign cattle?—With the exception of those foreign cattle coming from countries

countries where it is admitted the cattle plague does not exist, and coming over in perfectly clean ships.

863. There would be no objection to a perfectly free importation of cattle under those conditions, provided the cattle plague were not known in the countries from which they were imported, and that they were imported in vessels of a satisfactory character?—If we could ensure that they came through a channel that was not contaminated.

864. Take for example the case of Spain or Portugal, where the disease has never been known, you see no danger in importing from those countries?—I see none myself.

865. You see, perhaps, a great advantage in importing from those countries as tending to increase the supply of food to the consumer?—Certainly.

866. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you consider that the lung disease, and the foot and mouth disease, to be decidedly of foreign origin?—I could not answer that question. I remember perfectly well the earliest attacks of the foot and mouth complaint; I was then farming myself, in 1839, if I remember right; the first instance I saw of it was with Welsh cattle.

867. In that instance were you able to trace it to foreign importation?—No, I thought very little of these things then.

868. You are not able to say with any certainty that the foot and mouth disease, and the lung disease, in the aggravated form were quite unknown before?—I could not say whether they were or not; I have been a sufferer myself from lung complaint severely.

869. You said you thought it desirable that this Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill should be passed, that it would be an advantage to the farmer?—I think it would be an advantage to the country at large.

870. Supposing it were passed, do you think the measure would be complete if there were no additional restrictions on importation at other ports besides London?—I think you would require something analogous at other ports; I think the restriction should be of the same nature, and that they should be stationary, so that we should know what they are, that they should not be variable by orders in Council.

871. Mr. *Goschen.*] I gather from your evidence that these figures which attribute the deaths of all the cattle that have died of lung disease, since 1842 to the importation of foreign cattle, are erroneous?—I do not say that they are erroneous, I say that my opinion upon the subject is worth very little.

872. You think that lung disease existed here before, and would exist, independently of the importation of foreign cattle?—I never heard of the lung disease myself before, I think it was, 1841, a little after the foot and mouth complaint.

873. You do not think the evidence is at all conclusive that the lung disease and the foot and mouth disease, are due to the importation of foreign cattle?—I think sheep and foreign cattle are subject to that disease, and not only foreigners, but Irish. We find it very prevalent among Irish stock.

874. I gather that you think it unnecessary to extend the restrictions placed upon the importation of foreign cattle to such countries as Spain or Portugal where there is no disease?—Yes, provided you can secure a perfectly clean passage for them from Spain or Portugal to the English market.

875. If they come direct by sea from Portugal or Spain to England there would be no objection to their mixing with English cattle?—Supposing they were conveyed in vessels confined to that particular trade and landed at places apart from other foreign animals.

876. That is an exception which you think might advantageously be introduced into the Bill?—I think it might be.

877. In fact what you would probably wish to see done would be to confine the restriction to those countries where the cattle plague was known to exist, and where you could not take sufficient precautions to ensure that the cattle imported would be perfectly free from disease?—My knowledge as to the exact locality where the cattle plague exists on the continent is very poor. I have a general impression of it common to others with myself, and we think some general measure must be applied somewhat severe and somewhat wide in its operation, and perhaps in some instances doing some injustice.

878. You would exclude all foreign cattle from the Metropolitan Cattle Market on account of the difficulties of regulating the traffic between this country and a certain limited number of countries where the cattle plague might be supposed

Mr. *Albert Pell.*

24 March 1868.

to exist?—In my present knowledge of the trade I should be inclined to do so; but if it were shown that there was a large traffic with Spain and Portugal, so large as to make it worth while to have special arrangements for it, of course I should not object to anything that would give that branch of the trade greater facilities.

879. Do you disbelieve in the possibility of sufficient precautions being taken by inspection, and so on?—No, I do not think I do; I think the inspection has been admirably well managed; as far as I can judge we have improved in inspection very much indeed.

880. With further improvements and precautions of that kind perhaps the restrictions might be to a great extent relaxed?—No; I think it is a very cumbrous instrument that you are using.

881. Is it a cumbrous instrument to have inspection at the ports?—Not at the ports, but it is very cumbrous if you extend it over a large area.

882. In what respect do you consider the present machinery to be cumbrous?—The foreign cattle are mixed with the English cattle in the market, and the inspection does not end there, but the animals have to be watched afterwards.

883. Do I correctly represent your opinion if I say that your opinion is that, on the whole, as regards infection, the present system is perfectly satisfactory, but that it is carried on by a cumbrous machinery which interferes with the trade of the farmers?—Yes.

884. You think that cumbrous machinery is a greater evil than the slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of debarkation?—I think it is; I am prepared to admit that there are difficulties about the plan before us now.

885. Therefore it is not the fear of infection under the present system, but those troublesome restrictions, that are the real grievance of the present system?—My mind is not free from fear of infection, because I am perfectly aware that smuggling is going on.

886. Still you admit that the system has worked fairly satisfactorily?—I think that it has worked fairly well.

887. Possibly it would work better if you were to narrow the area?—Yes, I think so; if you could keep the foreign cattle to themselves.

888. That might be another alternative worth considering, whether, in order to get rid of the very extended boundary to which the noble Lord in the chair alluded, you might have a narrower boundary, so as to diminish the difficulties?—I thought that was what we were upon, and that it was the purpose of this Bill to do so.

889. The Bill would limit it entirely to the spot where the cattle land; do not you think short of that by making a more limited area than the present 117 square miles the same objection might be accomplished without compelling the slaughtering of cattle?—It would be a modification of the present system, but it would not meet my views; I should like to do the thing more thoroughly.

890. Is there any cattle plague in foreign countries?—I hear that there is.

891. Notwithstanding that there is cattle plague in foreign countries the present machinery has been sufficient to keep this country free from it?—I believe that the cattle plague is existing in places which we are present not importing cattle from.

892. So that the system of stopping importation from those countries prohibiting importation from infected countries in that respect has worked well; if there is a country where there is cattle plague, the importation from that country has been stopped, as I understand?—I do not know how much is due to the English system of repression, and how much to the foreign system.

893. At all events with the cattle plague abroad, we have been able to keep this country free from plague for 10 months?—Yes.

894. As regards the quantity of cattle sent to London, the Honourable Baronet asked you whether the number of the cattle sent to London was less?—I believe it is.

895. You said that you could not quote any figures about it?—Yes.

896. It is merely a vague idea?—Yes; I could procure the figures.

897. Did I rightly understand you to suggest that the lessening of the number of cattle sent to London may be due to the rise in the price of wheat?—No; I said that the drop in the price of meat was due to the increased price of wheat.

898. Is not it because people cannot afford to eat so much meat that the price has

has fallen, and also that the number of cattle is less?—No; the meat will be eaten if the man can get it for the money he happens to have in his pocket after he has bought the loaf.

899. Before the present restrictions, and before the cattle plague, a large quantity of foreign cattle, I understand you to say, were removed out of the metropolitan area?—Yes.

900. It is incorrect to say that the foreign cattle trade was confined to the metropolis?—It was mainly, I think, six-sevenths of the foreign cattle came to London, but they were jobbed there, and I have seen them myself brought to the country, and resold again in the country.

901. Of course the absence of restriction in the movement of foreign cattle influenced the importers, who knew that if they could not sell the cattle in the country, they had the opportunity of sending them into the country?—They would be put to a disadvantage in doing so.

902. Mr. *Read.*] You think that the importation of foreign animals has been prejudicial to the English grazier?—I think it has.

903. Why?—Because it has introduced this disease, under which we have suffered so severely.

904. Still you are of opinion that it has not decreased the number of cattle that are bred in the country?—It has not in my own case. I have been as anxious to keep my herd up as ever.

905. If we have no pleuro-pneumonia, and no dread of a return of the cattle plague, do you suppose that the number of animals bred in this country would be increased?—I do not think that it would affect it very much now. Some have tried substituting sheep for cattle, but they have found that the two must be grazed together, in their due proportions.

906. Of the number of cattle that formerly came to the metropolitan market, do you suppose that a larger number of English or a larger number of foreign cattle was sent to the provinces?—I think that a larger quantity of English cattle went out to the provinces again.

907. If we had a foreign market, you would not like to have it at a long distance from London, I suppose?—No.

908. You would have it as near the metropolis as possible, where the great majority of foreign cattle are now killed?—Where the demand exists.

909. If they have good slaughterhouses at this market, you think that there need not be any very material hindrance to the importation of cattle?—I think not

910. Are you aware where the foreign stock are slaughtered now?—A great many are slaughtered in Whitechapel.

911. Have you seen any there?—Yes, I have constantly seen them; I was nearly knocked down in Whitechapel yesterday myself by a bullock.

912. Are cattle slaughtered under the best possible conditions in Whitechapel?—They are very old slaughterhouses, but they conduct their business in a marvellously cleanly way, considering the appliances which they have.

913. You were more interested with the Cattle Plague Commission than you were with the Trade in Animals Committee?—Yes; I never read the Report even of the Trade in Animals Committee.

914. When the learned counsel questioned you about the interest you took, you rather referred to the cattle plague inquiry?—Yes.

915. Are you aware of the unanimous report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, the Third Report?—I thought they never had an unanimous one.

916. I refer to the Second and Third Reports; have you read those reports?—I have read all of them, but I have not read them through; not the large one with the medical evidence.

917. Are you aware that that Third Report was very different to the report of the Trade in Animals Committee?—No, I was not aware of that.

918. Will you look at the Third Report, and see whether it was unanimous (*handing it to the Witness*)?—I see that one or two names are not appended to it; Mr. McClean's is not, there is no special report of his here.

919. Are you aware that the Cattle Plague Commissioners suggested a separate market?—Yes, I think that was suggested in the first report.

920. Mr. Goschen has examined you as to the amount of inspection that is requisite now; do you think that if there was this separate market the inspection

Mr. *Albert Pell.*

24 March 1868.

need be so severe as at present?—No, I think that a great deal of inspection would be saved.

921. And consequently we might expect a larger supply of cattle from abroad?—I cannot see that the supply from abroad would be checked in any way by their occupying what you might say was part of one market. I view the thing as one market only, with a gulf between the two. I can only look upon the two as one market; instead of a wall between them you interpose half London, and certain restrictions upon the foreigner that he is not to go out alive.

922. Mr. *Corrance.*] Speaking of Spain and Portugal, do you know that there is a Reciprocity Clause in a certain Act which acts as a bar to exceptions?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *George Eve* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

Mr. *George Eve.*

923. ARE you a Commission Agent, residing at Romford?—Yes.

924. Are you also a grazier and salesman?—Yes.

925. I believe that you also farm a considerable quantity of land?—Yes.

926. Are you able to tell the Committee how much land you farm?—600 acres.

927. For the purpose of carrying on your business, are you in the habit of attending the metropolitan market?—Yes, and Romford.

928. And I believe you attend some other markets?—Yes, occasionally; the Romford market principally.

929. Before the cattle plague was introduced, was it the practice or custom to send cattle from London to Romford?—Yes.

930. I believe that custom is no longer in existence now?—No, we are deprived of that right.

931. Have you found the Romford market at all increased of late?—Within the last few weeks.

932. You are quite indifferent upon this subject of the importation of foreign cattle?—No, I am not quite indifferent.

933. You have no objection to foreign cattle coming in?—No.

934. You sell both home and foreign cattle, do you not?—No, I am not mixed up with the foreign trade, unfortunately.

935. At all events, you have no personal interest in the transit of cattle?—None

936. From your knowledge of the trade and your intercourse with persons in your business, are you of opinion that the cattle plague is infectious?—I have no doubt about it.

937. Are you of opinion that separation is required?—Decidedly it is.

938. Separation within the meaning of this Bill?—Yes, to have a separate market for foreign cattle.

939. Have you, from your knowledge of the metropolitan market, observed any falling off lately?—Yes, there has been a great decrease.

940. To what do you attribute that?—To two or three causes.

941. Do you consider it owing to the cattle plague restrictions?—One portion is due to that; the cattle plague reduced the quantity of the stock in the country, for one thing.

942. Do you deal in sheep also?—Yes, principally in sheep.

943. Do you consider the disease in sheep to be infectious?—Scientific gentlemen tell us it is so.

944. What quantity of sheep do you sell?—I sell about 400 a week upon the average, and I buy a great many store sheep; quite as many store sheep.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashby.*

945. Is it not true that there has been less consumption of meat lately, owing to the distress we have heard about?—No doubt there has.

946. You have not seen any agricultural statistics which show any diminution to speak of in the English stock in England?—I know that we have a great many less in our own district.

947. You

947. You have seen no statistics in relation to the general stock of Great Britain which warrants you in saying that there has been a diminution in English stock?—I do not think I have seen any; I made a return about a year ago, but I have not seen the account.

948. As to what you say about the Romford Market, you say it has increased within the last few weeks?—Yes.

949. I suppose it is likely to increase?—It may increase for a short time, but that will depend very much upon Norfolk and Suffolk; at this season Norfolk and Suffolk have a surplus of meat, and they now send it to Romford; as soon as Norfolk and Suffolk have done sending we shall have a falling off again.

950. Whenever there is a tendency to send cattle from those grazing provinces to the suburbs, those markets, like Romford will increase?—At certain seasons. It would not be so as regards the local markets south of London.

951. If English cattle were not allowed to circulate freely, should you care about foreign cattle being compulsorily slaughtered on the waterside?—We consider that we ought to have that privilege.

952. But it is only on those conditions that you care about the slaughter of foreign cattle; you say that you ought to have the right of circulating freely; is not it on those conditions only that you care about demanding the slaughter of foreign cattle?—I do not see any other way in which the English cattle could be allowed to come in and go out again unless there was a separate market for them.

953. The two you consider connected?—We want one, but we do not see how we can get it without the other being separate.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

954. You have stated that there has been a great decrease in the number of cattle in the metropolitan market lately?—Yes.

955. You said that one cause of that was the cattle plague; you said that it was owing to two or three causes; will you state the other causes?—One is because a great many of the butchers living outside the radius are not able to get those beasts; that is an important point. There are two other questions involved in that point; if those persons were allowed to come into the market to buy cattle, in the case of an excess, which we occasionally have, it would remedy two evils; one would be to take the excess out of the market, and the other would be to keep a more uniform quantity, and also a greater uniformity in price.

956. There is no possibility of taking them out to the south side of the Thames, for example, at the present moment?—Not beyond the radius.

957. To Brighton or Maidstone, or those towns?—No.

958. Have you heard of any great inconvenience arising at those towns in consequence of cattle not being permitted to come into them?—Yes, a great deal.

959. At Maidstone, for example, has a difficulty been found in finding food for the troops in consequence of foreign cattle not being allowed to come into the town?—I do not know as to Maidstone particularly.

960. You have not read the report of the Committee on Trade in Animals?—No.

961. You are not aware that that has been stated by persons interested in Government contracts?—I should think it very likely that that difficulty has been experienced.

962. Do you see any objection to the admission of sound foreign cattle that would supply that want?—Not if it could be made clear that they would not introduce any disease.

963. Supposing cattle to be taken from any port on the southern coast to such places as Maidstone or Brighton without passing through the metropolis, should you say that there ought to be any restriction on those cattle being taken there?—Not if it could be made clear that they would communicate no disease.

964. You live near Romford?—Yes.

Mr. *George Eve.*

24 March 1868.

965. Do you know the neighbourhood of Dagenham?—I know something about it; I do not live far off it.

966. What is your idea with regard to the site of this market, is it desirable that it should be on the north shore of the river?—No doubt it should be on the north shore.

967. Should it be in the neighbourhood of a grazing locality?—I should think as near London as you could get a spot.

968. With grass?—A small quantity, but that is not of much advantage.

969. Supposing an animal landed on the Thursday, and the market is on the Monday, you would want to feed him would not you?—Yes, but the importers would take care that not so long a time elapsed.

970. If he were there 24 hours, you would want to give him something to eat?—Yes, after having been here 24 hours the sooner he was slaughtered the better.

971. During that time he must have something in the shape of a lair?—Yes.

972. And plenty of good water?—Yes.

973. Do you wish the market to have free access to the Smithfield Dead Meat Market; you would think that desirable, would you not?—It could not do without it.

974. And also that it should have access to all the railways of the country, as far as practicable, at any rate?—If the beasts are seaborne, I cannot see what you want with a railway.

975. You must take the dead meat away?—The dead meat would be brought by horse and cart to the dead meat markets.

976. Then you must have good roads for that purpose?—Yes.

977. Free access to the markets by road?—Yes.

978. With as few tolls as possible?—I do not know that there are any tolls in the neighbourhood of London.

979. Do you know the Lea Bridge?—I do not know that there is a toll at Lea Bridge. I thought that they were all done away with; there was a time when we used to drive, and we come now by rail.

980. How long is it since you were over Lea Bridge?—Seven or eight years, perhaps.

981. You do not know anything about Lea Bridge at present?—No.

982. If there were a toll upon Lea Bridge, and a very heavy one, you would not think that neighbourhood a desirable spot for a market?—Certainly not.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Davison.*

983. Did you say you were a salesman?—Yes.

984. You sell for others?—Yes.

985. What are your arrangements as to charge; you have a commission; a per centage?—No, it is per head.

986. That includes everything?—Yes.

987. That includes the 3½ *d.* which you pay to the Corporation?—Yes; 4 *s.* 6 *d.* is the full extent for beasts.

988. There is no distinction between your commission and the charge to the market?—With the exception of the railway charges and driving; they are not included.

989. The charge at the market is a certain specified sum?—Yes 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for beasts, and 9 *d.* for sheep, including everything.

990. Has that always been so?—No; when the market was taken from old Smithfield to its present site, I think the charges were increased 6 *d.* a head, and one penny a head for sheep.

991. You or the other salesman charged another 6 *d.*?—Yes; that was in consequence of the extra toll taken by the Corporation.

992. What was the toll at the old market?—I do not recollect what was the toll at the old market.

993. Do you know what is the toll at the present market?—Threepence halfpenny, I think; and when we went to the new market there was an extra toll put on.

994. You can scarcely say that the 6 *d.* you charged represented that?—It was about that sum.

995. What

995. What did you charge at the old market?—Four shillings.

996. And 4 *s.* 6 *d.* at the present?—Yes.

997. You find no difficulty with the dealers as regards that extra charge?—No.

998. What is the proportion of foreign cattle which were sold till these recent restrictions at the Islington Market; would it represent about a third of the supply up to the time of the cattle plague?—Yes, I should think so.

999. Mr. *Locke.*] If the foreign cattle did not come into Smithfield Market, it would prevent any excess in the supply of the market?—Yes.

1000. What effect would that have on prices?—A very beneficial effect.

1001. To the sellers?—No, not to the sellers, to parties connected with the trade.

1002. In what way?—Assuming that there were 3,800 beasts in the market, and it happened to set in very hot weather, there might be 800 beasts in excess of the demand; Newgate Market and the different dead meat markets might be full of meat, and the butchers living inside the radius could not take this meat away; but if butchers living outside the radius were allowed to come in they would be allowed to take those 800 beasts away and relieve the trade.

1003. What do you mean by relieving the trade?—Taking the surplus out of the way, which would be still thronging the dead meat market, the trade would right itself in consequence of the butchers coming and taking beasts out of the market.

1004. Why should they take beasts out of the market in hot weather?—Because trade would be bad, and they would come and buy them in consequence, which they have not the privilege of doing now.

1005. They could not buy them at all if no foreign beasts came in. I am speaking of foreign beasts?—I beg your pardon. I thought that you were alluding to English beasts.

1006. You say that foreign beasts should not come to the metropolis at all; that would prevent an excess, would it not, at any time?—No, I do not think that it would prevent an excess.

1007. If no foreign beasts were allowed to go into the market do not you think that the home producers could regulate the market pretty much as they pleased?—There would be the market at the waterside. I am assuming a market at the waterside.

1008. Not on the same day?—No, not on the same day.

1009. At the present time when foreign cattle come to Smithfield does not the quantity of foreign beasts to a great extent regulate the price of cattle in that market?—I do not know that foreign cattle would do more to regulate the price than English would.

1010. Does not the quantity of cattle brought into the market make the price higher or lower?—It does sometimes, but not at all times, because there is the dead meat market, that regulates the live market.

1011. In a market very well supplied, things are cheaper than in a market which is less well supplied?—Yes.

1012. Does not a quantity of foreign beasts being brought into the market necessarily make meat cheaper to the consumer?—If the English things happen to be strong at the same time, and if there were a good supply of English things at the same time, it would influence the trade; if there were a large supply of foreign and a short supply of English it might make a fair average.

1013. You said that the supply of foreign beasts to the market was a third of the whole?—Not all the year round; that was before the cattle plague.

1014. Had not that third that went to Copenhagen Fields a very strong effect upon the other two-thirds as to price?—Yes, it would have an effect.

1015. Therefore, if you withdraw all the foreign cattle from Copenhagen Fields, prices must, as you say, rule higher?—I do not see that it would make the market prices rule higher if we had the beasts come to the market at the waterside and the beasts still came into the radius.

1016. You do not think if they were sold at the waterside and not brought into the market which now exists it would have the same effect as to prices upon Copenhagen Market?—To the public at large I do not think it would make any difference.

1017. Mr. *Corrance.*] Did you buy formerly in the London market?—Yes; I

Mr. *George Eve.*

24 March 1868.

was originally a butcher for six years; since then I have been a salesman. I have been in the trade since 1833.

1018. Do you buy now in the London market?—No.

1019. Did you formerly buy your beasts principally for outlying parts from London?—No, not principally; I have bought them there when it was the cheapest.

1020. You say that from Suffolk and Norfolk a large supply was sent to Romford, did those beasts go to London formerly?—They formerly came to Romford and then they left off coming to Romford since the introduction of the railway; it is a good many years ago since the railway was made, and they have gone by it through Romford to London.

1021-2. Since these restrictions have been put upon the market they now begin to stop at Romford again?—It is only in the last few weeks that we have had a market at Romford; it has only been open a very short time.

1023. There is some advantage to Suffolk and Norfolk in sending to Romford now rather than sending to London, under the present regulations?—It depends upon the trade; they may have a better market at Romford. A fortnight ago there was a bad trade; the week before there was a good trade.

1024. Do you think generally that the Romford Market, under the present system, is likely to increase?—I think very possibly it may.

1025. What line of demarcation exists between the area defined as metropolitan and the subjacent parts. Cattle are allowed to be brought into the metropolis and moved within a certain limit; is there any exact line of demarcation, and what is it between the two?—I do not know.

1026. Do you know whether the stock are in contact at that point?—No doubt they are.

1027. Do you know whether the farmers take any extra precautions about the stock immediately contiguous to that line?—I do not think they do.

1028. Do you think that by the ordinary means of dissemination of disease it might even be blown across from one to the other?—I have not the slightest doubt of it.

1029. You spoke about an excess; you look upon an excess in any market at any one time as an evil?—Yes.

1030. Why so?—For the time being an excess is an evil to the sellers.

1031. It is an advantage to the buyer at that time?—Yes.

1032. But you would not assume that it would be so permanently?—No; an excess one day is almost sure to bring an extreme the other way.

1033. Because, I suppose, there is a loss, is not there?—Yes, if those animals are not sold; if the animals come in on Monday, and if those animals are kept till the Thursday following it would be a day or two before they could be killed, and there would be a loss of something like four to five stone on each of those beasts, which would be a decided loss, and no one would get any benefit from that.

1034. You would assume that ultimately that loss would fall upon the consumer?—The consumer loses, because if they had been sold on the Monday there would not have been the loss.

1035. In the week after the supply would be lessened?—Yes.

1036. The week after the consumer would lose because of the less supply of stock?—Yes, and he would have to pay more money for it.

1037. Ultimately all such losses in trade from fluctuation falls upon the consumer?—Yes.

1038. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Supposing it to be true, as some high authorities have stated and believed, that the cattle plague originated in the London cowsheds, requiring the separation of foreign cattle would be no security whatever against the spread of the cattle plague. Allowing cattle to be sent out of the metropolis into the country would spread the cattle plague as it did before?—No doubt it would.

1039. Are you aware that a veterinary surgeon (and I believe more than one), appointed by the Government to inspect foreign cattle on their landing, has given it as his opinion that the rinderpest was never imported at all?—I have heard it stated so, and I have heard it contradicted.

1040. Would not you think that an inspector of foreign cattle of long experience was a tolerably good judge upon such a question rather than a theorist?—Of course I should.

1041. Hull is a place of considerable importation of foreign cattle; are you aware that the inspector there states it as his opinion that no rinderpest whatever was imported with foreign cattle into this country, but that it originated in the London cowsheds?—I should have a great deal of doubt about his judgment.

1042. It is a matter of faith with you that it was imported, you have no facts to give us?—No; I could not prove it.

1043. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Do you think that if there was a restriction upon the foreign cattle imported in the river, I mean a restriction that they should be confined to the place of their landing and there slaughtered, that would have the effect of enhancing the price of meat in the live cattle market in London?—I do not think that it would materially affect it.

1044. Do you think that it would affect it at all?—It might, perhaps, sometimes; it would depend upon the supply of English things, and the supply of dead meat also.

1045. I was going to add, under the ordinary average circumstances of the supply of cattle to a market, do you think that the price would be enhanced to the buyer or to the consumer of meat under the powers sought to be taken by this Bill?—I do not think that it would have any material effect.

1046. It might, under some circumstances; for instance, if the weather were hot?—Yes.

1047. But, with the exception of those particular cases, it is not your opinion that this restriction or arrangement which is proposed under the Bill would enhance the price to the consumer in London?—No; I do not see that it would.

1048. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have stated that your opinion is that an excess of supply is disadvantageous to the consumer; will you be so good as to define to the Committee what your idea of an excess of supply is?—An excess in supply would be a benefit by allowing persons outside the radius to come in and purchase those animals.

1049. Are the Committee, then, to understand that a larger supply is better for the consumer than a smaller supply?—Yes.

1050. Then from a consumer's point of view there can be no such thing as an excess of supply?—Yes, I think on certain days there is an excess.

1051. I want you to define what an excess is, what do you mean by an excess?—Say that there are 3,800 beasts in the market and 800 beasts more than could be disposed of fairly.

1052. How do you mean, disposed of fairly?—You would have to take off perhaps 1 *d.* per lb.; if you had to take off 1 *d.* per lb. it would influence the quantity, it would stop the things coming in regular course; if those 800 beasts were allowed to be taken out of the market by persons living outside the radius who have not the privilege now of coming, we should keep the market in a more healthy state.

1053. By keeping the market in a more healthy state, you mean that you would prevent the depreciation which occurs when there is an ample supply?—When there is an excess of supply.

1054. When you say an excess, I suppose you simply mean to convey to the Committee the idea that when there is such a supply as will cause a depreciation in the price of meat, that is an excess?—I mean a large depreciation, say 1 *d.* per lb.; I call that a large depreciation.

1055. Therefore, you would like regulations to be imposed so that, as far as possible, there should be a regular steady supply, but not at any time an excess?—We should like to keep a regular supply of stock, and to keep the price as equal as possible.

1056. As you believe that the best mode of conducting the cattle trade in Essex is by having steady and regular prices, you would be for excluding the importation of foreign cattle, which, coming in frequently in large quantities, would tend to depreciate your prices?—If there were large arrivals it would depreciate the prices for the time being; but if they got bad prices it would influence their supply the same as ours.

1057. What would be the effect of that depreciation of price as regards the interest of the consumer?—If the quantity was continued it would have an effect upon prices.

1058. Would that be beneficial to the consumer?—Of course.

1059. Sir *A. Agnew.*] You said that the market at Romford had lately increased considerably?—Yes.

Mr. *George Eve.*

24 March 1868.

1060. Does a great quantity of dead meat go from there to London?—No, very little goes from Romford.

1061. Do you remember when the small-pox in sheep was introduced into this country?—I ought to remember, for I had it amongst mine, but I do not remember the precise time.

1062. Do you trace that directly to the infection from foreign cattle?—The small-pox in my sheep was from sheep bought in the old Smithfield Market.

1063. Had those sheep been imported from abroad?—No. They were English sheep; the small-pox has been since the importation of foreign cattle.

1064. Have you ever heard from good authority that it was directly traced to the importation of foreign cattle?—I had some sheep that had the disease, and they were bought in the London market; whether they had been in contact with foreign sheep or not I cannot say. I had not heard before that time of the small-pox among sheep, and I have been connected with the trade in sheep all my life.

1065. Mr. *Goschen.*] How far is Romford from London?—Twelve miles.

1066. You could send dead meat to the market from there in a very short time?—Yes.

1067. Is there good railway accommodation?—Yes.

1068. In fact, Romford would be as convenient for the supply of the Metropolitan Cattle Market as a foreign dead meat market 12 miles down the river?—It might be as convenient, but how are you going to get the beasts there?

1069. You might have your English cattle market there, leave the Metropolitan Cattle Market to the foreigners, and have the English cattle market outside; how would that do?—It might be possible to do so.

1070. The distance being 12 miles, there would be no difficulty in sending dead meat to supply the London market?—I do not know that there would be any greater difficulty than sending it 12 miles from the waterside.

1071. Might you not in that way almost meet the difficulty; you might have a market without the restrictions, and you would prevent mixing the two up?—I do not think that the supply could be got there; different districts have what they call their season. At this season we have beasts from Scotland, and Norfolk, and Suffolk, then later in the season we get them from the Midland Counties. We get our supply from different parts. Now it would be very inconvenient for Romford to have to get cattle from the Midland Counties.

1072. It would be convenient for some of the counties?—No, not except our own. In July and August we have a fair supply of beasts, but after that time we have not much more than what the local trade requires.

1073. As a fact, do much cattle go from the Romford Market into London?—Not a great many; a fortnight ago there were perhaps about 400; our restrictions were only relaxed just before Christmas, so that we hardly know what it would do.

1074. Is the Metropolitan Cattle Market big enough for both purposes now?—Yes; it is always large enough except at Christmas time.

1075. To have two markets instead of one, when one would do, would be a waste of the whole of the expenditure of the second market?—It would be a waste of expenditure if the other market could be made do, but we cannot see how it can be made to do. I cannot see that we can do without the other; if you are going to remove the restrictions, we could not do without the second market.

1076. The whole cost of the second market would have to be borne by somebody; on whom do you think it will ultimately fall?—I do not know.

1077. On the consumer?—Perhaps in part and principally.

1078. You say that you do not think it will raise the price of meat in the Metropolitan Cattle Market to have foreign cattle slaughtered on the river side?—No.

1079. Suppose this was the case, that on the same day or on two successive days, you had a market at one place and the other, a butcher may take cattle from the Metropolitan Cattle Market and slaughter them in his own place; from the foreign cattle market he may not do so; for which beast will he give the highest price?—He would give the highest price for the English beast, because they are, generally speaking, worth a penny a pound more than the others.

1080. Take the same quality, which will he give the most money for; where he can take his beast home, or where it is in the shape of dead meat?—Where he can take the best home to his own private slaughterhouse, he would give

give a greater price; for what he could take home he would give something more.

1081. Would it be as much as 2 *d.* a stone?—Perhaps it might.

1082. The price of the cattle in the Metropolitan Cattle Market would be raised by a farthing in a pound, while the other would be decreased by a farthing in the pound?—One would be raised; I do not think that the other would be decreased.

1083. Mr. *Read.*] The chief part of the foreign cattle brought to London were slaughtered in London previous to the cattle plague restrictions, were they not?—Yes; a good many were sent away for contracts.

1084. A great many were killed by what are called carcase butchers?—Yes.

1085. Therefore the restrictions proposed to be imposed upon the foreign cattle would not hit them so hard as if the same restrictions were imposed upon English stock?—No.

1086. For the reason you have just given?—Yes.

1087. I suppose that these restrictions at the Metropolitan Cattle Market have a tendency to increase all these suburban markets?—Yes, I should think that they would do so.

1088. If you could find a spot outside London where all the railways concentrated it would do very well for the country supply: I mean this, if the metropolitan market is to be devoted to foreign stock if you could have a spot outside London where all the railways concentrated you might have another market outside London for home stock?—Yes; I am assuming that there would be liberty to have the cattle traffic carried on as formerly before the cattle plague.

1089. There would be this disadvantage, that London would still be considered an infected place, and no cattle could go through it?—Yes.

1090. You said that previously to these cattle plague restrictions a third of the supply received in the metropolitan market was foreign stock?—I believe so.

1091. One-third of the supply does not mean one-third of the weight?—No; it would not constitute a third of the weight.

1092. Nor one-third of the value?—No.

1093. You think that the effect of irregular supplies to the market, and consequent irregularities of price, is eventually to considerably decrease the supply?—No doubt about it.

1094. And therefore to injure the consumer?—Yes.

1095. You believe that the cattle plague came from abroad?—I do.

1096. You know that it killed some hundreds of thousands of English stock?—I know that it killed a great many in my neighbourhood; for a year or two a great deal of the land in our neighourhood had to be mown instead of grazed; they were afraid to buy cattle, and a great many had not the means of buying them.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Denison.*

1097. Do you live in Leicester?—Yes.

1098. How many acres do you farm?—Over 400.

1099. Do you also breed and graze cattle?—Yes.

1100. You act as a cattle salesman?—At one season of the year when the fat beast come out of Leicestershire; I come with some.

1101. Have you been frightened yourself, and have you known other people who have been frightened from sending cattle to the London market as they used to do?—Yes, I have been deterred from doing so.

1102. By what?—By the present restrictions, not being able to move them out of the metropolitan area.

1103. Has the fear of them getting the plague affected you at all or other people?—We have been very much afraid of the plague for a long time.

1104. And now the restrictions deter you?—The restrictions are unbearable to us as graziers.

1105. And the result is that you send very much less than you used to do?—Certainly, we have done lately very much less.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison.*

24 March 1868.

1106. Do you believe that the restrictions are necessary so long as foreign cattle come into the market?—Certainly.

1107. But for the cattle plague have you any desire to keep out foreign cattle?—Certainly not.

1108. Do you believe that they must come in on some terms or other?—Yes.

1109. And do you believe that it is a question upon what terms they ought to come in?—Yes.

1110. Is separation then of some kind or other the only secure means you can think of?—Separation for fat cattle, and quarantine for store cattle.

1111. Do you believe that graziers generally and farmers have got so fully impressed with this notion, that foreign beasts originated the cattle plague, that they will not send to the London market even if the restrictions were removed?—I do not say that. They send now.

1112. They send subject to the restrictions. I mean, send them so as to have the cattle plague brought out again?—Certainly not; they do not wish it brought out again.

1113. You say that you act as a cattle salesman at some times of the year; do you think the present condition of things disadvantageous to the butchers as well as the grazier?—Yes; butchers outside the radius are placed at a very great disadvantage; they have not the privilege of coming to the metropolitan market to buy, and in the district where I live they cannot get them to their slaughter-houses without great inconvenience and great expense.

1114. You have known the metropolitan market for a great many years?—Yes.

1115. Used it to be a market attended from all parts of the country?—From all parts of the country.

1116. Cattle used to come from all parts, and customers used to come from all parts?—Yes; it was in fact the great central market of England.

1117. Do you believe, that if the cattle from abroad were kept in a separate market, that state of things would come back again?—I believe a great number of English cattle, that never come near this place now, would come in if the present restrictions were done away with and foreign cattle were sold at the waterside.

1118. On the question of killing foreign beasts at the waterside market, do you think that would be injurious to the consumer?—Certainly not. I believe myself it would entail a little more expense to foreign salesmen and foreign butchers to kill their animals at the waterside, but I do not believe that that loss would fall upon the consumer.

1119. It would be so much difference of price between the foreign cattle and the English?—If the animal cost 5*s.* or 6*s.* extra for being killed there, it would be worth that much less abroad.

1120. The loss would not fall on the consumer here?—Certainly not.

1121. Could London be supplied with dead meat?—Certainly not.

1122. Do you believe that a market, practically a dead meat market, as far off as Romford, which is 14 miles off, would supply the wants of London?—Certainly not.

1123. Besides that, could Romford be got at by any railway excepting the Great Eastern?—Not that I am aware of.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley*.

1124. I believe you are a salesman?—I am at one season of the year. I sell Leicestershire cattle.

1125. You have not enough business to engage yourself during the year?—The Leicestershire people do not send all the year.

1126. You are not engaged altogether as a salesman. Is it your opinion that the rinderpest is very contagious?—Yes.

1127. So much so that you are afraid even now to send up cattle to London?—I do not say that.

1128. You said that for a long time, for fear of the dread of contagion, you did not send cattle to London?—I said it deterred people from sending them to London as they would have done.

1129. Is pleuro-pneumonia a contagious disease, too?—I think it is.

1130. Have

1130. Have you heard that since these restrictions have been in force pleuro-pneumonia has much decreased in the home stock of England?—I believe it has decreased, but not altogether.

1131. Are you of opinion, as many witnesses have been, that it is a disease that is generated in the holds of ships?—I believe myself a great deal of it has been brought into this country by foreign cattle in the first instance.

1132. When it has once found its footing in this country, have you not found or heard that a number of cattle being collected together tends to generate it?—Certainly, if in the hold of a ship; if one was diseased it would contaminate the others.

1133. Collecting cattle together in a centre has a tendency to increase foot and mouth disease?—Yes, if one of the animals is infected.

1134. You say that waterside slaughtering would increase the expense to the salesman?—I believe it must entail an additional expense.

1135. Are you aware of the profit now made on the importation of foreign cattle; is it a large profit or a small profit?—There are a great many gentlemen here who could tell you; I could not.

1136. You say it will not fall upon the consumer?—No.

1137. Did you ever hear of any extra loss or profit on the part of people engaged in trade which did not eventually fall upon the consumer?—There could be no loss in this case.

1138. If they came at all, would not the extra cost fall on the consumer?—No. If it is worth so much at the waterside, it is worth that much less abroad; they will not send them except at a profit.

1139. If they continue to send them, they will take care that the loss comes out of the consumer's pocket?—They cannot do that.

1140. Then, they will cease to send them, will they not?—No, they will not; there is no prohibition.

1141. As to Romford dead meat market, the learned Counsel asked you whether London could be supplied with the dead meat from Romford. You say it could not?—I say it is not possible.

1142. I want to know whether such a market as Romford could not supply those butchers who you say live outside the radius a distance of 50 miles, to whom you wish to sacrifice the interests of the consumer and the foreign importer?—I do not wish to sacrifice their interests.

1143. You say that the evil is that the butchers outside the radius are at a great disadvantage?—I say so.

1144. For the sake of those country butchers outside the radius you would sacrifice the interests of the consumers and the lives of the beasts at the waterside?—How would you get beasts from Romford to Brighton, for instance, if you wanted to get them there?

1145. I want to know if Romford would not satisfy the wants of the butchers round Romford without coming to the metropolis?—Certainly; a small supply would satisfy the wants of the butchers round Romford.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

1146. You complain of the restrictions principally?—Certainly; I complain of the restrictions as far as they affect English graziers.

1147. If you could get rid of those restrictions it would be all the better for the graziers as well as the consumers?—If the restrictions were taken off we should be all the beter off.

1148. You would only wish for the restrictions to be applied to unsound beasts?—We do not know where to draw the line. We want a separate market; we want safety.

1149. Do not you think the system of Government sufficient?—I do not.

1150. Do you not think the inspectors do their duty?—The inspectors do not understand their business, half of them.

1151. Do you say you would not admit sound cattle into this country?—I would admit them as freely as possible in certain places.

1152. Even under the inspection of Government inspectors?—The cattle must be admitted under some system.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison.*

24 March 1868.

1153. Under the inspection of the Government inspectors who, you say, are disqualified for their duty?—I say they are not all so good as they should be.

1154. If you think they are not all so good as they should be, you would consider it a dangerous thing to allow the importation of any foreign cattle into this country?—Certainly not if slaughtered at the waterside.

1155. You would not admit them from countries where there was no suspicion of the cattle plague; you would not admit them unless slaughtered at the waterside?—I like free trade and I like safety.

1156. You do not call that free trade, do you?—It is a matter of safety.

1157. You do not think the inspectors are to be trusted?—All I know is, that for a certain length of time things were so lax that we had the cattle plague all over the country.

1158. You do not think that the experience which the inspectors have acquired has enabled them to distinguish between a sound and an unsound animal?—I believe that no one in England can distinguish between a sound and an unsound animal.

1159. Unless absolutely slaughtered where landed, you think they ought not to be admitted into this country at all?—Not except under quarantine.

1160. Why do you draw a distinction between separation for fat cattle and quarantine for store beasts?—I do not wish to prohibit anything healthy coming into this country.

1161. Why do you want separation for fat foreign cattle?—Because we want a market for English cattle. Why should we not have a market for ourselves?

1162. Do you assume that every beast that comes into the country must either be slaughtered or sent to some separate market?—Foreign cattle.

1163. But you would allow the store cattle to go into quarantine?—Yes.

1164. Will you give the Committee any sufficient reason for putting the one class into quarantine and not the other, supposing both to be sound?—I see no reason why they should not put the fat cattle into quarantine if they liked.

1165. You think if any animal coming into the country not infected were put into quarantine, that would answer your objects. It would, to a certain extent. I see no reason why they should not be put in quarantine.

1166. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Might not a beast come out of quarantine worse than when it went in, inasmuch as it would be put into an infected place, and would probably catch the plague, having been perfectly healthy when it went in?—I do not suppose they would put a sound animal into quarantine, if they knew it was a sound animal.

1167. The quarantine, where a number of animals were collected together, and among them foreign animals liable to bring infection, would be full of poison, would not it?—I only know the great question all over the country has been, how to keep away the cattle plague. We only wish for safety, and if foreigners wish to send their foreign stock, we only want that they should send them under such restrictions as shall ensure safety to ourselves.

1168. Would you like to run the risk of putting your cattle into quarantine?—I should be afraid to put them there.

1169. Probably cattle after passing quarantine would be in a worse condition than before?—I should not like to put my English cattle in quarantine.

1170. Inasmuch as there is a great difference of opinion as to whether the cattle plague originated in London cowsheds, or was imported, would it not be going on the safe side to continue the restrictions upon all cattle, whether English or foreign, exposed in the metropolitan market?—I never heard for a moment that it originated amongst any other than foreign animals in cowsheds at Islington.

1171. Are you aware that there is a difference of opinion amongst competent persons as to the origin of the cattle plague?—A difference of opinion amongst interested persons.

1172. Are you aware that Government officers have given their opinion?—I do not care what opinion they may have given, I believe that common-sense men generally agree that the cattle plague originated in the Islington Road.

1173. Do not you think it would be going on the safe side to hold that they may be right, and that the London cowsheds may have been the origin of the disease?—I do not say anything is impossible, but a great many animals come to London from abroad. I have been abroad myself, and I have been connected with the cattle trade to a large extent, and I know that if they have a number of diseased

animals

animals abroad they are glad to send them here. If a man in England sends a diseased animal to the market he is to be found, but where are you to find the foreigner if he sends a diseased animal? We are responsible to the law.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison.*

24 March 1868.

1174. You object to these restrictions?—As far as regards the free trade in cattle in England, I think they are unbearable, and the present regulation of the metropolitan market is not isolation for animals.

1175. They are not allowed to circulate in the country, are they?—Yes; "animals" are; if I rightly understand the construction of the order of the Privy Council, sheep and beasts and pigs are joined together as "animals." "Animals" leave London daily to go all over the country.

1176. Mr. *Read.*] Sheep and pigs, you mean?—Yes, I understand by the Orders in Council they are all classed as animals.

1177. *Chairman.*] Do cattle also go over the country?—They no doubt go as you have suggested, by getting over a dry ditch beyond the limited area.

1178. Have you known any case of any cattle having gone out of the metropolitan area?—I have not.

1179. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] If we cannot enforce the Order in Council, do you think we shall be able to enforce the Act of Parliament? Do not you think that some of the foreign cattle would evade the restriction if they evade it now?—No, they could not, if there was a market for them, and they were not allowed to leave it.

1180. You think it would be impossible to evade the restriction?—Two policemen would be able to do as much as 300 are able to do now.

1181. Would you allow any intercommunication between the foreign market and the other?—I do not see any reason why persons should not go from one to the other unless the cattle plague was about; the cattle plague is not carried so easily as many people think for; I see no reason why butchers should not go to both markets, but if the cattle plague were about, those animals would have no right even to come into the foreign market; they ought to be slaughtered at once when they left the ship.

1182. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have had considerable experience as regards the cattle plague?—Yes.

1183. What time does it ordinarily take to develope itself?—I could not tell that.

1184. Three days or six?—I could not give an answer to that question.

1185. What time would you propose for quarantine for safety. I understood you to say that you thought quarantine might be usefully adopted?—I say, if it is imperatively necessary that we should have store cattle, there should be quarantine; I leave it to abler heads than mine to say how long the quarantine should be.

1186. Mr. *Read.*] You think it is idle to suppose that any producer would avail himself of quarantine for fat stock?—It is not likely.

1187. You say you would not wish to put your stock into the quarantine ground?—No.

1188. There would be no necessity for it?—No.

1189. You would not like to put yourself in quarantine, I suppose, if there was quarantine for some malignant disease?—No.

1190. In the case of foreign animals would not there be the saving of expense which is now incurred by moving cattle from the wharf where they are landed into the metropolitan market and back again to Whitechapel, where they are slaughtered?—I think there would; I believe three-fourths of them go back again to the district from which they come.

1191. Therefore there would be that saving of expense, though there must be other expenses incurred by slaughtering at this market?—Certainly,

1192. You wish the restrictions still to be enforced, if the foreign cattle come to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

1193. Why?—My own opinion is, from what I have seen of the trade, we are sure to have the cattle plague back again, if foreign cattle are allowed to go all over the country. I believe it is understood that the cattle plague is never out of Europe. I dare say honourable Members are aware that we have beasts in our market which come from the furthest points of Europe, and some of them are such wretches, that they are not fit to look at, much less to eat; they are nothing but bones to look at. When there is anything the matter with their cattle they send them here, and they are glad enough to get rid of them.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison.*

24 March 1868.

1194. A great many of those were formerly sent into the provinces as store cattle, were they not?— Yes, and a very unuseful lot they were.

1195. Under any circumstances would you wish that the Metropolitan Cattle Market should become a store market as it was before?—I see no reason why any sort of stock should not come into the metropolitan market if it was clean and healthy.

1196. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The foreign cattle would come in after passing quarantine?—They could, if the salesman liked.

1197. Do not you think it would be a good way to spread the cattle plague to take a healthy beast, put him in a place full of poison, and then take him out and send him into the country?—I would not put a healthy beast where diseased ones had been.

1198. You would put a healthy beast in quarantine?—They would not be obliged to keep the same ground; if a diseased animal had been put upon a certain ground, a healthy animal should never be put on the same ground.

1199. You would be always changing the quarantine?—That is a detail which I could not follow out.

1200. Upon your plan, foreign beasts are to be allowed to come into the metropolitan market after passing quarantine?—If they had passed a proper quarantine, they ought to be allowed to go anywhere.

[The Witness withdrew.

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond*; Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

1201. YOUR Grace is President this year of the Royal Agricultural Society?—I am.

1202. Were you present at the Council of the Society on the 4th of March 1868, when a report was received from the Royal Veterinary College on the subject of the cattle plague?—I was.

1203. Let me ask your attention to this resolution which I have had the honour of reading to the Committee: "A resolution was then unanimously passed in the following terms:—'That this Council considers the recommendations of the Governors of the Royal Veterinary College can only be successfully carried out by the establishment of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of all foreign fat animals, and effectual quarantine of all foreign store stock.'" Do you remember that resolution?—Yes, I do.

1204. I believe that that was forwarded by you, or by an officer of the society, to the Privy Council?—It was.

1205. As President of the Agricultural Society, you have very probably had considerable communication with farmers and graziers and breeders?—Not as President of the Agricultural Society only, but I may say that all my life I have mixed a great deal with farmers.

1206. You are yourself a breeder and farmer both in Sussex and in Scotland, are you not?—Yes, very largely.

1207. Having all your life been in communication with farmers, do you believe that you are cognisant of their views upon matters connected with what I may call the trade of agriculture?—I believe that I am.

1208. Believing that you know their views, will you tell the Committee what they think about the absolute necessity of isolation of foreign stock?—All those with whom I have ever communicated, or whose opinions I have ever heard expressed, are unanimous upon it; the meeting at the Royal Agricultural Society was quite unanimous.

1209. Do you think in giving that which you say is a general opinion you are giving the opinion of sound men who have studied the subject, and who are conversant with it?—Yes, and I think there is no class of men in the country who are better able to judge what is best for their business and the general wants of the country than the farmers. I feel very strongly upon the subject myself as a practical farmer. I have a very large flock of sheep.

1210. How many?—In Sussex 2,500, and if any disease came among those sheep I should be a very large sufferer, and so would the consumer.

1211. What sort of sheep are they?—Southdown sheep; I did flatter myself that that was a fact pretty generally known throughout the country.

1212. I meant

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

1212. I meant are they market sheep or are they breeding sheep?—Both. My breeding flock is about 1,000 ewes; I lamb down about 1,000 ewes every year, and I sell to butchers at Chichester those that I do not want, and I sell also draught ewes for breeding purposes.

1213. That is with reference to sheep; what is your condition as regards beasts?—I do not breed any beasts in Sussex, I breed shorthorns in the North.

1214. Are they a matter of importance to you; is the number of them that you have considerable?—Not a very large number.

1215. I take it that you are acquainted also with the views of those who have herds in your neighbourhood in the North?—Yes.

1216. Do the Scotch holders of cattle share the same apprehension of the possible return of this plague?—I believe so; it was very severe in Aberdeenshire, which is a part of the country I have property in. Aberdeenshire was the first county that adopted the system of what is called stamping it out; by that means a great number of cattle were slaughtered and a great loss incurred.

1217. Do you know that theirs is a view which supports the idea of isolation?—Yes, I fancy so.

1217*. You being for isolation, and representing gentlemen who are in favour of isolation, are you in the slightest degree against the importation, under proper precautions, of foreign cattle?—No, if it can be done with safety; I want to keep out the disease, not the cattle.

1218. Do you see any more practical means of keeping out that disease than the isolation of the market which is here proposed?—No.

1219. With the precautions taken in connection with that market, you would be content and glad to meet the competition of the foreign cattle?—Certainly.

1220. You probably know nothing of any site or intended site, but are you for its being near the river?—Certainly.

1221. So that there might be a debarkation of the cattle, and a prompt dealing with them upon their being disembarked?—That is the view I have taken, certainly.

1222. Let me assume, for the sake of argument, that there is something or other which we cannot conjecture, but which my learned friends represent, about the fact of the disembarkation of cattle which might slightly affect the trade in foreign cattle; I gather from you that you are not against the importation of foreign cattle; but let us assume that there is something or other about the formation of this market which would affect the extent of that importation; which do you think would be of the greatest service to us as a country, the lessening of the importation of foreign cattle or the chance of reintroducing the disease?—There cannot be two opinions upon that subject; my opinion is that the reintroduction of the disease would be the very worst thing that could possibly happen to this country.

1223. You must remember that there are butchers, and we have got to deal with them?—I am very glad that there are butchers.

1224. Have you at all looked at the question of supply to our home market, in connection with this matter; do you think that the present condition of things at all affects the amount of that supply?—You mean in London?

1225. In London?—Yes, I think so. I should like to have the foreign animals slaughtered at the port, in order to allow the home market to be perfectly free.

1226. You do not believe that we have got any indigenous disease, such as the rinderpest among cattle?—No.

1227. You are aware of the restrictions at present imposed upon the home metropolitan market; would you like to see this market so established that there could be a free trade all over the country?—Certainly.

1228. Your Grace's residence in Sussex is near Chichester?—Yes.

1229. Probably you know also the conditions of Brighton?—Yes, and Portsmouth and Southampton.

1230. Both of them being large consuming places?—Yes.

1231. Do you believe it would be well for the supply of those places that by the addition of this cattle market, and the precautions we propose, the home Smithfield Market should be open for the circulation of beasts in those directions?—Certainly.

1232. And the restrictions which are at present imposed upon that market are an impediment to the supply of that district?—Yes; no doubt it would put the

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

producer to very considerable loss. Two years ago I had some sheep at the Smithfield show, and in consequence of some supposed restrictions from a mistaken reading of an Order in Council applying to sheep, it led us to fear that our sheep would require to be slaughtered within a very few days, I forget how many, within the metropolitan district. I went to the Council Office, and found that it was not the correct reading. It only ought to apply to cattle, and not to animals. Our sheep were released from it, and no doubt I got a better price for my sheep than I could have had if the butcher had had me in his power to give me what price he chose, because he was obliged to slaughter them within a certain number of days, and could not take them out of the district.

1233. Therefore, you think that the producer is hurt by those restrictions. Now, do you know whether that advantage which the butcher holds over the producer has been at all reflected on the consumer by his getting his meat at a cheaper rate since the restrictions have taken effect?—I do not quite follow you.

1234. The butcher having a certain hold over the producer, and being able as regards cattle to offer him his price, do you know whether that has cheapened it or made it dearer?—No; mutton is very high just now.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

1235-6. Your Grace has spoken of the report of the Veterinary College upon which the resolution of the Agricultural Society was founded. It was put in by my learned friend, Mr. Merewether, and I see what the Veterinary College say is, that the "experience gained by the great spread of the cattle plague for the last two years, had shown the perfect inutility of every means of clearing the country of the disease short of killing the affected animals, and disinfecting everything with which they had come in contact." Does this Bill, in your Grace's judgment, carry that out; does it carry out the object of disinfecting everything with which the animals had come in contact?—No, I do not know how the Bill would affect that part, certainly.

1237. I understand the great object is to prevent the possibility of the infection of cattle which are afterwards to go over the country; that is the object of the Bill, is it not?—Yes.

1238. I do not know whether your Grace has looked at the Bill?—No; I do not know the details of the Bill.

1239. You do not know what the general scheme of the Bill is?—I know the general scheme, but not the details of the Bill; but when you speak of the cattle going over the country, what class of cattle do you allude to?

1240. Home cattle?—Do you mean fat cattle or store cattle?

1241. Perhaps your Grace is not aware of the scheme of the Bill sufficiently to know that it is intended that the home cattle shall come to the metropolitan market and have the freedom to go all over the country?—Yes.

1242. I would ask your Grace, you being well acquainted with agriculture, should you consider that it would be safe or well to allow persons who are in contact constantly with infected cattle to mix with sound cattle?—You mean butchers?

1243. Butchers or anybody; would you allow men who had felt a rinderpest beast to come to your Grace's stalls?—No, I would much rather he did not.

1244. In fact, you would not think that was a very perfect form of what my learned friend calls isolation?—I should not like a man who had been walking about amongst diseased cattle to go amongst my cattle that were sound. It scarcely requires speaking of.

1245. Your Grace would think that to allow persons in contact with diseased cattle to mix with the home cattle that were afterwards to go over the country would be rather a Bill for spreading infection than stopping it?—I cannot go that length. I think if you allow foreign cattle to mix with our cattle it would be much more likely to spread, and it is with that view I should advocate the cattle being slain at the port and brought up as dead meat to the London market, there would be much less chance of spreading disease by doing that than of its being spread by butchers going amongst them.

1246. At present the rinderpest has been stopped by the existing system, is it not?—Yes, by putting the country and everybody to very great inconvenience.

1247. As

1247. As a fact the measures have been effectual?—They have; that is to say disease has ceased.

1248. And concurrently with the continued importation of foreign cattle into the metropolitan market the spread of infection has been stayed?—Up to this time; there is no knowing when it may break out again.

1249. As far as it has gone the measures have been effectual. You have spoken of the opinion of the Royal Agricultural Society; I think I see present an honourable member of it, the Duke of Marlborough; he takes an active part in the Royal Agricultural Society?—He does.

1250. I ask your Grace's opinion upon the Draft Report proposed by Mr. Dent upon the Committee on Trade in Animals; I call your attention to one or two paragraphs, and ask whether your Grace agrees with him. The fifth paragraph of Mr. Dent's proposed Report is this: "That the metropolitan market should be confined to animals intended for immediate slaughter, and that all animals exhibited therein should be branded and not allowed to be exhibited for sale in any other market, but be slaughtered within eight days of their exhibition in the metropolitan market;" did you concur in that recommendation?—I hardly follow you.

1251. "That the metropolitan market should be confined to animals intended for immediate slaughter, and that all animals exhibited therein should be branded and not allowed to be exhibited for sale in any other market, but be slaughtered within eight days of their exhibition in the metropolitan market"?—I should not agree to that. I cannot help thinking that that must have been at the time when the rinderpest was raging very much.

1252. This is in June 1866?—The state of things is totally different; we had a great number of restrictions then; that is the very year I was speaking of, the Christmas of 1866, when I had fat sheep which I could not sell.

1253. Let me ask your Grace's opinion upon this; Mr. Dent's Draft Report says, "With respect to trade in foreign animals your Committee are of opinion that generally the foreign cattle and sheep imported into this country are very healthy, and that it would be most undesirable to place upon them any restrictions which might check their free importation, but they recommend 'That the Privy Council should have power to declare any country, in which they have reason to believe the cattle plague is existing, to be an infected country, and to prohibit the importation altogether of animals therefrom, or to declare that such importation shall only take place at certain ports, and that animals so imported shall not be taken into any market but be slaughtered at the port of entry within four days of their being landed.' With respect to foreign cattle or sheep arriving from all other countries, the Committee do not recommend that any restrictions shall be placed upon them other than those which are placed upon the cattle and sheep of the United Kingdom." Would your Grace agree in that recommendation?—No, I should not.

1254. Therefore you would subject the cattle from uninfected countries to restrictions dissimilar from those placed upon the home trade?—You are making use of a very large word when you talk of uninfected countries, because the whole point appears to me to be in what is an uninfected country.

1255. The Privy Council is to be the judge of that. Mr. Dent says, "With respect to trade in foreign animals your Committee are of opinion" (this is the year 1866, the rinderpest year) "that generally foreign cattle and sheep imported into this country are very healthy;" that is, that the great majority of the trade comes in a very healthy form. Then he remarks that the Privy Council should have the power to declare what is an infected country, and place that trade under restrictions; and that all foreign cattle coming from a country not declared so to be infected shall be free. Does your Grace see any objection to such a plan as that?—Yes, I do, because I can hardly conceive a country abroad that would not be infected, because the cattle would go through the various countries by railway, and the trucks would be very liable to be infected.

1256. Can your Grace suggest to me how rinderpest is to pass by the cattle passing through the country. The rinderpest originated in Hungary, and Spain and Portugal were free from it; why should the trade of Spain and Portugal be placed under restriction?—In the first place, I conclude that it is not impossible for animals to be taken from the other parts of the continent to Spain and Portugal.

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

1257. Then that would be an infected country under the view of the Privy Council?—Not so.

1258. Your Grace does propose to treat for ever, and under all conditions, all foreign countries as infected places?—Yes, I would have all fat animals that are brought to this country slaughtered at the port.

1259. And that quite irrespective of the existence of any disease?—If you put the words into my mouth I must take them. I say that it is impossible to decide whether any country is infected or not.

1260. It is impossible to decide; but for all practical purposes you would treat all foreign countries as infected?—Yes; I would have all animals slaughtered at the port.

1261. That would be on the ground of their being infected?—Yes.

1262. My learned friend asked your Grace about Portsmouth, Southampton, and Brighton, and you said that you thought it would be of advantage to them to get cattle from the metropolitan market. You think it would be so; it would be of advantage for those towns to be able to purchase in the metropolitan market?—Yes, of course.

1263. Your Grace does not think, then, that those places could, with any advantage, be supplied with dead meat from London?—I am not prepared to say that.

1264. It is important in this respect, because the existing system has no object whatever to supply Brighton, Portsmouth, or Southampton with dead meat from London?—But then you are omitting the fact that then the butchers would go to London and buy these animals and take them out of the metropolitan market, and then kill them for their own use down in the country districts.

1265. I quite understand that, but is that in your opinion a more advantageous manner than it would be to have them slaughtered in London, and have them exported from London as dead meat?—I am more of a producer than a butcher. I would rather leave that to the butchers in the course of their trade. I produce the animal and sell to the butcher.

1266. Your Grace has said with reference to your own sheep that if you had been able to take them away from London you would get a better price; in fact you did take them away from London and get a better price?—I did not take them away, the person who bought them from me had the power of doing it. I was not within his power. He could not say to me that I must sell them within two days at his price.

1267. It is a great disadvantage to be in the hands of a butcher?—If you have fat animals in the market, and are obliged to sell them within 48 hours, within a certain area to a butcher, you are in his power, and he makes his own price.

1268. That is a great disadvantage?—It is a great disadvantage, no doubt.

1269. And in point of fact you would hardly send cattle or sheep to London under such conditions?—The sheep I am speaking of are the sheep shown at Smithfield.

1270. It is so great a disadvantage that the producer would not willingly expose his stock to such a disadvantage?—We do not send our sheep generally to London. I have got a very good market at Chichester.

1271. But to be placed in a state where you must sell, is a thing which is naturally a great disadvantage to the producer?—We always go to market where we get the highest price.

1272. Did it occur to you that that disadvantge would operate very strongly against the foreigner also; assuming the home consumer not to be at the mercy of the butchers, and the foreign consumers to be at the mercy of the butchers, which would go to the wall in the trade?—If there is any disadvantage to foreign producers, I say that is very much counterbalanced in this country by the benefit of not having the disease imported into this country by means of the foreign producers.

1273. I speak for the moment in the interest of the London consumer?—I think the London consumer is very much interested in having no rinderpest in this country; and therefore, though he may himself suffer somewhat from the foreign producers having to slaughter at the port, that is more than made up to him by the absence of disease throughout the country.

1274. That is entirely true; I put this to your Grace, that we have no rinderpest at present in the country, and your Grace has been good enough to say that the

the present system has been effectual to keep it out. I contrast the present system with the proposed system?—You rather overstate it. I did not say that the present system has been effectual in keeping it out. I say that up to this time, at this moment, we have no infection; but we cannot say how soon foreign cattle might introduce it into this country; that is what I dread.

1275. It is on the notion that the plan of this Bill will be more effectual in preventing infection spreading, than the existing plan, that your Grace would support it?—Yes.

1276. If it turns out that the scheme of this Bill is one which would probably spread infection a good deal more than the existing system, your Grace would be against the Bill?—Anything that spreads infection is what I should be opposed to.

1277. You spoke about these sheep; you were able to sell them to a person who could take them away from London, and therefore you got the larger price?—No; I say that if I had to sell them within 48 hours within the area, I should have been most likely obliged to take a smaller price than I got from a person when he had no restriction whatever upon him.

1278. If your Grace had been obliged to take a smaller price we Cockneys should have got prize Southdown mutton cheaper?—I do not know that that follows; that is a question for the butchers; I am a producer, and I know what I get for my sheep. I must leave that to you and the butchers to settle.

1279. Either I or the butchers should have got the Southdown mutton cheaper?—Certainly the butchers would.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hope Scott.*

1280. Your Grace has spoken about always killing at the port; have you formed any distinct idea against the conveyance of live cattle by railway from the port to a properly protected market; have you any distinct view which would lead you to say what would be the effect of importing cattle at Southampton and conveying them by railway to the foreign cattle market?—And no restriction upon the home cattle?

1281. I am not speaking of home cattle at this moment; but assume that this Bill passes with the foreign cattle market in it. I am now upon the question of foreign cattle generally coming to port and being conveyed by railway from that port, under restrictions, to the foreign cattle market in London, and then being subject to all the restrictions of that market. Your Grace spoke of killing always at the port; does that exclude such an idea as I put before you?—I see a difficulty, I own, in the plan which you propose. It would be quite possible that the cattle you would bring from the ports, under some circumstances, might be diseased. They would be carried by trucks, which might the following day or the following week carry our own cattle which were not diseased, and so engender the disease throughout the country.

1282. By means of the trucks?—Yes.

1283. And only in that way?—I do not say that.

1284. I wish to know whether the passage of foreign cattle through the country would, in your opinion, spread disease?—I am not a veterinary surgeon. I cannot say that.

1285. Supposing these cattle trucks were always appropriated to the foreign cattle and not other cattle, that ground of apprehension would be removed?—But my experience by communication with railways and railway managers is that it would be difficult, if not wholly impossible, to make such an arrangement as that.

1286. Supposing it could be made, that would remove your objection?—It would remove that objection; but I think you would find that no company could undertake to do it.

1287. Your Grace is probably not aware, that at Southampton the cattle trade was permitted for a considerable period, on condition that none but particular trucks should be used, and should be used for no other purposes, and should be marked?—That may do for a certain time; but if you apply it to one port, you must apply it to all ports throughout the country.

1288. I am told it is the same with the Great Eastern?—It would apply to all the ports throughout the country.

1289. I suppose it could be observed, and then your Grace would not appre-

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

hend danger?—If you could assume that no stock of this country should ever be put into a truck that had a diseased animal, the animals in this country would not catch a foreign disease, as a matter of course.

1290. That difficulty being removed, there seems to be no reason why cattle should not be imported into London, and conveyed to the foreign market in London?—No, they could be conveyed to the foreign market; but what would be the course when you got them there?

1291. They will be subject to whatever laws Parliament enacts relative to those coming by water to London direct; just whatever this Bill provides upon that subject. Your Grace knows that the Bill is confined to water-borne cattle coming direct into the Thames. My clients think that the port of Southampton and the South Western Railway might be, under proper conditions, used for conveying cattle to the foreign market?—Fat cattle?

1292. Yes, fat cattle for slaughter. Your Grace's objection is confined to the promiscuous use of trucks?—I would rather have those animals slaughtered at Southampton.

1293. But supposing that would stop the trade; supposing the disposing of the offal and other things were to affect the butchers so as to stop the trade?—I cannot imagine such a state of things.

1294. That is found from experience to be so?—Not by long experience; that would right itself.

1295. Since November last?—That is four months; I imagine it would right itself.

1296. How would it right itself, supposing there is no market for the offal?—I think they would find means of disposing of the offal, as they do in other places.

1297. But if there be no difficulty but the promiscuous use of trucks, and assuming you got over that, why should they be excluded from the London market?—If the people in Aberdeenshire can send their cattle to London and dispose of them there, I do not know why the people at Southampton should not do the same.

1298. Your Grace knows that there is a great deal larger eating population in Aberdeen?—But they do not eat the offal.

1299. There are trades in preserved meats in Aberdeen, and other things, and they do use the offal. Does your Grace know the case of Harwich, and the expensive provision for slaughtering cattle in the port?—I know nothing about offal.

1300. Your Grace's main objection is to the trucks. If that was safely and securely removed you would not see any objection to the transmission of cattle, under proper regulations, from the outports to London?—It depends so much upon what the regulations are, because if the animals are to mix at all with the English animals at the port, it is the same as by the train.

1301. There is the quarantine where the animals remain, and the inspection, and the certificate, and separate trucks; under those safe terms I do not think your Grace would object to the cattle coming to the London market to be killed?—To be killed?

1302. To be killed under the same conditions as the ship-borne cattle?—If you made it as safe as that, I should not mind.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

1303. Your Grace would not be adverse to the cattle being brought up from Southampton if certain precautions were taken which you think unlikely to be taken?—Just so.

1304. Therefore, my learned friend's view of so bringing cattle depends upon the accuracy of the assumption as to those precautions being taken?—Of course, if all those premises that Mr. Hope Scott has advanced were admitted, then it would be safer.

1305. With reference to my learned friend's experience, it seems to be four months: you do not think he has got the experience with which he has put his question here, in the last four months, at all events?—I should think not.

1306. With reference to the foreigners which my learned friend, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, points out to you, that it might imply from this Bill that injustice was done to them?—Yes.

1307. Assume

1307. Assume it to be the case, which do you think to be the fair result of British legislation, if there is a question whether there should be damage done to the foreigner or the home consumer?—I endeavoured to show that a much greater injustice would be done to the home consumer if you allowed the disease to come back into this country.

1308. That is, assuming that a greater evil would happen to one of the two; but, if the grievances were equal, in which way ought the scale of British legislation to weigh; to the foreigner or to the home consumer?—I prefer the home consumer.

1309. Mr. *Corrance.*] The learned Counsel alluded to the sanitary condition of the beasts that were brought from France, and said that it was satisfactory. I find in that report also, that in all the large capitals of Europe and America even greater restrictions exist, and more stringent regulations than have at present or heretofore existed in London itself. Is your Grace aware of that as a fact?—No, I know nothing about the restrictions existing in foreign countries.

1310. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The object of this Bill, your Grace is aware, is to make a permanent law for the future regulation of the foreign cattle trade?—Yes.

1311. With a view to prevent the re-introduction of the rinderpest, if it is presumed to have come from abroad; that is the object of this measure, is it not?—Yes, it is.

1312. As it stands, is it not a manifestly imperfect measure, seeing that it does not provide against the introduction of cattle by railway into London landed at the outports?—Yes, I should like them all slaughtered at the various ports; every port.

1313. I speak of this measure; I suppose we may assume that Orders in Council are of a temporary character, and generally merely adopted to meet a temporary pressing emergency?—Yes, generally.

1314. Our object is now to make a permanent law; would it not be better if the Privy Council had submitted to us their whole scheme, in what way they intend to regulate the foreign trade in cattle as a whole, because we are now engaged in discussing a measure that is entirely inadequate, unless we know, and we are entitled to know, and have before us at the same time the supplementary measures all put into one form?—It might be that you ought to have had more information than you have got, but that would not make me think that there was any necessity or advisability for throwing out this Bill.

1315. Except this, that it may not be a question of throwing it out, but would it not be better to postpone this measure until we see the whole plan; because it is perfectly obvious that considering the question of quarantine, and the difficulty of finding quarantine accommodation in large cities, such as London and Liverpool, and all these matters, we ought to have a comprehensive scheme submitted to us at one and the same time, and then very likely we should do something successfully?—I would rather take half a loaf, as being better than no bread.

1316. Perhaps you might get a whole loaf, and a better loaf; who is to say that the other measure, opposed as it would be by the whole of the railway interest of the country, would be carried. There we should put a permanent restriction upon shipborne cattle into the Port of London, and leave the other sources of supply open to London. We cannot be sure what we are about, and I think, in justice to all the interests concerned, it seems reasonable that the entire scheme should be before the Committee at one and the same time?—It may be so; I am not answerable for this Bill.

1317. I think your Grace will admit that if the Board of Trade had to deal with the question, it would have dealt with it upon a more comprehensive principle?—I am not so sure of that, because the fault found with my Bill for regulating railways which I have now brought in is, that it is not comprehensive enough; therefore we might have failed equally. The Board of Trade are not infallible.

1318. Mr. *Moffatt.*] I understood your Grace to say that you thought the question of getting rid of the offal at Southampton would be an easy matter, and would right itself very shortly?—No; I said I could not conceive but that there might be found means of getting rid of the offal at Southampton.

1319. Because you got rid of the offal in Aberdeen?—Yes.

1320. Does Aberdeen import much foreign cattle?—I am speaking of Aberdeenshire.

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

1321. Does the county of Aberdeen import much foreign cattle?—No; it is a great grazing county.

1322. It imports no foreign cattle, I think?—No.

1323. And therefore the two ports are not on all-fours as regards the comparison between Southampton and Aberdeen?—The cattle come up from Aberdeenshire in carcase as dead meat.

1323a. The Aberdeen people do not find any difficulty in getting rid of the offal, and your Grace assumes that when large quantities are imported into Southampton they would be equally able to get rid of the offal?—I think what they can do in Aberdeen they can do in Southampton.

1323b. Notwithstanding that the town and port of Southampton has previously heretofore enjoyed a very large trade in the importation of foreign cattle?—Notwithstanding that.

1323c. You believe that they would get rid of the offal with just as much facility as in Aberdeen, where no foreign cattle are imported?—I cannot say that; but I should think means would be found of getting rid of it; but my opinion upon that subject is not worth very much. I am not practically acquainted with that point.

1323d. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Knowing how much your Grace has heard of the opinions and feelings of the whole body of occupiers and farmers, I simply wish to put this question to you: Is it not your impression that the object of the agricultural body, I do not mean the Agricultural Council specially, but the whole agricultural body of either Scotland or England, as far as you have become acquainted with them, is to secure themselves and their stock against infection; to secure themselves safety, and not to secure themselves against competition with the importation of foreign stock into the market?—There cannot be a doubt about it.

1324. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Does not your Grace consider as to the advantage to the public the important thing would be the site of the proposed market. I mean by that that it is essential that the site should be, if possible, within four miles' radius, and not seven miles down the river?—I have not gone into that point. I should not like to give an opinion upon it.

1325. Mr. *Goschen.*] Do you think that this Bill will be an advantage to London consumers of meat?—Yes.

1326. In what way?—Everything that puts an end to disease and keeps our cattle healthy and removes the restriction in the metropolitan market for home-bred cattle, I believe to be a benefit to everybody.

1327. But, on the other hand, the consumer would lose the advantage of competition to a greater extent, would he not?—All this I consider to be made up fully by keeping out disease; I look upon it that nothing is so bad for all classes in this country, the rich as well as the poor, the poor as well as the rich, as that we should have the cattle plague again in this country.

1328. And the London consumers would have their share of the advantage by keeping out the disease?—Yes.

1329. But they would lose whatever it might be worth, the advantage of an equal competition, between the foreign and home markets?—Yes.

1330 Your Grace admits that to a certain extent that would discourage the importation of foreign cattle?—I do not admit it.

1331. I understand your Grace to say that you admitted it?—No, I thought you put a hypothetical question; I do not admit that it would prevent the foreign cattle from being brought over if they found that they could get a fair price for them.

1332. But they would not be able to import at the same price as they do now; the price would have to be higher before they could import, and the English cattle would have free liberty of moving about?—The price of the foreign animal at the port would be higher.

1333. It would be lower as compared with the English beast of the same property if the foreign cattle were slaughtered at the port and the English cattle were not?—You mean the English cattle would be cheaper?

1334. There would have to be a rise in the market before the cattle could come in?—No; I think that is a question of supply and demand, and would right itself. The foreigner would send his cattle over if it paid him to do so, and not if it did not pay him.

1335. Your Grace is aware, no doubt, that the offal is consumed to a considerable

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

siderable amount by the London poor?—I am not aware of it, but I dare say it is.

1336. This statement is made by Mr. Merewether: "If you kill dead meat at a port at a distance from London you lose what is familiarly called by the unpleasant phrase 'offal.' Now the loss of offal to the poor of London will amount to about 10 *s.* in a sheep, and 2 *l.* 5 *s.* or 2 *l.* 10 *s.* in a bullock;" that would be rather a serious loss to London?—Not letting them have the offal?

1337. Yes; to exclude the whole of the supply of offal, if the statement is correct, the value of the offal?—That is, you exclude the offal of the foreign animals?

1338. This is the remark of Mr. Merewether:—"At Southampton those cattle to which the Right Honourable Member for Ashton referred, namely, the Portuguese and Spanish cattle, are mainly imported; but that will not do, and I will tell the Committee why it will not do. If you kill dead meat at a port at a distance from London you lose what is familiarly called by the unpleasant phrase 'offal'"?—Yes, of course, if the sheep is killed at Southampton his offal remains at Southampton, and the parties who want it in London do not get it.

1339. As far as it goes there is the loss of that supply of an important article of food?—I should not go to that extent.

1340. The London consumer, you think, would not suffer on the whole by this Bill?—No; I think the great advantage of keeping out the disease would more than counterbalance any inconvenience that the London consumer might suffer.

1341. Then it is blindness to their own interests if there is a feeling in London that they would lose by competition between the two?—The Londo consumer and I do not agree.

1342. Your evidence is given, not as a London consumer of meat, but as a producer?—I give evidence as a producer.

1343. Mr. *Read.*] I think you were in the chair at the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society when the resolution which was read in favour of a separate market for foreign stock was passed?—Yes.

1344. Was the other honourable Member for Scarborough present?—Yes.

1345. Did he take any part in the discussion?—Yes; he took a very active part in it, if I recollect right. I do not think there was a dissentient voice in the room. On the contrary, I may say that the discussion arose in consequence of a desire to petition Parliament in favour of this Bill, but I thought it would infringe our Charter and our bye-laws, and after some discussion it was thought better not to petition Parliament, but to memorialise the President of the Council Office, and if it had not been that there was an idea that the bye-laws would have been infringed by it, the meeting would have unanimously petitioned Parliament in favour of this Bill. I do not think there was a dissentient voice; the only dissent that was shown on that occasion was to my ruling it an infringement of the bye-laws.

1346. But Mr. Dent did not speak against the resolution?—As far as I recollect, Mr. Dent was strictly in favour of it.

1346*. He did not vote against it?—There was no vote, we were unanimous; that is, to the best of my recollection; but Mr. Dent can correct me if I am wrong.

1347. You gathered from it that Mr. Dent is not so much against the establishment of a foreign market now as he was in 1866?—Of course I cannot say what Mr. Dent's opinions are, but the circumstances of 1866 and 1868 they appear to me to be totally different. Mr. Dent no doubt had very good grounds for the opinions he held in 1866, and is perfectly able to state them.

1348. Does your Grace happen to know, whether in the year 1866 there were any cases of small-pox in sheep reported through the Royal Veterinary College to the Royal Agricultural Society?—My memory does not carry me back to that, but I know that about that time we had the small-pox and I was very much frightened of its spreading.

1349. Notwithstanding that the inspection was very vigorous then?—Yes. I forget about the number; I do not recollect it.

1350. Your Grace does not think inspection is any safeguard against the introduction of small-pox amongst sheep?—No; I should be sorry to trust to inspection.

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond.*

24 March 1868.

1351. Is your Grace of opinion that the cattle plague came from abroad?—I thought so.

1352. You took rather an interest in the history of it in this country?—Yes; I take great interest in everything connected with farming.

1353. We have had a question put, I think no less than three several times to-day, by a right honourable Member of this Committee, that certain high authorities still continue to think that the cattle plague originated in the London cowhouses; have you ever heard of those high authorities?—No; I always understood that it came from abroad; that is my impression.

1354. Mr. *Corrance.*] I wish to ask your Grace whether in the Report given by the International Congress, there was a unanimous opinion that the cattle plague could not have had an indigenous origin or source?—I do not know, I am sure.

1355. Have you read that Report?—No.

1355*. With reference to the offal, would the offal come up to London with the rest of the meat if the cattle were slaughtered at the port?—Yes, if there were a market for it.

1356. If it paid the expense of carriage?—Yes.

1357. Mr. *Read.*] In wishing the establishment of this market for foreign stock, you do not wish that the cattle should all be killed directly upon arrival?—I want the foreign animal to be killed within whatever limits may be thought right, with a view of keeping the market for our own animals perfect and free.

1358. You have no wish to enforce immediate slaughter of those cattle, if they are properly isolated?—No.

1359. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I was going to ask you whether Mr. Lockwood, who was veterinary surgeon appointed by the Customs to inspect foreign cattle at Hull, did not give it as his deliberate opinion that the cattle plague originated in the London cowsheds?—If you say so, I have no doubt he did.

1360. That was stated before the Committee on the 14th May 1866. If it should turn out that this cattle plague really did originate in the London cowsheds, it might originate there again?—What has happened once might happen again.

1361. Would it not be on the safe side, to adhere to the present system of keeping the metropolitan market as a market only for cattle for slaughter within the metropolitan area, rather than to allow them, after being exposed for sale in the metropolitan market, to be distributed in the country?—No; because all that supposes that your first "if" is the correct assumption, which I do not.

1362. It may be; we do not know that it is?—Until you prove that it is so, your last argument would not follow.

1363. Except this, that we assume that the rinderpest is imported, and put our restrictions only upon imported cattle?—Yes.

1364. But, in order to make a good job of this precautionary system, ought not our restrictions to apply to all cattle exposed in the market which has been the centre of infection?—Yes; then you would have no animals to go to the London market.

1365. That would be letting well alone; we know that answers now. Seeing the doubts as to how this rinderpest did originate, would it not be safer to let well alone, and adhere to the system which now works well?—No, I cannot go with you in that.

1366. I mean as far as importing the cattle plague?—I cannot go with you in all your premises, which are that there is a doubt as to the origin of the cattle plague. I do not doubt for a moment that the gentleman whose name you have mentioned has stated it as his opinion; but, then, I do not admit that he is correct.

1367. Now, the Commissioners say that they failed to trace out the precise origin of the cattle plague; they believe it is of foreign importation, but they cannot prove it?—No; there are many things which you have no doubt about, but which are not proved. I believe that it came from abroad, and I believe that it would come from abroad again, unless you took very great precautions.

1368. However, the poison is in this country, I believe, very greatly in the metropolitan market?—Yes.

1369. Still, I must ask you, would it not be well to let the present system alone?—No, I would rather not.

1370. The

His Grace the *Duke of Richmond*

24 March 1868.

1370. The effect of the Bill is to impose restrictions upon the importers of foreign cattle which the English agriculturist is not willing to submit to himself, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the rinderpest?—Yes.

1371. Is it not rather hard, that if an Englishman is an importer of foreign cattle, to subject him to a restriction which the home supplier of cattle is not willing to submit to?—It would be hard, if there were not a good reason for it; but the reason for it is what I have stated very often.

1372. Very likely the importer of the foreign cattle would think that there were some good reasons for imposing restrictions upon the home trade?—I should think that was wrong.

1373. Some of the importers of foreign cattle gave evidence before the Select Committee to that effect?—If they believe that the disease did not come from abroad, then their view would be the right one, but I do not agree with them.

1374. Each party seems to want to put restrictions upon the other?—Merely to keep out the cattle plague.

1375. So it is said, but our Committee decided that whatever restrictions were necessary should be applied equally to foreign and English cattle. They were in favour of such restrictions as really were necessary. That was as a permanent law. Their object was to find out a permanent regulation, and Mr. Dent supported that view?—Yes, but that was in 1866, and very strange things happened between 1866 and 1868.

1376. Mr. *Corrance.*] If it was within your Grace's knowledge that the veterinarians of Europe had arrived at a unanimous conclusion upon this point, would it not amount to testimony that is not to be shaken by any other witness?—No, I could not bind myself by the opinions that any congress came to unless I heard the whole debate, and knew who they were, and the whole of the arguments made use of.

1377. With the whole argument before you and the report upon it, would it not lead you naturally to that assumption?—No, I should not like to give an answer to such a very hypothetical question as that.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Thomas Duckham,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

Mr. *Thomas Duckham.*

1378. Where do you reside?—Baysham Court, Ross, Herefordshire.

1379. You are occupied as a farmer, and also as a grazier and breeder, are you not?—I am.

1380. And also you are a writer of a book?—The "Herd Book of Hereford Cattle."

1381. For the purpose of carrying on your business you meet frequently with graziers?—Yes, I do.

1382. You are also in the habit of buying cattle yourself for exportation?—I am.

1383. From your experience, are you able to tell the Committee if you find that the cattle at present in the country are kept back from the London market?—They are.

1384. Can you give the Committee any reason for that?—It is on account of the restriction placed upon them.

1385. You refer to the cattle plague?—Yes.

1386. Does that arise from fear of contact?—Yes.

1387. I will take you, if you please, to your own business. Do you suffer in any particular from inconvenience as regards your own business?—I suffer inconvenience in not being able to send the cattle for exportation to the London port. I recently had to send cattle up into Scotland, and the gentleman for whom I sent them requested that they should be sent *viâ* London and Aberdeen; but I was obliged to send them quite a different route in order to avoid the metropolis and the fear of slaughter.

1388. In point of fact, you went a more circuitous and expensive route?—Yes, I have the same thing to do now.

1389. But still, as I understand, you think that the present restrictions put upon it are necessary?—Yes, I do.

1390. You would rather have them with all your present inconvenience than remove them?—Most decidedly.

Mr. *Thomas Duckham.*

24 March 1868.

1391. Am I to accept as your answer this fact, that it is because, if the restrictions were removed, there would be injury to stock?—Yes, the fear of disease.

1392. Do you think that those restrictions should remain so long as foreign stock is allowed to come into the market under the present regulations?—Most decidedly; it is the unanimous voice of the country with which I am acquainted.

1393-4. You yourself have no objection to allow foreign cattle into this country?—Most decidedly not. I think if the farmers of England were canvassed to-morrow, that the majority would be in favour of free trade.

1395. You refer to the farmers who are known to you?—Yes, and my correspondence is very extensive with farmers in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

1396. You give that answer as the result of your own experience?—Yes.

1397. Do you think, as regards the metropolitan market, separation is absolutely necessary as between foreign and home stock?—I do if the home stock are to be allowed to be removed from the metropolitan market after once appearing there.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley.*

1398. You gave the description of cattle sent up to Aberdeen; do you tell the Committee that in sending the cattle from Ross to Aberdeen it is the shortest way to go through London?—I did not say that.

1399. Do you say that it is?—I do not say that it is; but the purchasers prefer them going by packet from London to Aberdeen on account of its being more economical.

1400. Supposing it became a necessity to send the cattle across the country, would not the arrangements very soon adapt themselves to an equal price. The distance must be so much shorter, that do not you think the extra expense would soon vanish?—I do not think that the railway company would be likely to reduce the expenses they impose upon the transit, because they could not send them another way; they would be much more likely to increase them.

1401. You would be sending down half the distance?—No.

1402. Not to go straight from Herefordshire to Aberdeen, instead of going through London?—No.

1403. How many miles is it from Ross to London; 150 miles?—One hundred and thirty and some odd miles.

1404. You, as a farmer, have no objection to letting foreign cattle into this country?—That is my experience, if we can be guarded from diseases.

1405. It is very well to say that, but do you not know that it would be perfectly impossible for this country to be fed without foreign cattle. It is not a question of liking or disliking?—I believe it is essential for the benefit of the nation that the importation of cattle should continue, but I also feel that it is for the benefit of the nation that our own herds should not be taken away by foreign imported disease.

1406. Of London consumption one-third is foreign at the present moment?—I have heard so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

1407. You have felt the disadvantage of the restriction of the carriage of cattle?—Yes.

1408. Have you any sympathy with the foreign parties who bring their beasts from uninfected countries?—The difficulty is to guard our own herds from infection. We can only express our opinions to the Government of the country, and let them act upon them.

1409. What I want to get is this, do you think that under a proper system of inspection, and with proper restrictions, quarantine or whatever there may be at the outport, there would be any injury likely to accrue to the foreign cattle by allowing them to be sent to a foreign market?—You mean to the English cattle?

1410. To the English cattle, if you please?—I attach very little importance indeed to inspection, because when an animal is in a state of incubation, I do not think any veterinary surgeon, however skilled, can give an opinion worth having respecting

respecting what stage of disease it may be in; until the disease manifest itself nspection can be of little value.

1411. Then I understand that you would always prohibit the importation of foreign cattle, unless they were slaughtered at the place at which they were brought?—I think the importation of foreign cattle should be under precisely the same restrictions as the removal of English cattle was under during the visitation of the plague; that is, we had to quarantine them 28 days before we removed them from the farm or homestead.

1412. Then quarantine would satisfy you?—Quarantine for store stock and immediate slaughter at the waterside market for fat cattle.

1413. Will you give the Committee any reason why you would draw that distinction?—Because the importation of fat stock would be important in a state fit for immediate consumption of the people; and if of any value as poor store stock for the nation, it would be no use to slaughter when they were imported.

1414. Would there be a greater likelihood of disease among the store stock than among the fat?—I cannot see what there is to choose in it.

1415. Why should you draw that distinction?—In order to facilitate the consumption of the fat cattle when imported.

1416. At any rate, as I understand you, you would have no objection to the introduction of any quantity of foreign store cattle under a proper system of quarantine?—Just so.

1417. Mr. *Read.*] Have you turned your attention at all as to the amount of foreign stock in proportion to the English of the whole country, not with regard to London, but the supply of meat to the whole of the kingdom?—I have not.

1418. When you said that the importations at the present time were quite equal to one-third of the meat consumed in the metropolis, have you looked?—I did not say that. The learned counsel asked me if I was not aware that that was so, I said I heard that it was so.

1419. You do not know what quantities are now imported into London?—Of course I have seen the reports, but I cannot tell from memory.

1420. What was the effect of the ravages of the cattle plague in breeding stock in England?—Premature slaughter of a large number of valuable animals.

1421. Has the breeding of animals very much decreased in your opinion?—For a considerable time it had very greatly decreased, but now a better feeling arises amongst the breeders and farmers of England. I have had more applications for breeding animals since Christmas than I had for two years previous; in fact, I may say I had no applications for breeding animals till the last two or three months; during the present month I have had applications from Warwickshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

1422. For breeding cattle?—For breeding cattle.

1423. Are you in favour of imposing any restrictions in the transit and in the sale of your own stock in the country generally?—I think that sanitary regulations are highly essential for the benefit of the nation at large. I think that the diseases, both foot and mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia, are amenable to good regulations, and I think the regulation of the introduction of foreign stock will be only one portion of the measure which is required.

1424. Have you any doubt that the cattle plague came from abroad?—I have not the slightest; I know that it was brought into our county from the metropolitan market.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Henry Neild*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

1425. You live at Worsley, near Manchester?—Yes.

1426. And you farm?—Yes.

1427. Are you also acquainted with Cheshire?—Yes.

1428. Worsley is on the confines of Cheshire?—Yes.

1429. Have you had communication with the Cheshire farmers as well as the Lancashire farmers?—Yes, continually.

1430. Have you a fixed view in your mind as to the necessity of isolation of foreign cattle at home?—A very strong one.

1431. Are they cognisant of the character of this Bill?—Quite so.

1432. Do they desire that this Bill should be passed with a view to removing

Mr. *Henry Neild.*

24 March 1868.

the restrictions which at present affect the metropolitan market?—They desire such a Bill to be passed as that we are now discussing; a very important Petition was presented to Parliament, or should have been, last evening, but it was not, owing to the honourable Member's absence; I have a copy of it in my pocket.

1433. Where was that Petition from?—We had a large meeting at Crewe last Thursday.

1434. Crewe is a town in Cheshire?—Yes.

1435. Was it a considerable meeting?—A very influential meeting, and the bulk of it was all tenant farmers.

1436. At what conclusion did they arrive?—I have the Petition itself; we not only ask for this Bill, but we also offer to have ourselves, as home producers, restricted in our own business in case of any disease amongst ourselves, for the two months' quarantine; I am very sorry that the Petition was not before the House last night.

1437. Will you give us a paragraph of that Petition?—"Your Petitioners disclaim any desire to have these measures enacted for protection against free trade in cattle, but for protection against disease. That with a view to suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and foot and mouth disease in the country, your Petitioners believe it would be for the public good, if the movement of all live stock were prohibited from any farm or homestead where pleuro, and foot and mouth disease exist, until two months have elapsed after the occurrence of the last case, under a penalty of for every head of cattle so removed."

1438. They do not seem to be very selfish people; they are prepared to submit themselves to the restrictions which they desire imposed upon others?—It was very strongly discussed; there were opponents to that restriction, but it was carried in a large meeting with a very large majority; that matter was pointed out at the time.

1439. It represents a large meeting at Crewe?—The term large is a relative one with tenant farmers coming 20 or 30 miles. If you have 100 or 200, it is an important meeting.

1440. Were there people feeling sufficient interest in the matter to come 20 or 30 miles?—I was much further than that; I was a specially invited guest, having taken an active part in this. I came more than that.

1441. What distance did you go?—About 40 miles.

1442. You went 40 miles yourself, and you know several others who took sufficient interest in the matter to come also?—Yes.

1443. That is the opinion of the farmers in Cheshire?—Yes; a county that has suffered more than any other.

1444. Now as to Lancashire: do you think that you represent the opinion of those engaged in breeding and grazing in your own county?—I am a pretty large breeder myself, and I am authorised to be the mouthpiece of one of the largest and most important graziers in this country.

1445. Who is that?—Mr. Markendale; he farms over 4,000 acres of land; he would on no account buy store stock that had been in contact with foreign cattle; and I should be very anxious to do the best, for I am a known free-trader, and I am very anxious to disseminate truth, and nothing but the truth. We do not care for all the competition in the universe, provided we have not to contend with what we cannot gainsay, this insidious disease. I suffered from pleuro in the year 1844 very severely. I had many veterinaries from different parts, and I found that the veterinary science in this country was exceedingly defective; and I was taught to believe that the pleuro sprang from a large tract of land in Cheshire, that was boned by foreign ground bones; and that was the first instance of pleuro known here; that was in the year 1837 or 1839.

1446. You do not trace it to any cattle shed in London?—No.

1447. *Chairman.*] You talk of pleuro-pneumonia?—There is great sympathy between the two.

1448. Mr. *Merewether.*] You believe that the lung disease arose from bones put in the grazing land in Cheshire, which were brought from a foreign country?—I do not like to commit myself to that; I have instructed a veterinary to draw a suspected beast out of a stall and have her slaughtered when she has had no disease at all in her, and at another time I have submitted to have an animal to all appearances sound to be slaughtered, and she has been as full of lung disease as possible; in fact, her lungs were like a honeycomb.

1449. You represent this meeting of Cheshire; do you think that you represent

sent the general feeling of the farmers of Lancashire?—My estimable landlord, the Honourable A. Egerton, presented a Petition last night from the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, which is second only to the Royal. That meeting had a very important discussion, and I was present at it, and that meeting speaks for itself as representing the farm districts of Manchester and Liverpool.

1450. That was a Petition representing what you consider to be the feeling of Lancashire?—Yes, it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

1451. The pleuro came from foreign bones in the fields in Cheshire?—That was one explanation of it; there are as many explanations of it as there are of the causes of the cattle plague.

1452. But this Bill is not to exclude foreign bones and to protect the fields in Cheshire from foreign bones?—We want no protection from foreign bones, but from disease; such a thing was never thought of.

1453. If the foreign bones are the cause of pleuro-pneumonia, and if the Bill is for anything, it ought to exclude foreign bones?—Do not put words into my mouth.

1454. You have been asked what was the cause of pleuro-pneumonia in Cheshire; what you propose is to protect Cheshire from foreign bones, that they shall be excluded; is that the universal opinion of Cheshire?—Undoubtedly, nobody has such an opinion.

1455. Then pleuro-pneumonia will come again from foreign bones after this Bill is passed?—We really cannot say; but we wish to do everything to prevent its coming again.

1456. Then why do not you prohibit foreign bones?—Because we do not believe it; that was the veterinary who said that.

1457. And if you do not believe it, why did you tell me it was the origin of pleuro-pneumonia?—I expressed it as the opinion of a veterinary surgeon.

1458. You think that the opinions of veterinary surgeons are wrong?—I am sorry to say that I have often had occasion to differ with them.

1459. As far as you know anything of pleuro-pneumonia, you think it came from foreign bones?—No; I do not think so at all. I have suffered from that and from cattle plague, and mouth and foot disease.

1460. I doubt it would startle Cheshire further if you intended to prohibit foreign bones?—I think it would.

1461. You are probably aware that Spanish and Portuguese cattle come into Liverpool?—Yes, I am; we have not had any lately.

1462. Have you any objection to Spanish and Portuguese cattle coming into Liverpool for the Manchester market?—I think it would be much more desirable to slaughter them at the port of landing. I feel it very difficult to legislate for one place and not for another.

1463. It would not do to legislate differently for English and foreign cattle?—This is simply for regulating the home and foreign trade; the prices will right themselves very soon.

1464. Will you be good enough to tell me shortly what your notion of what the Bill is that you come here to support; just describe what you believe to be the nature of this Bill?—It is that all foreign animals are to be slaughtered at the port of landing, and not suffered to travel inland into the country.

1465. If cattle are not suffered to travel inland into the country, that is all you want?—That is all I want.

1466. Are cattle at the present moment suffered to travel inland into the country from the metropolitan market?—I understand not out of the radius of the area that we call the metropolitan district.

1467. Then you have got all you want, if all you want is that the cattle shall not travel inland into the country; have you not got that now?—No; we want foreign cattle placed in that position, but home cattle to have the privilege of doing so.

1468. That is what you call legislating the same for all people?—Perhaps so.

Mr. *Henry Neild.*

24 March 1868.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

1469. Those Petitions disclaim all idea of protection?—All idea whatever of protection, they only want prevention from contagion.

1470. And that against any removal of any cattle from any infected place, home or foreign?—Yes.

1471. Do they pray this Committee and the House of Commons to oppose the removal of cattle from any place that is not infected?—Will you put that question again.

1472. The Petition, you say, prays that there may be no removal of cattle from any infected place?—It applies to home cattle.

1473. Do they pray to oppose the removal of cattle from any place not infected?—Foreign cattle——

1474. Do they pray in that Petition that cattle that are not infected may not be removed?—They draw a distinction between foreign cattle and English cattle.

1475. Will you kindly read the paragraph in the Petition from which that is drawn?—"That your Petitioners regard with much satisfaction the introduction of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and highly approve of the amendments of the Vice-President of the Council. That your Petitioners observe the re-establishment of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of all foreign animals at all other ports of landing in the United Kingdom, and humbly pray that a clause may be added to the said Bill, ordering the making and completing of such markets within a reasonable time, and ordering the appointment of competent inspectors to examine all such cattle as may be sold for store cattle, to decide that such is not suffering from cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or any other contagious disease."

1476. Is that all; is that the nearest point you can get at as an answer to my question?—"That your Petitioners believe that this separation of the foreign from the home stock will be the only effectual means of guarding against fresh importations of cattle plague and other foreign diseases, which have inflicted such loss upon the nation at large in the destruction of live stock and the consequent enhanced price of meat."

1477. Do they apply precisely the same law to the cattle that are not infected as they desire to apply to the foreign cattle?—They do not want the foreign cattle to come out at all.

1478. Do you call that free trade?—(*No answer.*)

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

1479. I think I understood you to say that you were averse to legislating one way for one place, and in a different way for another?—My views were that the foreign trade and home trade would quite adjust themselves to ordinary circumstances.

1480. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Would it not be rather an inconvenient thing, if I, for instance, had a cargo of oxen arriving at Liverpool in hot weather, to be told that they must all be slaughtered at once. Should I not complain, if I was not allowed to sell them to the butchers, that the butchers might take them alive to Manchester and keep them at their places to slaughter them?—The natural course of business is to adjust itself to supply and demand, and it would keep from the Liverpool Market so much of the home produce market as would go inland into the country, and foreign stock would supply the port and neighbourhood when it was landed; and we think it is really and simply an act of justice to the English producers to protect them from contagious disease. We want no protection whatever from price or competition.

1481. With regard to the English importers, why should you put a restriction upon them?—There are the markets before them of the country, they would ship to that part.

1482. As regards the English importers into Liverpool of healthy cattle from an uninfected country, you say that he shall slaughter them at the port, or only sell them as dead meat?—Yes.

1483. Is not that a very great injustice to your fellow countrymen?—I do not see it, because instead of stopping others going to Liverpool, they could go to inland markets.

1484. If

1484. If this Englishman has brought healthy stock from an uninfected country, what right has another Englishman to insist that his stock shall be slaughtered differently from the home stock?—He has brought them there with a knowledge of those regulations.

1485. I ask what right has one Englishman to put such a restriction upon another Englishman; trade is the right of an Englishman?—Yes.

1486. If I bring cattle to England free of disease from an uninfected country, why am I to be subject to this restriction to serve another person?—Trade without some restriction has almost brought Cheshire to poverty; it is the lack of having foreign trade under some sort of care that has literally ruined Cheshire. I have drawn no picture of what is not the fact of ruin that will be felt for two or three generations.

1487. You would retain the store cattle for the English grazier?—Not without quarantine. I took notice of your questions about store stock to Hull; I have been a buyer of store stock at Hull, foreign stock; I have kept them in quarantine three months, and then the plague broke out among them.

1488. Is that not a proof that quarantine is no security?—I have no faith in it myself.

1489. You have no faith in it, but you recommend it?—I recommend it simply because I do not wish to curtail the trade, but I do it with the belief that no person would keep animals in quarantine for a couple of months.

1490. You think so long a quarantine would be total prohibition?—I do.

1491. Is that why you recommend it?—No, I do not recommend it, but I would subject it to that.

1492. What do you recommend with reference to this question. You come here to give evidence as to what should be done, what do you recommend as regards store cattle?—I find foreign store cattle so very unprofitable that I should not buy them again.

1493. How should the importation of store cattle be treated by law?—The best and the most liberal treatment for them would be to put them in quarantine, and appropriate a district of some extent where they could be in quarantine in their natural state.

1494. For how long?—The opinion of others is 28 days.

1495. That would be a very great increase of expense to the importers?—The land appropriated for that purpose would be of equal value as if it was for anything else agricultural.

1496. It must be a great expense to the importers?—Those cattle if they were in health would be daily improving and be of more value; the foreign fat stock that would come to this market would increase; there is no necessity for their being destroyed the first, second, or third week, and they should not go less in condition; we know that stock on board ship increases in weight in its voyage.

1497. Is your society going to move any clauses to be added to this Bill to extend the system over the whole country?—We should watch its progress with great interest, and we have so many amongst us who would guard us from any unfair project, that I have no doubt that if, in the discussion of the clauses anything arose, we should give the trader the benefit of it.

1498. You are not satisfied with the Bill as it stands if it only applies to London?—No, it should also apply to other ports; but we believe that we have suffered from London; we think that calves that came from the London dairy stock spread the disease; we believe that we have suffered from that; we have been prevented shipping choice animals that have gone through London abroad in consequence of the restrictions on the trade; we think that it is very undesirable to shackle trade with any restrictions that can be avoided; but as to supply and demand, the price will regulate itself; that is our opinion.

1499. Mr. *Corrance.*] You told us that you speak as a producer?—Yes.

1500. You feel quite sure, as a producer, that it would be attended with great advantage to you?—Yes.

1501. And would relieve you from the fear of disease?—It would to a very great extent.

1502. It would extend your operations?—Yes.

1503. You do not go beyond establishing this; you know nothing as to what it will do in other parts; you do not apply your mind to that, you simply answer as a producer?—I do not confine myself to a selfish view of things.

Mr. *Henry Neild.*

24 March 1868.

1504. Not at all; but from your knowledge you will not speak of any other point?—No.

1505. Mr. *Read.*] Are you satisfied with the principle that this Bill establishes, that of having a separate foreign market for foreign stock?—Entirely.

1506. That, with reference to the metropolis, the regulations will be sufficient as proposed by this Bill?—We agree with it cordially, and wish it applied to our own locality.

1507. That foreign stock which you put in quarantine, and which died from the plague afterwards, I apprehend caught the plague that was in the country?—Undoubtedly. I have no doubt of that; but they were more susceptible of it than English stock, because I had English that followed them, but they went first.

1508. However good the quarantine, if the cattle were afterwards exposed to contagion, they would take it just the same?—They are much more susceptible.

1509. That story about the pleuro-pneumonia being introduced into Cheshire by foreign bones is not a story upheld by the farmers, is it?—No; it is a story, that was told me by a veterinary surgeon.

1510. Some crack-brained veterinary surgeon told you that?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'Clock.

Wednesday, 25th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

THE Committee deliberated.

25 March 1868.

Chairman (to Mr. *Merewether*).] The Committee, supposing that the farmers' evidence will not differ very much, are anxious that you should not proceed with any more evidence from farmers, unless you think it necessary to call them; at the same time they do not pass an absolute rule that the evidence of all farmers should for the future be excluded, for if it were found that Irish or Scotch farmers were prepared to give evidence different, or perhaps adverse to the evidence of the farmers whom you have already called, you would be perhaps at liberty to call them, but the Committee are anxious that you should not produce any more evidence of farmers to the same effect if you can possibly avoid it.

Mr. *Merewether*.] I had hoped to show to the Committee that all round the country there was a general acclaim in favour of this Bill. We have already called witnesses from a great many counties; yesterday we gave you one representing Cheshire and Lancashire, and we proposed to call representative men; but of course our first desire is to suit the convenience and obey the wishes of the Committee. I will not say that towards the close of the day the intimation of the Committee may not put us to some little inconvenience in not being prepared with witnesses of another class, but we thank you for the permission to call any important witness of the class you refer to. I believe they would all say the same. We will obey the direction of the Committee and call a witness of a totally different class.

Mr. *Rodwell*.] Let me ask my learned friend when he will be likely to furnish the second schedule to which clause 8 refers. I appear for the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the part we are interested in, supposing the Bill passes, is with regard to tolls, rates, and charges. I understood there was to be a second schedule prepared. I ask my learned friend if it is prepared, and if not when it will be prepared.

Mr. *Merewether*.] We have not directed our immediate attention to that, because it is a matter of clause and not preamble. We will prepare a document which we will put into your hands.

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson*.

1511. ARE you a Shipowner and a Steam shipping Agent in London?—Yes, I am.

1512. How long have you been engaged in that business?—About 25 years, in London.

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

1513. Do you bring cattle from Oporto, Holland, Denmark, and Riga?—Yes, and Geestemunde, which is a port in the Weser; it is, in fact, one of the ports of Bremen.

1514. Are you almost the principal importer from Portugal?—Yes.

1515. Let me take another direction; have you imported cattle direct from St. Petersburgh?—Friends of mine have consigned to me.

1516. You have had them in your charge?—Yes.

1517. And have taken some wide points, St. Petersburgh and those places I have mentioned; has the area of production for the British market been going on increasing largely of late years?—Yes, we commenced with Holland, and we have gradually extended from France and Germany and Denmark into Prussia, Austria, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

1518. I think the importation from France has very much decreased of late years?—The importation from France is intermittent; it is mainly consequent upon very high prices here. When prices are high here, say 5 *s.* a stone, or 7½ *d.* a lb. wholesale, then we have got a supply from France; when it is at all under that it ceases. We have had only one or two years of supply, I think, as well as I recollect, in any quantity from France.

1519. There is, of course, a small importation of milch cows which goes on, but you do not count that?—No.

1520. May I take it that the chief countries from which you bring animals at present are Denmark, Germany, Schleswig, Oldenberg, Portugal, Spain, Poland, Prussia, and Russia?—Yes, and Holland.

1521. That being so, have you considered the question as to whether it would be desirable both for the foreigner and for the English producers to have a separate market for that foreign cattle?—I consider that it is both for the interest of the producers and the consumer to have a free import of foreign cattle.

1522. You start with that, that you are by no means against, but rather an advocate for, the import of foreign cattle?—I am a thorough free trader; I live by it, and I have made all my money by it; I have 40 steamboats under my management, all of which have been created by free trade; I have 500,000 *l.* or 600,000 *l.* worth of property, all created by free trade.

1523. You know that at present there is a difficulty in transport from Holland; has that, to your knowledge, lessened the production there?—On the 26th of March 1866, the import of cattle was prohibited from Holland altogether.

1524. By what order?—By order of the Privy Council, by the late Government. Then, on the 2nd of July of the same year, they opened the ports of Harlingen in Friesland, and Delfzyl in Groningen.

1525. *Chairman.*] The present Government did that?—Yes. Then the present Government opened North Holland in August 1867; first, all the southern provinces of Holland in December, I think, and then finally South Holland, I think at the end of 1867. The effect of the prohibition, in my opinion, as far as I can judge from the quantity of cattle that came in, has been that when the trade was opened we got much less cattle imported from Holland and Germany than we did before, though I see by the market report in the "Times" of yesterday that beef is dearer now than it was in 1866.

1526. Mr. *Merewether.*] So that, though a better price might be had, less comes?—Less comes at present. From Rotterdam, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April 1866, we imported 3,664 head of cattle, oxen and cows. I have calves, and pigs and sheep, but I have not added them up; but in 1867, of course, they were prohibited. In 1868 we have had only 1,007 from Rotterdam.

1527. Would not the prohibition produce that decrease?—Yes. In my opinion, in consequence of the prohibition, they do not fatten so many cattle in Holland for this market as previously. The losses, in consequence of the prohibition upon the stock they had held in hand looking forward for this country, were very serious, and the consequence was that they have not fed so many. The same effect, I consider, has arisen in Germany, because one of the principal importers from Germany last year has said to me, "Though there is no prohibition from Germany this year, I shall not have so many as I had in 1867, in consequence of your restrictions."

1528. It seems to follow in this way: there having been a prohibition, in the following year there were less, and you have it on good authority that this year there

there being no prohibition there is a consequential lessening again in the importation of cattle?—Yes; the same thing applies to Geestemunde.

1529. Geestemunde was looked to as a port for import by the Great Eastern Company last Session?—Yes.

1530. Dealing with you as a semi-foreigner, of course if you import less you make less, and there is less supply to meet the demand here?—No doubt of it.

1531. Therefore that being of consequence to you in your foreign connection, are you for a measure which shall enable this country to have foreign cattle brought in with safety to the community?—Certainly I am; I am in favour of removing all restrictions upon the import of foreign animals as far as it is practicable.

1532. As far as it is practicable with the non-spread of disease?—Yes; my individual interest as a foreign importer and shipowner carrying foreign cattle (I am also interested in the Irish cattle trade) is to have perfect free trade.

1533. Do you know that at present there are restrictions upon the home cattle market at Copenhagen Fields?—Yes. The restrictions upon the import of foreign cattle are very serious indeed; the arrangements are bad, and defective and injurious.

1534. With reference to Irish cattle, how does that system of restriction operate upon you?—It operates indirectly; it prevents us bringing Irish cattle to the London market, because they are obliged to be slaughtered in London now within the district.

1535. Then anything that puts an impediment which, according to your account, there exists at present on importation from Ireland, is a hardship upon Ireland, and a hardship to the consumer here?—Yes.

1536. Dealing with the question of restriction, do you know that it is part of the purpose of this Bill that, when the beasts are imported to this country, they are to be slaughtered in the market?—Yes.

1537. We are told that the foreigner is likely to send a less number of beasts in consequence of that restriction, are you prepared to continue your trade?—Yes, if, as I take it, this Bill will permit of the free importation of foreign cattle, confining them to the waterside market, with proper slaughterhouses and conveniences, I should provide shipping for an increase of trade. I look forward to a steady increase of the trade, because now, owing to the restrictions, if I bring over my beasts, I do not know that they can ever reach Copenhagen Market.

1538. Therefore you look upon this Bill not as an impediment to the import of foreign cattle, but as likely to lead to its increase?—Decidedly; freeing it from its present restrictions.

1539. That is to say, there would in your mind be a probability of a larger number of foreign cattle being brought in, and their being isolated there would be a power of removing the restrictions?—Yes.

1540. Now let me have your views as to contagion; have you any doubt where the rinderpest comes from?—I have had doubt all along that it came as it was said, but every one is so positive about it that I presume that they are right.

1541. Is your view unfavourable to its coming from abroad?—I think decidedly it is more likely to have come from abroad than to have been generated in this country, because to supply ourselves with meat, if we are to have a supply of meat at a reasonable price, we must import from countries where the cattle plague is, I may say, indigenous.

1542. What countries would you specify as representing the indigenous possession of the cattle plague?—Russia, Austria, Poland, and Hungary.

1543. Had you, before you formed the general opinion that it came from abroad, your private opinion as to its having arisen here?—Yes.

1544. Are you an advocate for this Bill, notwithstanding that view of your own, that it did not come from abroad?—Yes, because I cannot convince either Governments that it did not come from abroad.

1545. Have you approached both Governments?—Yes.

1546. And found them equally hard to convince that it did not come from abroad?—Yes.

1547. How long, in your experience, does a beast take in getting here from Vienna?—Seven days, about; according to Mr. Hertslet's statement, he ships them off on Saturday, and we get them on the following Friday evening or

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

Saturday morning; he sends them off from Vienna on the Saturday; that is in the evidence of 1866.

1548. Tell us the route they come?—There are two routes; they come sometimes through Bavaria and by Cassel, and then they can come either to Antwerp or Rotterdam, or to Geestemunde, or through Silesia to Geestemunde the same way.

1549. When you use the phrase shipping them off, you mean putting them on the train?—Yes, sending them off.

1550. We have some railway opponents here. You have had some experience in your 25 years' practice of river transit, have not you?—Yes, a good deal of experience.

1551. You must have had animals smothered in your ships?—I never knew a case of a bullock being smothered in the river; if the cattle smother at all, it is immediately on shipment, before the vessel starts, particularly in hot weather, because the cattle are driven down some distance, and are put on board in a heated state, and they are frightened and nervous, and do not fit themselves into their places; and that is the time, if any, that they smother; but as we get no freight upon dead ones, and as we are called upon to pay for them if they die in that way, we try to avoid it.

1552. You have a knowledge through that very sensitive part of your person, your pocket, that no such smothering has taken place; you have not been called upon to give up freight for a smothered one, or to pay for one smothered?—No.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My learned friend may take it that I admit that cattle coming from abroad must be shipped and come over the sea.

Witness.] I have heard a great deal said about ships being detained on the river by fog, and that cattle consequently smother. To my knowledge I never had a case. In a conversation that I had this morning with the Secretary of the General Steam Navigation Company he confirmed me in that. He said that he never knew a case. As a general Steam Company, and we carry three-fourths, if not four-fifths of the cattle up to London, I consider that statement of their smothering in the river from being detained by fog is a myth.

1553. Mr. *Merewether.*] Do you carry as much as the Great Eastern?—Oh, ten times as much nearly; more than ten times at present.

1554. But it is said that those markets would be far apart; what is your view of the difference of price of a bullock at the metropolitan market, or at any spot in the line of strand, of which the Victoria Docks shall be the western end, and the Ham Creek the eastern; would the difference of price of a beast be appreciable?—I should think with proper arrangements and slaughterhouses, and moderate tolls on the market, the difference would be very trifling; in fact so trifling to me that I would not mind it in the least as an importer, and I import Portuguese cattle, which are acknowledged to be the freest of disease of any cattle that come.

1555. About the slaughterhouse question, it would sound as if there were a perfectly vested right in slaughterhouses that would never be terminated, has there been any legislation about slaughterhouses that you know of?—I believe there is an Act of Parliament in existence which in 1872 or 1874 will shut up three-fourths if not more of the slaughterhouses in the metropolitan district.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We had better have the Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I will read it (*the learned Counsel read the same*).

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

1556. You are a free trader, are you?—Yes.

1557. You have changed your mind about a good many things since we met last?—No; I have altered my mind as regards the separate market to a certain extent since I gave evidence in 1866.

1558. Having failed with two Governments, you have altered your mind as to the origin of the cattle plague?—No.

1559. You were asked in 1866, "Do you believe that the cattle plague has been imported from Holland, or that the beasts which have had it took it here?—They took it here, I feel satisfied of that"?—I am still of that opinion.

1560. You

1560. You were always in favour of perfect free trade, were you?—Yes.

1561. When we met last, on the Great Eastern Bill, for powers to import cattle into Harwich, were you in favour of that?—No, not to bring them up to London. I opposed it.

1562. Were you in your free trade frame of mind when you came to ask Parliament not to allow cattle to be imported into Harwich to be carried by the railway to London; were you a free trader then?—Yes.

1563. Will you tell the Committee why you asked Parliament to refuse powers to the Great Eastern Railway Company to import cattle into Harwich?—I think you have my reasons in my evidence.

1564. You have got them in your mind; tell us why you objected?—Call my attention to my evidence.

1565. Tell us why you objected?—I cannot at the moment now give the reasons I gave then.

1566. I will help you; you carry cattle by sea altogether to London?—Yes.

1567. You do a very large trade?—Yes.

1567* What is your freight from Rotterdam for oxen now?—15 *s.* for the few we get.

1568. When Harwich was opened, and the Great Eastern Company carried cattle from Harwich to London, what was your freight then?—It varied from 15 *s.* to 10 *s.*

1569. And since the Great Eastern have no longer carried cattle from Harwich to London, the freight has gone up 50 per cent?—It has gone up because the quantity is so small.

1570. Did not you come and request Parliament not to allow the Great Eastern Railway to import meat into Harwich or to import cattle into Harwich that would come into competition with your water traffic into London?—Yes, I did.

1571. Is that your notion of free trade?—Yes.

1572. This waterside market will admirably suit you water importers of cattle, will not it?—Yes.

1573. You people who carry by sea will get for foreign cattle the market brought down to the waterside, where your cattle are carried?—We will get out of the clutches; at present we are in the hands of the Great Eastern.

1574. So this is a Bill to get you out of the clutches of the Great Eastern?—Yes, but the Great Eastern at the present moment are longer bringing cattle from Blackwall to the market than we are bringing them from Holland at times.

1575. Under the former condition of things the railways could carry their cattle to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

1576. You landing your cattle on the wharves, you carried your cattle also into the metropolitan market, and there in the metropolitan market you competed with the cattle brought by railway companies?—Unfairly; because we were in the hands of the Great Eastern Company, and they took care to convey their cattle that they carried to Harwich or Thames Haven immediately up to market; whereas at Blackwall till lately they had nothing but one old engine that had to go backwards and forwards; no matter how many trains, they could only bring half the number of trains, and the result was constantly the cattle passed by the veterinary surgeon in the morning were not at the metropolitan market till late at night.

1577. You and my learned friend Mr. Merewether always hunt in couples, apparently. I have the evidence here that you gave on the Great Eastern Bill. My learned friend puts to you this question, "It would seem the most monstrously perverse thing for the Great Eastern to get to Harlingen, Geestemunde," and you say, "All railway companies are perverse." Then the question my learned friend puts is this, "It is through their perversity that they made an application to the House of Commons, and are now come to the House of Lords with a Bill. As a fair and candid gentleman do not you expect that they will interfere with the snug little thing you are carrying on with the General Steam Navigation Company?" You and the General Steam Navigation Company are apparently together, and you said, "No doubt they will interfere; there is only enough for one." Is that your view of the trade in foreign cattle?—Yes, so far; my evidence before that Committee was given against that Bill, because

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

the water communication is placed at an unfair advantage in competition with a railway company owning steamboats (it would have been better for the Great Eastern if they had never owned them), because the company carry the cattle and goods for the steamboats at a mere nominal rate. In fact, the South Western Railway, as one of the officials told a friend of mine, carry goods by steamboat for nothing, and the steamboats do not pay. That is the great reason that steam shipowners have in opposing railway companies getting steamboat power. The Great Eastern now carry goods from London to Rotterdam at a far less rate than they are charging from London to Colchester and Harwich on their own line.

1578. The consequence of that iniquitous proceeding was, that your freights were down at 10 *s.*, and since the importation to Harwich has been closed, you have come up to 15 *s.* again?—Yes.

1579. My learned friend, I see, was on the right side in that case; he was cross-examining you on behalf of the Great Eastern Company?—Yes.

1580. He asks you how often you opposed railway companies, and you say several times. Then he asks how often you and the steam interests have opposed it, and you say 28 times; and this is the 29th, is it?—I am not opposing the railway company here.

1581. Let us follow that out. Do you want the railway companies to come to this market?—No, certainly not; I consider (speaking as connected with Ireland) that any passing of any foreign cattle through the country by railway would be injurious; because if there were the cattle plague among them, it would be sure to spread it. We had a case lately on the Great Eastern Railway. A train was upset, and the sheep and pigs were scattered all over the country; if they had had any disease they would have spread it.

1582. You began by telling us that it did not come from abroad; how is it to be spread?—I said that that was my original opinion. I said that I was positive that it did not come from Holland; "abroad" is a wide term.

1583. Has your present view nothing to do with this answer of yours, "No doubt they will interfere; there is only enough for one." There is only to be one at this waterside market, and that is to be you and the General Steam Navigation Company. Is not that the real history of it?—No; the sea is wide enough for every one; there is a free stage and no favour at sea.

1584. That is not so with the railway?—No, because they will allow nobody to carry on the line but themselves.

1585. The railway companies are not to come to this market?—The railway companies are the greatest monopolists; they will not allow anyone to carry on their line; they will not carry for me at the same price that they will for themselves.

1586. You say that the railway companies ought not to come to this market?—No, I do not say that; I say that I consider that it is dangerous to carry foreign cattle by railway through the country.

1587. Do you wish the railway companies to come to this market?—I have not the slightest objection; I should consider that the railway companies would have an access.

1588. Do you wish the Great Eastern Company to carry cattle from Harwich to this market?—No, that would be doing what I say is injurious.

1589. You say that the prohibitions which have existed have diminished the supply?—Yes.

1590. That is to say people have grown less cattle abroad, because they found that the English market was closed to them?—Yes.

1591. In a lesser degree all restrictions have that effect; the more a market is restricted, the less people will grow for its supply?—Yes.

1592. This Bill, according to you, is to remove restrictions from the importation of foreign cattle. I have been some days engaged on this Bill, and I have not found that out yet. What are the restrictions upon the trade in foreign cattle which this Bill will remove?—It will remove the necessity of prohibition in the case of an outbreak of the cattle plague; we get rid entirely of Orders in Council. I say, as the owner of a large fleet of steamers carrying cattle, that an Order in Council may be issued to-morrow which would affect the whole of my property, and I look upon this Bill as a means of removing that restriction; at present we are labouring under great restrictions, we import a large quantity of cattle,

cattle, if they are weak or unable to walk, or are suffering from the foot and mouth complaint, they are stopped at the wharf and are obliged to be slaughtered there at a great disadvantage and a serious loss. Now that we are bringing in cargoes of cattle from Germany and Holland, there is scarcely a cargo comes in without some of the beasts being stopped, and the loss upon those beasts, in consequence of the want of proper appliances and the want of people to buy them at the place, is very serious, and it interferes so much with the trade, that, as I said before, a Vienna gentleman said to me last year, that is a twelve month ago, "I shall not have so many cattle for you next year as I have this year, because I will not feed them in consequence of your restrictions."

1593. It is the restriction as to slaughtering at the waterside which now prevents people sending, is it?—No, it is the possibility of prohibition, and the uncertainty of getting them to a market. With a separate market we do away with all that.

1594. You say that this Bill will abolish all possibility of prohibition for the future?—Yes.

1595. The other deterring consideration is that they do not like to send cattle, because the cattle may have to be slaughtered where they land?—Yes; there are no proper appliances, and no means of disposing of them. I had a case this very week. We imported 120 oxen from Harlingen, and there were 20 detained; they belonged to five or six different people. The ship landed the cattle at Thames Haven, and those cattle had to be slaughtered there. Look at the trouble and annoyance of that. A man cannot go there to see one bullock slaughtered, and he does not know what he gets. If there were a separate market on the waterside the cattle would walk into it, and they would be sold there and slaughtered.

1596. Is not the remedy for that evil to make good slaughterhouses at Thames Haven, or wherever the cattle are landed?—No; a man may have only one animal stopped in a day; he has no one to buy them; he cannot keep a staff of slaughtermen there, because there may not be an animal to be slaughtered for a fortnight.

1597. In your view, will this market make the price of foreign beasts higher or lower?—It will, in my opinion, encourage importation, but whether the price will be higher or lower will depend upon the supply and demand; but the tendency will be, in my opinion, to lower the price, because at present practically we are prevented importing from Russia. Last year, when these cattle that my friend sent arrived here, though they were apparently perfectly healthy, there was the Privy Council Order that they were not to be allowed to go out under seven days' quarantine. There would have been a profit upon those beasts if they had been sold on their arrival, and sent to market, or if there had been a market at which to sell them, and where they could have been slaughtered, but upon the detention of seven or eight days there was a loss.

1598. You think that one of the advantages of this Bill will be so to supersede the action of the Privy Council that all cattle from foreign countries will come, whether there is rinderpest there or not?—Yes.

1599. Supposing the rinderpest to break out with the greatest virulence in Russia, the Privy Council would have no power to prevent the importation of those cattle?—They would have no necessity to do it.

1600. They would not do it?—I do not know what Parliament might give the Privy Council power to do, but there would not be the necessity.

1601. There would be unlimited facility to import rinderpest cattle into the market?—No man would allow a rinderpest beast to enter the market, knowing him to be infected.

1602. Your view is that from rinderpest countries there shall be unlimited importation into this market, the Privy Council having no power to prohibit it?—I do not know about the Privy Council having no power, but there would be no necessity.

1603. You say that there would be no prohibition because this Bill would supersede the orders of the Privy Council?—I say there need be no restrictions.

1604. Cattle coming from rinderpest countries, you think, need not be restricted. They having come to this market, are the people who have mixed with those rinderpest animals to go direct to the metropolitan market among the home cattle which are to be disseminated over the country?—First of all, it does not

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

not follow because they come from rinderpest countries that they are actually suffering from rinderpest; and, next, if it should happen that rinderpest has broken out, it is very easy to take precautions, as they do abroad, where people pass into an infected district; they pass them through some sort of lazarette by which they disinfect them.

1605. Where is the clause in the Bill for a lazarette?—I did not prepare the Bill.

1606. I see that in 1866 you told the Trade in Animals Committee that it was necessary even to take people's fur coats off, if they had been through a district where the cattle plague was prevalent?—No, I did not tell them that; I said a gentleman told me that.

1607. "I was talking with a gentleman the other day, and he stated that he was once travelling in a district purchasing lean stock, and they actually took off his fur coat in a winter month, and would not allow him to pass with it; they obliged him to leave it." Do you propose in the winter months to take off the coats of drovers and others when they go to the metropolitan market?—If you had rinderpest there, or suspected the presence of rinderpest, it would be very easy to disinfect their coats in five minutes.

1608. As to the river transit, you say that bringing the cattle up the Thames is a far better way of carrying them than carry them by Harwich, and then by railway to London?—Yes.

1609. Do you take them in the same time?—Quite. When the Harwich people were running against us in the Rotterdam trade, we generally had our cattle up first.

1610. What is your opinion on the subject of dead meat from abroad; is that a practicable trade, in your opinion?—It is perfectly practicable all the year round. We have carried a deal of dead meat from abroad. When the weather is cool it comes very well, but if the weather is damp, or muggy, or hot, there is very serious loss.

1611. How much have you carried lately, say within the last six months?—Not much, because we have brought live animals.

1612. Why have you carried very little?—Because the Government permitted live animals to come in.

1613. As long as live animals come in, you will never carry dead meat?—No, I think not; not in any quantity.

1614. It is idle to carry on the importation of dead meat in competition with live animals?—No, it is carried on now to a certain extent.

1615. Let us know to what extent?—It is very small; we have not carried much. I can give no statistics.

1616. We may take it that it is very small?—Here is 15 tons in one week (*referring to a paper*).

1617. You say you carry Portuguese cattle. Those are quite uninfected, are they not; as free from infection as you believe the Dutch cattle to be?—They are quite free.

1618. Mr. *Merewether.*] I did not understand you to say that you believed the Dutch cattle to be free from rinderpest?—At present.

1619. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Why should the Portuguese cattle be subjected to any restriction at all?—I do not know. I do not see why they should, except the difficulty of treating the cattle of one friendly nation differently to the cattle of another.

1620. Or from the cattle of this country. I want to know why when you have bought a beast in Portugal, which is free from infection, you are not to deal with that beast in the same way as if you had bought an Irish beast?—As far as a Portuguese beast is concerned, I do not see any reason why it should not be dealt with in the same way, except what I have mentioned. The moment you give Portuguese beasts a privilege over French or Spanish or Dutch then you have those nations all saying why do you not treat us in the same way?

1621. Supposing the Great Eastern Railway Company brought non-infected Portuguese cattle to London, would you have any objection to that?—As long as they did not come in contact with other foreign cattle.

1622. Have you any objection to it at all?—I consider that if you favour one over the other you get into difficulties.

1623. Have you any objection to a railway company importing uninfected cattle from the outports into London?—That is a very wide question, because it opens

opens the whole question, and it supposes that you bring in cattle of every description.

1624. Have you any objection to railway companies bringing uninfected cattle from the outports into this market?—I have for the reason I state.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

1625. You mentioned to the Committee that you were very largely concerned in the foreign cattle trade; I have no doubt you know very well what the arrangements made on the other side are?—Yes.

1626. There are great precautions taken, are there not?—Yes; we take all the precautions we can.

1627. There are inspectors appointed by the Government?—Not that I am aware of; in some places there are; we employ our own inspectors.

1628. And you very frequently employ the Government inspectors?—They are all Government inspectors; they are all licensed by the Government.

1629. They see all the cattle in the ports before they are shipped?—Yes.

1630. They take care that none are shipped that are infected?—They do what they can to prevent it.

1631. Do the animals come well in your ships?—Yes; in bad weather they suffer, and then we have complaints.

1632. Upon the whole, the trade is very comfortably conducted?—Very well.

1633. When they come here they are inspected by the Government officers?—Yes.

1634. Having regard to all those various circumstances, and such being your experience of the trade, and knowing as you do the excellent condition in which the cattle generally arrive, do you still entertain the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to slaughter them on the spot of arrival?—Not, as at present, on the spot, but I still confirm my statement as to a separate market. One great difficulty at present under the system of inspection is, that the inspection is not the same in one place as in another; we find one inspector will pass cattle as sound that another inspector considers diseased, under similar circumstances.

1635. You are in favour of a separate market, but you do not, as I understand you, consider that it would be necessary to slaughter at that market?—I think it would, if you are to prevent the spread of rinderpest.

1636. Which do you mean; do you mean that it would be necessary under all these advantageous circumstances attending the import of foreign cattle, to slaughter them on the spot of arrival, or do you think that the cattle may be taken from that spot?—I do not think with the free import of foreign cattle to London, that any inspection you can have on the other side or this side, without a long quarantine (which would be tantamount almost to prohibition, and which would be more serious in its effect than the mere slaughter) will check the introduction of rinderpest at all like a separate market and slaughtering on the premises. The restrictions that you are obliged at present to put upon the import of foreign cattle, and in fact the non-freedom of import that we have at present is more injurious than a separate market would be, in my opinion.

1637. What you want is freedom from existing restrictions?—Yes.

1638. But you have not answered my question; do you think it absolutely necessary that there should be slaughtering on the spot at arrival?—As an importer, and as a carrier, I would like it done away with altogether, and to have perfect free trade; but to check the rinderpest, it would be better to slaughter on the spot.

1639. Do you think it is absolutely necessary; do you mean that there should in your opinion be compulsory slaughtering on the spot at arrival, or would you forego that portion of this Bill?—I should like to see it foregone as an importer.

1640. That being so, there must be removal of the beasts?—Yes.

1641. You told the Committee that you were apprehensive that contagion would spread by carrying beasts on the railway?—Yes.

1642. Have you ever known contagion to spread from cattle carried on steamboats?

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

boats?—I could not say, because we have not had our foreign cattle directly in contact with home cattle.

1643. Did you ever know a case?—Cattle have arrived here in apparently a sound state, and some days afterwards they have been sold in the market by one of our principal salesmen at a lower rate, in consequence of their suffering from cattle plague.

1644. Do you suppose that they caught the cattle plague from home cattle in coming up the river?—I cannot tell where they caught it.

1645. You told the previous Committee that you were quite sure that the plague originated in this country?—That was my impression in 1866.

1646. How came you to change your opinion in that respect?—The evidence given by all the veterinary surgeons has caused me to have less confidence in my former opinion.

1647. Having formed a very strong opinion one way in 1866, you have now come to another opinion?—Yes.

1648. Not from any knowledge of your own?—Not from any direct knowledge of my own.

1649. Has there been any case within your knowledge of rinderpest being communicated from any cattle aboard any of your ships coming up the Thames or the Southampton Water, to any cattle on the lands on either side?—Not to my knowledge.

1650. Did you ever hear of such a case in the trade?—In an interview I had with the Lord President of the Council or Dr. Williams, in answer to a request I made to permit the cattle to be walked from the wharves to the metropolitan market, one reason assigned for not allowing that was, that they had positive evidence that foreign cattle which had been taken from the wharves to the metropolitan market conveyed the cattle plague to English cattle; how, when, or where I cannot tell.

1651. That case which was communicated to you by the Lord President of the Council, or by Dr. Williams, you do not know which, was a case of driving cattle through the streets. My question is,—Have you ever known a case in which the cattle plague has been communicated from the deck of a steamer going up the Southampton Water, or up the Thames?—No.

1652. Upon what principle do you suppose it is more likely that it should be communicated from the passing of a railway train?—Because the excrement from the cattle, or the froth from their mouths, may be deposited where it may afterwards come in contact with other animals. In the case of a railway, there is nothing between the railway and the land where the cattle are grazing but the post and rail, and the railway is very often above the land. Then, again, there is only the six-foot, as they call it on the railway, between the one line and the other, so that diseased cattle may be on the one line within six feet of store cattle on the other. They are both shunted into one station, English cattle and foreign cattle standing side by side. Again, from such an accident as a train breaking down, the cattle may get scattered about the country. The last outbreak in Essex, which was a very serious one, was set down by the parties concerned to cattle coming up by railway. I, myself, know nothing about it.

1653. You never heard of a case in which a steamer communicated it?—No.

1654. You having a great number of steamers in the trade?—Yes, as long as the animals are on board the steamer, they do not come in contact with other animals.

1655. How far do you suppose the disease to be communicable from either the deck of a steamboat, or a railway train in transit?—I cannot say.

1656. As you say you are in favour of the free import of foreign cattle, what is your general idea with regard to the Bill now under the consideration of the Committee?—I think the Bill is a good one; that it will give more freedom to the foreign cattle trade than it has at present.

1657. Do you consider that it will, in connection with the orders of the Privy Council, effectually prevent the importation of cattle into this country, except in so far as they are slaughtered at the place of landing?—Yes, as far as London is concerned.

1658. Do you consider that is a desirable measure?—I do, coupled with freeing us from our present restrictions.

1659. You

1659. You think the restrictions are what you have to complain of?—Yes; and the probability of prohibition, which is the worst of protection.

1660. As to restrictions, it was the restrictions that ruined the Oporto trade into the port of Southampton, was it not?—No; they have had no regular Oporto trade into Southampton for years. I was connected with the last regular ships that ran there seven years ago.

1661. *Chairman.*] You mean before the cattle plague?—Yes; the Government contractor, in supplying live animals to the Government under his contract, from time to time has brought a cargo into Southampton once or twice a year, but with that exception there has been no regular import of Portuguese and Spanish cattle into Southampton since we gave up the trade several years ago.

1662. Mr. *Haly.*] Do you know Mr. Baker?—Yes, he is a contractor.

1663. He has imported cattle into Southampton?—Yes.

1664. Let me recall your recollection to what you told the Committee, of which the Right Honourable Member for Ashton was Chairman, in 1866. "Has your trade been much affected by the regulations in force with regard to the cattle plague; I am not speaking of the import from Holland, but generally, your cattle trade?—We have scarcely imported a beast from Oporto in consequence of the regulations. When there was a chance of their being killed at the wharf we would not import one, and stopped it. It has been very much affected by the different changes in the regulations from time to time." You remember giving that answer?—Yes.

1665. Mr. *Morrison.*] You were speaking of your trade into London?—Yes.

1666. Mr. *Haly.*] Were not you speaking of the Southampton trade?—No, I was speaking with reference to the trade to London.

1667. Did not you stop your trade to Southampton?—It was long before that time.

1668. Why was your trade to Southampton stopped?—Because it did not pay.

1669. Does your trade from Oporto to London pay?—Yes.

1670. Would that be the only objection to carrying on a regular trade between Oporto and Southampton, that it did not pay?—They have no trade there.

1671. You mentioned Mr. Baker; are you aware that he stated that he carried on a trade to Southampton?—Only a cargo or two in the course of a season.

1672. Is there any objection to there being a regular trade from Oporto to Southampton?—No.

1673. Were you an importer to Southampton in 1862?—My friends were.

1674. Do you know the number of cattle exported from Spain and Portugal to Southampton, in 1862?—No.

1675. Are you aware that 4,000 head of beasts were imported in that year?—There may have been.

1676. That trade has been practically annihilated?—We gave it up because it did not pay.

1677. You have spoken of the French trade to Southampton; you have not had any share of that trade?—No.

1678. Have you any idea of the number of beasts imported from France to Southampton in 1865?—It must have been considerable, because we imported a great many into London in 1865.

1679. If I said that in that year 6,500 were imported from France to Southampton, would you think that that was an exaggeration?—Possibly there might have been that number imported in that year.

1680. Oporto is a limited market, is it not?—We have found as many cattle as we were disposed to bring; if the market pays we bring them.

1681. The competition of purchasers in that market would raise the price of beasts?—Competition everywhere has a tendency to raise the price.

1682. Would that affect the question of opening other ports to the trade?—No, competition would affect the price; it generally does.

1683. Where do you land your beasts in London?—Some at Thames Haven

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

and some at Odams' Wharf, and sheep at the British and Foreign Steam Wharf at East Smithfield.

1684. You get them by railway to the Cattle Market?—Yes.

1685. Mr. *Read.*] What does the railway charge from Odams' Wharf to the Islington Cattle Market?—2*s.* 6*d.* on beasts.

1686. What is the distance?—About four miles, I think.

1687. How far is it from Thames Haven to Islington?—Twenty miles.

1688. What is the railway charge for that distance?—The same.

1689. How far is Harwich from London?—Eighty-six miles.

1690. What do the railway charge for the carriage of beasts from Harwich to London?—I do not know.

1691. What is the freight of cattle from Oporto to Southampton?—There is no fixed freight; the parties that have imported them lately have chartered a vessel at something like 3*l.* a head.

1692. What would it be to London?—The same.

1693. As an importer of cattle, you would have no objection to cattle leaving the separate market alive?—No.

1694. On the other hand, taking the interests of the community generally, which would be seriously affected by the spread of disease, do you think it would be a good thing or not that they should leave the market alive?—I do not think it would be a good thing for the country at large.

1695. Are you still of opinion that the outbreak of the cattle plague here in 1865 had a spontaneous origin in the London dairies?—That has been my opinion all through; but it has been very much shaken by the repeated evidence of veterinary surgeons, who are much better able to form an opinion on the point than I am.

1696. In consequence of the uniform testimony of the veterinary profession, you are inclined to alter the opinion which you formerly entertained?—Yes.

1697. You are of opinion that England gave Holland the cattle plague?—I think there cannot be a doubt of it.

1698. That is what you meant when you said that Holland did not give it to England?—Yes.

1699. Are you aware that it was imported from Holland into England on one or two occasions, after it had been introduced into Holland?—I believe it was; I believe it was said that the cattle plague was brought over from Holland by animals on one or two occasions, but they did not come in any vessel that I was connected with.

1700. A certain lot of cattle were taken from England to Holland, which communicated the cattle plague to the cattle of Holland?—Yes.

1701. I think you said that the cattle plague was indigenous to Russia?—So we are told; they say it is indigenous there.

1702. So people on the continent think, I suppose?—The foreigners say so.

1703. Do they do anything more than think so; do they take any precautions to prevent its introduction into their own countries?—Yes, as far as I know, they are very strict.

1704. Their conviction takes a practical shape?—Yes.

1705. Are the cattle of Germany ever diseased?—Germany is a large place now; we do not know what Germany consists of at present; but cattle that come from the centre of Europe and that way, are very subject to foot and mouth complaint; there is scarcely a cargo of German cattle that comes in now where the cattle are not stopped on account of foot and mouth complaint. It is, I believe, pretty well admitted that cattle were imported here last year from Germany suffering from cattle plague, and it caused the Bavarian Government to prohibit the transit of Austrian cattle through Bavaria, and for some weeks our trade was stopped; but the Austrian shippers made interest with the Prussian Government, and they got permission to send them through Silesia, and then they came here.

1706. Is it your opinion that, in consequence of the eastern part of Europe being constantly visited by the cattle plague, we are liable to have it introduced here?—Yes; year by year we are going further for our supply of meat. I am interested in mining operations in Germany, and there we find that wages are constantly increasing, and consequently more meat is consumed, and that is the case in neighbouring European countries. In consequence of the improvement

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of trade and the increase of industries, there is more consumption of meat. The consequence is that we are obliged to go further a-field for our supply; or they are, which is is the same thing. We draw from Prussia, and then Prussia has to go further back. Unless such restrictions are again imposed as were put on the trade last year, there will be a considerable beef trade from Russia this year.

1707. Which you consider the home of the cattle plague?—Yes.

1708. Is the rise of the price of meat in France one reason why we get so little from that country?—The high price there, and our price not coming sufficiently high to induce them to send over. Since the free import of cattle, we have got very little from France. France is a large importing country; it imports a great deal more cattle than it exports.

1709. Does it export to us any cattle that have come from other countries?—I am not aware. I cannot positively say so; but it is quite probable, because the railways can convey them. The whole frontier of France is open from Italy to Belgium for the import of cattle, and we have cattle here, I fancy, that come through France from as high up as Switzerland; but I could not say positively that the beasts were beasts foreign to France that we have got.

1710. You would still have some sort of inspection, if you had this free trade, as you call it, in cattle?—Yes.

1711. If there was an outbreak of any sort of disease, the cattle would be killed at once?—Yes.

1712. And the people superintending the slaughtering disinfected?—Yes; you can have a much more efficient inspection, having everything on the spot, both as regards the live animal and the dead meat, than under other circumstances.

1713. The inspection you do not consider satisfactory now?—I think the inspection is anything but satisfactory; one man stops cattle which another man will allow to pass. Last year I experienced the difficulties of the system of inspection, and even now I am experiencing them. Last year the veterinary surgeon at Thames Haven allowed cattle to pass that were suffering from foot and mouth complaint, while the veterinary surgeon at Blackwall and London detained those cattle. The consequence was that we found our trade falling off, and we got letters from our correspondents on the other side to say that unless we landed our cattle at Thames Haven, they would stop shipping by us. I wrote to the Commissioners of Customs, asking that the same regulations should be enforced at Thames Haven that were enforced in London, and pointed out to them the complaints we had. I believe the General Steam Navigation Company had received the same complaints. The Customs took the matter up, and sent a fresh inspector, and the next week, I believe, as far as I can learn, the inspector inspected a cargo of cattle at the railway station at the metropolitan market that were passed by their officer at Thames Haven, and when inspected up here they showed decided symptoms of foot and mouth complaint, and, in consequence, they sent a fresh inspector down, and detained a lot. They were rather stricter there then, I fancy, than they were in London, because, in a week or two, ships that always regularly landed there came up with their cattle to London. Then, again, during the time that the import of hides and live cattle was prohibited from Holland, they passed at Harwich a few calves (there were only five, but there might have been a great many more if the people had shipped them, and there would have been a great many more the next voyage, had not the attention of the Customs been called to it), and they allowed hides to pass which were prohibited at the time.

1714. Are you acquainted with the slaughtering-houses in any foreign countries?—No.

1715. Nor in England; at Edinburgh or at Hereford, for instance?—No.

1716. You imported a good quantity of meat from abroad during the time that the prohibition of the importation of cattle from Holland was in force?—Yes, a good deal.

1717. Did you import any offal?—Yes; the offal always came with the meat.

1718. If you could import offal from Holland to London, would there be any difficulty in supplying the east end of London with any quantity of offal from this proposed foreign market?—No, none whatever.

1719. Have you known any cases of outbreak of small-pox in sheep?—I have heard of two or three.

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

1720. Do you think they were spontaneous?—No, they were directly traced to inported animals.

1721. You have no doubt upon that, whatever doubt you may have upon the cattle plague?—It is a positive fact; I believe it is so.

1722. You know that small-pox in sheep was common abroad?—It is a disease frequently to be met with in foreign sheep; they are obliged, from the severity of the weather, to confine all animals to houses for six months nearly out of the 12, and therefore the animals are more liable to disease than our own animals. Abroad you see sheep particularly, lying in a heap always. If you get a lot of German sheep, they lie like hounds, one on the top of the other, from being accustomed to be housed.

1723. With their heads on each others' backs?—Yes; we can get one and a half German sheep in a vessel where we could only get one other sheep, from the less room they take.

1724. In consequence of being so often housed?—Yes.

1725. I gather from your evidence, that you think there are certain diseases which are peculiar to the continent which have been introduced into this country, and may be introduced again, unless this market is established?—I think so.

1726. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Your attention has been a good deal directed to the subject of diseases in cattle?—It has latterly been directed to it on account of the difficulties we are under in the import of cattle. When we have brought them affected in any shape or way here, they have been detained by the Customs' authorities; otherwise my attention has not been directed to the subject.

1727. Are you of opinion that any contagious diseases are ever engendered in previously healthy cattle from the discomfort of transit?—No.

1728. You are in favour of this Bill?—Yes.

1729. Do not you suppose that the advantage to the public will greatly depend upon whether the site is within the four mile radius?—In my opinion, it will. The advantages of the market will be seriously interfered with if it is not as near London as possible.

1730. Supposing it were 12 miles down the river?—That would never do at all. There are two or three necessities to be met; there must be communication by road. When I say by road, I mean so that dead meat might be conveyed by road, and then there must be moderate tolls.

1731. You think that it should not be far off?—Yes.

1732. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have stated that you have had considerable experience in the importation of cattle from all the great cattle-producing countries of Europe; which country of all the countries from which you have imported has been the most productive of animals affected with rinderpest?—I only knew of two cases, among our importations, of animals affected with rinderpest.

1733. You have stated that offal has been brought from Holland, and sold in the London market; in what months did that occur?—We have always brought the offal with the dead meat.

1734. Would it be in June or July?—No; they have sent very little dead meat in June or July.

1735. What quantity of offal has been brought in in the course of the last three years?—We never actually take an account of it, but when we have brought over a large quantity of dead meat we have brought tons of offal with it. Our trade is principally in dead sheep from North Holland, and we have always brought the offal of the dead sheep. We have conveyed as many as 2,500 or 2,600 dead sheep in one vessel, and we have brought all the offal connected with them; several tons of it.

1736. Is it your impression, having a large experience in these matters, that the foot and mouth disease was introduced into this country by the importation of foreign cattle?—I cannot say that.

1737. You have stated that the port of Southampton is a port with a very inconsiderable trade in cattle; do you speak from your own experience or from the returns of the imports?—I speak from my own experience.

1738. Do you happen to know that of 43 ports which import cattle, it is the fifth largest place of import?—It is quite possible; the import of foreign cattle is very much confined to a few ports in England; five or six.

1739. You

1739. You do not call the fifth of 43 ports a small and insignificant port, do you?—After the fifth or sixth, the others would be very small; I have not seen the statistics.

1740. You state that you believe that it would be very easy to disinfect any person who had the handling of cattle affected with rinderpest; by what process do you propose to disinfect such persons?—I would subject them to the usual disinfecting process.

1741. Will you state what that usual disinfecting process is?—Chloride of lime, and passing them through a room in which disinfectants have been burned, so as to fully impregnate the person with the disinfectant.

1742. When animals are found to have the foot and mouth disease, are they immediately slaughtered?—They are not immediately slaughtered; they are stopped at the place of landing and there slaughtered.

1743. Do you or not think it would be wise or just to allow animals having the foot and mouth disease to go into a place of quarantine if the owners choose?—I would give them that facility.

1744. Do you consider the foot and mouth disease to be readily curable?—It is curable, but very injurious to the cattle; they fall away in condition very much.

1745. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] I observe in your evidence before the Trade in Animals Committee, in 1866, this question was put to you by Mr. Milner Gibson: "Supposing it was a permanent rule that all foreign fat cattle imported should be slaughtered at the port of arrival, and conveyed into the country in the form of dead meat, would that have a prejudicial effect on the foreign trade?" Your answer is, "It would." Are you still of that opinion?—Yes, it would to a certain extent. I hold to that opinion, but in consequence of the effect of the restrictions a separate market in my opinion gives us more freedom. When I say "us" I am speaking as an importer; any restriction you put upon the trade is injurious.

1746. Would this necessity of slaughtering the animals at the place of import not be a restriction upon the foreign trade?—No doubt it would; but the foreign trade, unfortunately, at present is suffering under restrictions, which, in my opinion, are more onerous than would be necessary under a separate market. I have altered my opinion a good deal since 1866 upon it. I think, if I remember rightly, there is a question or two after that on the same point.

1747. The next question is, "Would that lessen it considerably, do you think?" and you say, "It would check it"?—Yes; any restriction in a trade tends to check it; but we are now, and have been since 1866, suffering under great restriction. The worst restriction, to begin with, is the possibility or probability of prohibition; because the effect of prohibition, as I show, is to stop production on the other side. In 1866 the prohibition was in force from March to July in Friesland. There had been one or two outbreaks there of what was supposed to be the cattle plague, or something very similar to it; the effect was that the cattle in the district were immediately moved down to the port of shipment and hurried across here, fearing any restriction. Even that short time of restriction (three months) had an injurious tendency upon the production there. That, coupled with their neighbours in North and South Holland losing so heavily from selling live animals to be slaughtered, has checked altogether the production.

1748. In fact, it is your opinion that the institution of this new proposed market at which the cattle should all be slaughtered, would be, in point of restriction, to the foreigner less than the existing restrictions?—I do; because I consider, as I said before, it will do away with the necessity of prohibition; it will do away with the Orders in Council which were always varying, and do away with the present restrictions. No man, as I said before, shipping an animal on the other side can tell whether he can take it up to the metropolitan market or not. If he is not allowed to take it up to the metropolitan market in consequence of the disabilities under which he labours in slaughtering at the waterside, he loses much more than in my opinion he would lose if he was confined to a separate market and we had a steady trade, so that we knew what we were about.

1749. That separate market to which he was to be confined, being the market in which his cattle must necessarily be slaughtered?—Yes; it is only a question

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

of a few years when the bulk of the cattle in London will require to be slaughtered at some public slaughterhouse, because the Act of Parliament will come into force.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The Act of Parliament has been entirely misrepresented; I object to the witness giving an interpretation of the Act.

Witness.] The Act of Parliament does not say there shall not be slaughterhouses, but the Act lays down that the slaughterhouses shall be a certain distance from a public road, and a certain distance from a dwelling house, and therefore the bulk of the slaughterhouses in the metropolitan district will not comply with those requirements of the Act.

1750. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] The Honourable Member for Southampton asked you whether Southampton as a port of import, was not the fifth in a list of 43. In this return the number imported into Southampton was 4,500 (Southampton being the fifth place among the 43); then at Hull there were imported 28,000, at Harwich 16,000, and at London 150,000; therefore the import is practically restricted to those three ports?—Yes.

1751. Though Southampton may stand fifth among the 43, it is not a very large trade?—No.

1752. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] What do you think ought to be done in the Bill with regard to store cattle; would you allow them to be imported at any port?—Where there were proper regulations for quarantine.

1753. What would you do with sheep?—I would deal with them in the same way. You cannot deal with sheep in a different way from cattle; they come out of the same stables, as it were; they are shipped at the same place, and, therefore, the rule at present is very useless, in my opinion, which says that you can practically now send sheep all over the country which do not come in a vessel with cattle; in other words, that because sheep which may be mixed with cattle from Hungary to Antwerp may be shipped there off the same wharf in separate vessels, and which come over here in a voyage of 12 hours, do not come in a vessel with cattle, they must be sent to the metropolitan market and slaughtered within the metropolitan district; but if they do not come over with cattle, they may go all over the country. Now the regulations are such that we are obliged to send our foreign cattle all up to the metropolitan market by the railway; but as soon as they get to the metropolitan market they may walk back to the same place they were sent to by land, or anywhere.

1754. But you would allow foreign sheep to pass into the interior of the country?—I would allow all foreign animals, sheep and cattle, after a proper quarantine to pass into the country.

1755. Fat and lean?—Fat and lean.

1756. Then you are against so much of this Bill as prevents fat animals from passing into this country?—The proposed amendment of Lord Robert Montagu's meets the question of quarantine in my opinion; my idea is to give the privilege of all animals, fat or lean, if the people choose to do it to quarantine; that quarantine to be effective must be of several days' duration on all animals; but I would give any one the privilege. I think that they should have the privilege, after forming that quarantine, of removing them if they choose.

1757. Then you have repeated what you said before, that you are against so much of the Bill as requires compulsory slaughter of bad cattle at this foreign market without the option of quarantine?—Yes, without the option of quarantine.

1758. *Chairman.*] You are not against that part of the Bill, provided they have the option of quarantine?—No, I say with the option of quarantine; I treat all animals alike with the option and effect of a quarantine of some days' duration; I put them all under the same category, because I consider that one should be dealt with the same as the other.

1759. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You would make no distinction between store cattle and fat cattle, and sheep?—I would not.

1760. Your object is to let all those foreign animals into the country after passing quarantine?—Yes.

1761. Then that is not the present proposal?—I think that the Bill, if it has not it in, should have a quarantine clause.

1762. It

1762. It has a quarantine clause, but not as relating to fat cattle; but we want your opinion as an experienced man?—I think that quarantine to be effective and to be safe should be of several days' duration.

1763. How many days?—At least 14, because, as I said before, last year, first, there was a prohibition from Friesland and Groningen, and then there was permission. Then two or three times we had what appeared to be a very serious outbreak of cattle plague, and the Dutch Government acted promptly and slaughtered them all, and they drew a cordon round. But before that could be done, before, in fact, the Government of the country, who were very active in it, did anything, the farmers knew that the cattle were diseased and dying; and they removed those cattle to the ports so quickly that we had once or twice to send over a special steamer to bring the surplus stock. When I came to investigate why we had such surplus stock it came out (we had the news by telegram almost, which was communicated by the Dutch consul to the Privy Council within an hour of his getting it) that before that time the farmers immediately around in contact with the diseased places had time to move the animals. Those animals of course were in London in 36 or 48 hours after the outbreak in that place, and, therefore, as the doctors all tell us that the cattle plague takes 14 days to generate, you want a lengthened quarantine to make it safe.

1764. But ought not the quarantine to begin from the time when the contact takes place with the diseased animal?—Yes, it may.

1765. Supposing that a healthy animal comes in contact with a diseased animal towards the close of its own quarantine, supposing some fresh ones come in bringing disease, would you not let out the old ones within a day or two after the contact?—If they come in contact with fresh animals it might be dangerous, but you can easily provide sufficient quarantine to prevent any contact with fresh animals. For instance, in London we have a famous place for quarantine, just below the Victoria Docks.

1766. Do you think that the quarantine would add much to the expense and would add much to the price of those cattle, and how much do you suppose it would add?—The cost of keeping the animals would be about a shilling a day each. Practically we do not import store cattle, except under exceptional circumstances, such as a failure of the hay crop in Holland, for they are not found to pay in this country. Our farmers will not buy them except they are bought for a mere song.

1767. A great many sheep are imported, are they not?—A good many sheep are taken by the farmers, and some of them do very well, as I gave evidence in 1866; but since then they have had some outbreaks of small-pox and a good deal of scab, and it has not paid them. They are not so favourable to foreign sheep as they were. The foreign milch cows come from Holland here to supply our dairies, and it would pay them very well to quarantine, because you can very often buy milch cows cheaper in Holland than you can buy them here.

1768. If it was explained to you that the power of having prohibitions and Orders in Council with regard to infected districts, and so on, remained in force, that would alter your opinion of this Bill, would it not?—Yes, I should think that it would not be at all necessary to do it. It would be unnecessary if you took them practically into one place to prohibit the import. I would look forward to that at once. If you were to prohibit the import as well as confine them at the place, then, of course, it would be worse than it is now, but it would do away, in my opinion, with the necessity altogether of the prohibition.

1769. But would it be a fair thing to allow cattle from an infected district to come into this new foreign cattle market and infect all the cattle there?—Yes; because they slaughter their animals within a given time, and if there was any disease discovered you have such facility for preventing contact.

1770. But I understood you to say that you were against compulsory slaughter, and that you would have the option of quarantine; supposing parties wished to send their foreign cattle into the country after passing quarantine, would it be fair upon them to subject them to the importation of cattle from infected districts?—No; I take it that people would not be so foolish as to bring in contact at the place——

1771. But would it be fair in the authorities to allow it?—No.

1772. Then prohibition might still be necessary?—No.

1773. Then I must give it up?—No, if you have a quarantine ground you do not——

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

1774. They are first of all brought to the market, are they not?—Will you repeat the question; perhaps I have misunderstood you.

1775. Those foreign cattle are to be brought to this river-side market for sale?—Yes.

1776. I buy some there and I wish to take them into the interior; I say, "I will put them in quarantine, and then take them to the interior and sell them." Is it fair upon the importer that he should be liable to have his cattle exposed in that foreign market to be infected by cattle coming from an infected country if prohibition has ceased?—No, because they would be passed out of that; they would be removed from that market to quarantine ground; then they would not permit——

1777. But supposing my cattle had been in contact with those other cattle from the infected district in your foreign cattle market?—You can get rid of that difficulty easily in my opinion.

1778. How?—Because you can at your landing place land the cattle from the country infected with cattle plague at a different landing stage. You will have more than one. You may use that particular landing stage and not bring them in contact with the cattle that are intended for quarantine at all.

1779. Well, then, you must have two foreign cattle markets?—No, they need not go into market at all.

1780. But how can you dispense with the necessity of prohibition?—I consider that it dispenses with itself. It becomes unnecessary from your having them confined, we will say, within four walls. If within those four walls you had an inner wall, and within that inner wall you put your cattle that were to be in quarantine, you do not bring them in contact with infected animals, or with the market. As soon as they have performed their quarantine (you have the facility of getting land enough for it) they go out free all over the country, and by that you can deal, with very little cost, with a great many more animals than it ever will be required for.

1781. Should you think it necessary to put animals in quarantine that come from a country where no cattle plague exists, or ever has existed?—No, I do not.

1782. You would let them out free into the country?—I would, except for the difficulties, as I said before, with regard to the trade from Portugal. The moment you permit cattle from one nation to pass free, everyone else says: "I have no cattle plague in my country, and why do you not let mine through? We have no cattle plague in Holland now, and you should let them out." What answer can you give, except that they may have it. But they say, "We have not got it, and we take precautions not to have it; why should not we be placed in the same position as a favoured nation in our treaties with you?" and the Government of the day would have endless trouble in it, in my opinion; and then for what? A myth, in my opinion, or nearly so, because I am, as I said before, a principal importer of animals from Portugal, where they are freer from disease than any other country in the world; and I say that I prefer infinitely a separate market with removal of restrictions, to the present system.

1783. As the lesser evil of the two?—As the lesser evil of the two. They are both evils. I would have, if I could, perfect free trade, but I cannot get it. If it was practicable, I should advocate thorough free trade.

1784. Have you travelled much on the continent for the purpose of transacting your own business?—Yes, I have.

1785. Have you found that each country thinks that this plague has been imported from the foreigner?—Yes, I believe they do.

1786. Everybody says it comes from abroad?—Yes, everybody says it comes from abroad.

1787. Have you ever found a Russian admit that it is indigenous in Russia?—No.

1788. All persons say that it is of foreign origin?—Yes.

1789. And none will admit that it originated in his own country?—No.

1790. Are you aware that the veterinary surgeons that you referred to just now as having altered your original opinion, are not agreed amongst themselves as to the origin of this cattle plague?—No, they differ; but the great bulk of them are of opinion now that it is of foreign origin, or at least any that I have spoken to.

1791. The

1791. The majority?—The great majority, but there are exceptions; doctors differ.

1792. But you seem to have been guided, then, simply by the opinion of the majority?—Yes; I am not a veterinary surgeon.

1793. But you find that none of those countries that you travel in admit, that the cattle plague belongs exclusively to them?—No; they admit in those countries that they have it repeatedly, and that it breaks out, but where they got it they do not say; they do not say that they generate it, but they say that from time to time they have it, and they have regular regulations and restrictions with it. The moment the cattle plague breaks out, there are certain rules and regulations.

1794. Do you know whether in France, during times when there is no cattle plague, they think it necessary to slaughter foreign cattle at the port of arrival?—I am not aware that they do.

1795. Do you know any country where they think it necessary to have those restrictions?—The Dutch will not let a foreign animal in now at all.

1796. But in ordinary times?—In ordinary times they will not. In Holland, since the cattle plague, they would not let a tiger in among their herds.

1797. In Holland they got the cattle plague this last time from us, did they not?—Yes, I think it was taken over from here in animals from London.

1798. And then they prohibited the importation of cattle from England?—They will not allow them from any country now. They will not allow the German cattle to come through Holland to be shipped at Rotterdam.

1799. But in ordinary times, when there is no cattle plague prevailing to the extent that it has lately, there are those restrictions of slaughtering at the frontier?—I do not know what they had before; but they seem to say that they have had so much loss and expense to their country, because it has been to a small country like Holland an enormous loss, that they seem to tell us that we are not likely to get foreign cattle to be permitted to be moved in the country at all.

1800. In North Holland they have not had the cattle plague?—In North Holland they have not had the cattle plague, except in one or two cases; and in Groningen and Friesland there have been very few cases.

1801. Mr. *Freshfield.*] I think your opinion is, that foreign born cattle should be slaughtered near the port of disembarkation?—At the port of disembarkation, except those that people wished to move, and then they should be allowed quarantine.

1802. But you think, under given circumstances, that rule might be so far relaxed as that after quarantine was performed they might be permitted to go inland?—Yes.

1803. Mr. *Corrance.*] Will you give me as short answers as possible, and merely say yes, or no. You are a shipowner, are you not?—Yes.

1804. You trade to Portugal as well as to Bremen and the North?—Yes.

1805. Do you use the same ships for each trade?—We do; we vary; but practically we do.

1806. You sometimes send to Portugal ships that have been to the north, and sometimes *vice versâ*?—Yes.

1807. You did so when you came into Southampton?—No, I cannot say that we did. At that time those particular ships were confined to that trade.

1808. Then do they go now to the port of London?—Yes, a vessel goes one week to Gestermunde or to Holland, and the next voyage she may go to Portugal.

1809. And the animals are all mixed on landing?—They are mixed at the metropolitan market.

1810. Are they mixed on landing?—They are landed at the same wharf.

1811. And they are driven from there to the metropolitan market?—They are sent by the railway.

1812. So that, in fact, one stock is no more safe than another in that respect?—No, it is not.

1813. You are a free trader?—Yes; at least, I call myself so.

1814. At one time you were not?—I think I have been always.

1815. When you gave evidence before, in 1866, you were not a free trader, were you?—Well, yes.

Mr. *Anthony George Robinson.*

25 March 1868.

1816. Not quite?—Perhaps not quite. Yes, I was. We had not free trade. I gave evidence because we were not placed upon the same footing; but I consider free trade is freedom to every one to deal in the same way.

1817. We are coming to that. From the time when you lost your hold of the monopoly, you wished for free trade?—I have been always opposed to railway monopoly.

1818. Not having a monopoly yourself, you naturally objected to other people having a monopoly?—Yes.

1819. You were afraid that in this instance the Great Eastern Railway Company might obtain a monopoly?—Yes.

1820. Because it would have injured your own trade?—Yes.

1821. And now what you would define as free trade is, I suppose, that everybody would have a right to have a monopoly, if they could, for themselves?—No.

1822. You would leave the trade perfectly free to find its own level?—Certainly.

1823. But that level might be to create a monopoly?—It might.

1824. You say that if these London markets were divided we might have an importation from rinderpest countries, and you think it would be safe?—I think so.

1825. And, therefore, London would be more largely supplied with stock?—Yes.

1826. Concerning this quarantine, I suppose you would not imagine that any precautions could be absolutely complete?—Not absolutely.

1827. Then, in fact, it is all merely a matter of degree?—I think, practically, it would be.

1828. It is a matter of degree throughout, is it not?—Yes.

1829. When you say 14 days only, would you wish us to infer that 14 days was the only thing that was of any use?—I think that complete isolation for 14 days would do, so far as we can learn from what the veterinary surgeons say, that it takes 14 days to generate; so that that would be practically, in my opinion, a complete safety.

1830. But as the development of the disease is gradual, even exclusion for one, two, or three days would, in that proportion, lessen the disease?—To a certain extent, but it would not remove it.

1831. What you mean is this; suppose you had a quarantine for three days, there would be less danger of the disease having been derived during the other 11 days, and so on?—Yes.

1832. You would send the beasts direct to quarantine before going to market?—I would give the option.

1833. And, under proper regulations, you think that the quarantine difficulties might be met?—Quite so; I see no difficulty in it.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *James Odams,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

Mr. *James Odams.*

1834. Now let me have it out with you at once; I think that you have some land, have you not, down by the waterside, which it is your impression, at any rate, would be a favourable place for this market?—I have.

1835. Let me ask you, is that your only means of maintenance?—No.

1836. Have you very large concerns totally apart from that?—I have; I am engaged largely in business in that locality.

1837. Do you employ some three or four hundred people besides?—Yes, from 250 to 300 in that locality, and about the same number in the country.

1838. Does your idea of the site in the least degree influence you in coming here as a witness in favour of this Bill?—Not at all, farther than what would be a natural interest in any man having property.

1839. Let me venture, also, at Mr. Claydon's request, who, I think, stated that Mr. Odams was not a member of the Home Cattle Defence Association, to ask whether Mr. Claydon was not incorrect; you are a member, are you not?—I hardly

I hardly know what constitutes a membership of that association; I have subscribed to it; whether it is an enrolled society, or not, I do not know.

1840. Probably he was right and you were right. Is there any other question which I need ask you to clear off? No, I think that will do. Now, could you give me some local information; could you tell me the distance in miles that it is, taking Victoria Dock on the west, and going round to Ham Creek on the east?—Bow Creek I know; I do not know Ham Creek.

1841. Do you know East Ham Creek?—Yes; I know East Ham.

1842. Then take East Ham as having a creek. Now, then, will you be good enough to tell us what distance in miles it is along the river face there?—I really cannot tell you, for I do not know the creek.

1843. But you know where East Ham is?—I know where East Ham is, but I have no knowledge of how far the creek runs up to East Ham. (*The Chairman points out the creek to the Witness.*)

Witness.] That is near North Woolwich; that is merely a place where there are some petroleum works.

1844 Mr. *Merewether.*] Can you tell us about the mileage distance from the Victoria Docks to that point?—I should think about a mile; from a mile to a mile and a half.

1845. It must be more than that, I think?—It is on this side of North Woolwich, if I understand the map of his Lordship aright.

1846. Your impression is that it is from a mile to a mile and a half, but I cannot help thinking that the scale of the Ordnance map must be a greater distance than that, but, however, it must be something like that sort of distance. May I venture to ask you, does that include your site?—It is below the site I have proposed.

1847. Is your site west of Victoria Docks?—Yes.

1848. Are you this side of the Victoria Docks?—No, immediately below the entrance to Victoria Docks.

1849. Then, if I take the Victoria Docks as the west point, and Ham Creek as the other, yours must be between the Victoria Docks and Ham Creek?—Quite so.

1850. You said that it was not?—I misunderstood you.

1851. Now, let me ask you another question. Have you written a book upon this subject?—A small pamphlet.

1852. And are you prepared to hand that document to my learned friend, if he desires to read it?—I have a copy of it, to which he is quite welcome.

1853. For general circulation you have more copies if they are wanted?—I have not more here, but I have at my office if any gentleman would wish one.

1854. Now, I think we know the worst of you, though my learned friend says "Not yet." Would you desire to put into my more favourable hands any private delinquencies which may have escaped me?—No doubt they will find it out.

1855. Very good. Now we will proceed to your evidence on this Bill. You are a wharfinger?—I am.

1856. Have you actually been engaged in the importation of foreign cattle?—Nothing excepting the landing of them; I have no connection with the cattle besides in any way, except as to the landing.

1857. That is to say, they have been landed at your wharf?—Quite so.

1858. Is yours one of the wharves at which foreign cattle are permitted to be landed under the Privy Council Order?—Yes, it is.

1859. What are the others?—Victoria Docks and Thames Haven. Sheep, of course, are allowed at the old wharves.

1860. But that landing of foreign cattle at your wharf has made you conversant with the trade?—Yes, to some extent.

1861. Have you directed your attention to this Bill?—I have.

1862. And do you know that its main purpose is the isolation of foreign cattle?—Yes, I do.

1863. Let me ask you, generally, are you for it?—Decidedly.

1864. You express a decided opinion in favour of the isolation of cattle under this Bill?—I do.

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

1865. Their isolation upon landing and detention in quarantine, and slaughtering in the market?—Yes, upon debarkation.

1866. Do you know enough of the trade which has been landed at your wharf to be able to tell the Committee whether the having foreign cattle into London is a matter of importance to London?—Unquestionably it is of very great importance.

1867. Do you think that we could go on with prohibitions which prevent the coming of foreign cattle, and rely upon our home production?—Certainly not; I think it would be a very dangerous policy to adopt.

1868. Dangerous in time of peace, and much more disastrous possibly in time of war?—No doubt.

1869. I have ventured to mention to the Committee that it is a material thing. Of course you living in the East-end of London know the population of that end of the metropolis?—I do not live there, but I spend a good deal of time there and have done so.

1870. Forgive me, I do not mean it as an imputation?—Not at all.

1871. But having cognisance of that part of the metropolis, you know something of the population?—I do.

1872. May I venture to ask you whether the having offal is a matter material to the food of that portion of the population of London?—I think the offal of animals is of material consequence to every populous district. To the poorer classes it forms a very important article of food when fresh.

1873. I have ventured to use some figures, and said that provided the offal could not be available in London there would be a loss of something like 10 *s.* on a sheep, and from 2 *l.* to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* on a beast; did I exaggerate that?—No; the whole of the offal, I think the hide and heart, pluck and entrails, and such like of a sheep, of course varies according to the price of the skin; but I think you may take it that the average is from 10 *s.* to 13 *s.* upon a sheep, and from 2 *l.* to 50 *s.* upon a bullock.

1874. Then the smiles with which my statement was greeted would seem, according to your view, hardly to be deserved?—I have had that from practical men.

1875. Of course, supposing the cattle were brought to this market and killed upon it, the offal would be available for the food of the lower classes?—A very great deal of it.

1876. Then I am sorry to say that I must have a question about rinderpest; it has been here, has it not?—It has.

1877. I will not ask you where it has come from according to your view?—I only gather it from parties better acquainted with the subject.

1878. I am glad you do not know, otherwise you might have told us; do you believe in the impossibility of its re-introduction?—Not at all; I believe that it may be re-introduced if we have cattle from countries where it is indigenous.

1879. Supposing it to be re-introduced, that of course would be a very serious thing for the home producers; do you believe, without reference to your own particular plan, that a market can be so made that isolation can be arrived at and yet quarantine established also?—I think you may reduce the risk to a minimum.

1880. You think you may reduce by the proceedings of such a Bill as this the risk to a minimum?—Yes, to a minimum.

1881. Is that your motive for coming here as a witness, to reduce it to a minimum?—It is.

1882. Will you assume that that reducing of disease to a minimum in this country, would in some sort affect the foreign importer?—I have no better evidence than taking the "Times" of yesterday; if you will just see, I think I have it here——

1883. Is it a statement of the "Times"?—It is a metropolitan market report, and I think that it will bear me out; yesterday the number of foreign stock in the market was 3,268 sheep, 474 oxen, 63 calves, and 6 pigs, making a total of 3,851 against 7,431 head at the corresponding period of last year, and 10,751 in 1866, and 8,000 in 1865; therefore we have had a gradual decrease, even the last year, of one-half of the cattle imported into the metropolitan market.

1884. Then from those figures we are importing half the amount that we did at the earlier periods?—Those are the facts from the Custom House returns.

1885. Do

1885. Do you believe that the passing of a Bill of this kind, while it reduces the risk of a rinderpest to this country to a minimum, will be also of advantage to the foreign importer?—To the foreign importer and to the consumer, too, I believe.

1886. We will separate the two if you please; I have in this room to show that the foreigner will not be so much injured; then you think that it would be to the advantage of the foreigner that this Bill should pass?—Yes.

1887. Now let us come to the consumer; is it a fact that there has been half the amount as these figures would show here, offered to the consumer of foreign cattle since the period you mention?—It is a fact there is no doubt; I have the Custom House returns; this year it is nearly half the amount of last year, with almost a similar reduction from the year previous; it is one-third of the quantity we had two years ago.

1888. So that if again we are to look after the poor man, the poor man has had half this last year (taking your last figure) the foreign food offered him in the London market that he had in the preceding year?—It must of necessity be so.

1889. Do you see a prospect of an increase if this Bill should pass?—I think there is very little doubt about it. The present restrictions are almost prohibitions, I maintain.

1890. The present restrictions are almost prohibitions; but I will take it as a comparative limitation of the half?—Quite so.

1891. Then, again, we have to consider whether, supposing foreign cattle were brought in from an infected district abroad, any means could be adopted in the market which would be created by this Bill which should prevent that infection spreading; have you considered that question?—I think that the districts abroad where infection exists would be under the same law that they are now: that they must produce a certificate, before shipping their animals, of their healthiness. The animals, as they come to us, have a certificate from the veterinary inspector of foreign ports that they are shipped in a healthy state. That would, to a certain extent, prevent anything like rinderpest. Now, even within the last fortnight, at my docks and the Victoria Docks, 180 animals have come over with foot and mouth disease, and those animals have been ordered to be slaughtered on the spot, with a very great loss, no doubt, to the importer.

1892. Where were they slaughtered upon the spot?—A portion of them at my wharf, and a portion at the Victoria Dock.

1893. Do you believe that it would be a very great loss to the foreigner, supposing there was one uniform place established, and cattle were ordered to be slaughtered on debarkation on a regular system there?—I think not. As soon as the trade rights itself, I believe it would be a very great advantage to the consumer, to the importer, and also to the butcher.

1894. You will never persuade the butcher, you see?—Probably not.

1895. Well, then, do not try. Why would it not be a great loss, do you think, to the foreign importer?—Because he would have a regular market for his stock, and his expenses at the market by the waterside would be reduced.

1896. That is to say, he would land his beasts, and all he would have would be the cost of landing, and killing, and selling?—There would be the cost of landing, killing, and selling, but there would be no carriage.

1897. He would have no carriage, only to the metropolitan market?—No.

1898. Of course, a man sending cattle from abroad would be desirous, if there were no such thing as rinderpest or the apprehension of it, to have his cattle at his own disposal, on arrival, to deal with as he pleased; and, therefore, to a certain extent, you would consider it a restriction on the foreign importer, that it must be slain when it gets here?—Quite so.

1899. But do you believe that the balance would lie in favour of the importer?—I think that the importer would draw a larger return for his animal slaughtered, as I said before, than he would if it was sent to the market under present restrictions.

1900. These questions have reference to the foreigner; but if you will assume this uncertain amount of loss to the foreigner, I understand, you to say that you think it is necessary that we should have the foreign meat?—Quite so.

1901. That necessity not being, as I understand, contested, do you think that this Committee ought to weigh, or that any body legislating on the subject ought

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

to weigh a possible slight loss to the foreign importer compared to the advantage to this country of isolation?—I think that the foreigner should bear a slight loss rather than that we should run the enormous risk and suffer the enormous losses that we have been suffering for the last few years.

1902. Now, I think I have got out the worst of you. Have you given my learned friends a copy of your book?—I have.

1903. Then I think I will leave you?—Very well.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

1904. You are the celebrated Odams, no doubt. The Home Cattle Association reside with you, do they not?—No.

1905. Where are their offices?—81, Fenchurch-street.

1906. Where are your offices?—109, Fenchurch-street.

1907. You are a member of the Home Cattle Defence Association?—I have subscribed to it.

1908. How long has your interest been awakened on this question?—For two years, I think.

1909. Who was the person you were first in communication with on this subject?—The first gentleman that I was in communication with on this subject was the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. George Ward Hunt.

1910. And since then?—I really have not consulted anyone.

1911. May I assume you to be one of the promoters of this Bill?—Not at all.

1912. You were in communication with Mr. Hunt two years ago?—Yes.

1913. And you have taken a profound interest in this question ever since, have you not?—I have.

1914. When did you first see the scheme of this Bill?—I do not know when I first saw the scheme. It was the question of slaughtering upon the point of debarkation that drew my attention to it, and I communicated with Mr. Hunt. It was during the time of the cattle plague. I then had a number of sheds vacant in consequence of the war with America, where I had stored petroleum. I offered them to Mr. Hunt. I said if Government liked to take them for a month or two months, they were quite welcome to the use of them.

1915. This we may call Odams' Bill, may we not?—No; it was the Government of the day.

1916. But then Governments are put in motion by somebody?—No, it was put in motion——

1917. *Chairman.*] At what date was that?—In March 1866, I think it was.

1918. Was Mr. Hunt then in the Government?—No; Mr. Hunt moved some clause in the Bill.

1919. Mr. Hunt was not a member of the Government?—No; I am aware of that. I thought it was a Government measure.

1920. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] However I see the title of this pamphlet is, "Why have a Foreign Cattle Market on the Thames, and Where?" I may take it that the force of this pamphlet is in the postscript "and Where"?—Yes.

1921. And this (*showing the Witness a picture*) is the portrait of a "where"?—Yes.

1922. And I may take it that this space dyed with the blood of slaughtered cattle represents Odams' Wharf?—It does.

1923. And that is where the cattle sheds were vacant after the American war?—No, that is not.

1924. Where were the sheds vacant?—Adjoining that.

1925. And after this Bill passes I suppose the sheds will no longer be vacant?—The sheds are now, I am happy to say, and have been for the last two years well filled, and at a very good rental.

1926. My learned friend has put to you that your object in coming here is to reduce disease to a minimum; now what is your personal knowledge or interest in cattle plague, apart you know from Odams' Wharf?—Well, I may tell you that I am a farmer, to a small extent; I feed some 20 bullocks a year, and sheep, too, and I send them to a London market. This year I unfortunately bought a quantity of Irish calves; I bought them in Stortford Market on the Thursday; I found that they had left Dublin on the Saturday; they had travelled some five or six

six days consecutively without food or water, and after I had purchased them I found that they were nearly all of them diseased, and therefore I have made a considerable sacrifice as a feeder of cattle this year.

1927. How do you propose to advise the Government to remedy that evil of Irish cattle?—Well, I would propose that every animal after it has undergone a sea voyage should necessarily be stopped some few hours to be fed and watered.

1928. That is the Irish cattle?—That is the Irish cattle.

1929. That is not dealt with in this Bill?—Not at all.

1930. I see the pamphlet says that "it is extremely easy for an enthusiastic veterinary professor to protest against all importations of foreign live stock, and to declare, without a figure to support his confident assertions, that meat would have been cheaper and more plentiful if for the last 24 years foreign stock had been entirely excluded." You do not agree with those gentlemen who have spoken here to that?—No, not to the extent of Mr. Gamgee.

1931. I see you say, "It would be just as easy for a Mother Partington, with her mop, to keep out the waves of the Atlantic, as for any British minister to exclude a supply of meat to which the consuming public have grown thoroughly accustomed." These are your views?—Quite so.

1932. I see also, from your pamphlet, that you think it will never do to import dead meat?—I do.

1933. I see a marginal note, "Dead meat trade should not be encouraged?"—The dead meat trade should not I think be encouraged.

1934. It would be a bad thing for Odams' Wharf?—No, it would be a bad thing for consumers generally, and manufacturers.

1935. And Odams' Wharf in particular?—You deprive not only the poor of food, but you deprive of employment a vast number who earn their bread in manufacturing the offal of animals.

1936. But incidentally it would be a bad thing for Odams' Wharf?—I do not know that Odams' Wharf would suffer much.

1937. I see you say, "A small army of poor labouring folks fly to the metropolis as a city of refuge." They are to be fed cheaply, are they not; that is the view?—I should like to see them fed cheap. I do not like to see articles wasted.

1938. And I see naturally follows, "The importance of offal food," and you are the authority that anything that should sacrifice the offal of an animal would be a loss of something like 2 *l.* or 2 *l.* 10 s. on a beast?—I had that information from those better acquainted with the subject than myself.

1939. And that would be a great injury to the poor of London, according to your pamphlet?—It would.

1940. Then if any system were authorised by Parliament which should have the effect of depriving the poor of London of the offal, that would be a loss which might be measured by the sum of 2 *l.* or 2 *l.* 10 *s.* on each beast?—That is the estimate.

1941. And consequently it ought to be avoided?—Undoubtedly.

1942. Do you know Mr. Claydon?—I do very well.

1943. He is a neighbour of yours, is he not?—He lives some 12 miles from me.

1944. How far is Mr. Claydon's place of business from Odams' Wharf, the Manure Company?—I am manager of the Manure Company.

1945. Then you and Mr. Claydon are the same concern?—Quite so.

1946. Then Odams' Wharf, Mr. Claydon, and the Home Cattle Defence Association are, in fact, I will not say the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but you do carry on business together a good deal?—He is a proprietor in the Manure Company.

1947. Do you sell blood manure?—I do.

1948. And I suppose if the cattle were slaughtered at Odams' Wharf, there would

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

would be a good deal of blood manure made, would there not?—Well, I may just state to you, because I presumed that many questions would be asked with regard to that, whether it would not be such a particular advantage to my factory that cattle should be slaughtered in the immediate neighbourhood, that I hope to dispel that impression from your mind. Not even the blood do I now get directly. It goes through other manufacturers' hands.

1949. I dare say blood manure is not made of blood, is it?—Yes, it is. I get it through two other manufacturers.

1950. What is it made of?—Well, if I tell you the secrets of the business, perhaps you will be as wise as myself.

1951. You have said that this Bill will diminish restrictions on foreign cattle, and so be an advantage. How is this Bill to diminish restriction on foreign cattle?—The restrictions then would be entirely done away with; you would have one place for landing the cattle.

1952. And that would be Odams' Wharf, and that is what you call doing away with restrictions?—No, not of necessity at Odams' Wharf.

1953. Apart from doing away with every other place for landing cattle except Odams' Wharf, how are restrictions done away with by this Bill. You say that the advantage of this Bill is that it does away with the restrictions on foreign cattle. I want you to point out to me, you who are, I will not say the author, but the inspirer of this Bill, how the restrictions are done away with by this Bill?—I hardly comprehend your meaning.

1954. That is to say, you are not prepared with an answer?—To the best of my ability I will give a straightforward answer.

1955. I understood you to tell my learned friend that restrictions would be done away with. You told him, I think, that the importation of foreign cattle had diminished, and you said that was due to restrictions, and that as restrictions were removed, the importation of foreign cattle would increase?—Well, the restrictions are these to a certain extent; that no importer who sends his cattle here knows, when they arrive, whether they will get to market or not.

1956. How does this Bill alter that?—By compelling every animal to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation.

1957. Do you contemplate that people who do not send now will send then?—I do.

1958. From where?—Well, a vast number of those who have hitherto sent. It applies to foreigners the same as it applies to us as producers.

1959. I cannot identify you as a producer; give it us generally. You say that people who do not send now, after this Bill will send; where from?—When trade resumes its usual channel; when it finds its level, and when there is no impediment thrown in the way of the animals being conveyed, then you will find it assume its natural tone; you will get greater production and you will get uniform prices.

1960. But what is the impediment which this Bill will remove?—Impediments are charges, expenses.

1961. But how does this Bill remove charges and expenses?—I will tell you how it removes them; I say that in the case of foreign sheep coming into this market, the expenses which they incur in getting from the landing places to the market amount in many cases to something like 5 per cent.

1962. Then it is the cost of transport from the riverside to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

1963. But allow me to point out this fact, that if that were an advantage, people might do it now who do not do it now. Why do they not have private slaughter houses now at Odams' Wharf, if it is such a great advantage, and slaughter there?—You cannot get a body of persons to do that, without having a large supply to meet their requirements.

1964. How is this Bill to give them a supply?—You say, Why not have slaughter houses there? You will not have slaughter houses there unless you have the buyers to come down.

1965. You say that the advantage would be, that they would be able to slaughter

slaughter at the riverside, and not have the expense of going to the metropolitan market. I point out to you that they may have that advantage now without this Bill, if they choose to take it. If that is such an advantage to induce people to send, why do you not slaughter now at the river side?—Because the importers are not the owners of the cattle. They are bound to send them to market, and to take the market price of the day. Importers would never submit to having the animals slaughtered immediately they were landed without their being sold.

1966. That would be a disadvantage?—I think so.

1967. It would be a great disadvantage?—It is contrary to business.

1968. And consequently destructive of trade, is it?—Unquestionably it is contrary to all business precedents.

1969-77. That is exactly our view?—An importer always wishes to stand his market upon every produce.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

1978. I will ask you one or two questions upon the plan which my learned friend the counsel for the Bill has put in. Had you been consulted upon this plan before it was placed in your hands here?—Never.

1979. Then perhaps you were rather surprised to see that there were three sites marked upon that plan (*handing a plan to the Witness*). There are three spots marked upon the plan there.

Mr. *Merewether*.] There are not three spots. Those spots indicate the places at which the Privy Council say that cattle may be landed.

Witness.] Excuse me, they do not do that. My place is not marked there, and that is one of the places where cattle may be landed.

1980. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*.] Is your place included in that large red space—from my knowledge of the country I think it is?—It is not distinctively marked. There is a red line all the way down.

1981. *Chairman*.] Then your place is also marked red?—Yes; the whole of the riverside is marked red upon that plan.

1982. Sir *Matthew Ridley*.] But your wharf is just above the Victoria Docks?—Just below it.

1983. Mr. *Haly*.] Then you were rather surprised to see those three places marked upon the map. You have no promise, as I understand, that this is the site for the market at Odams' Wharf?—From whom?

1984. From anybody?—No.

1985. Odams' Wharf has its office, has it not, at 81, Fenchurch-street?—It has. I may tell you that that is for landing jute.

1986. Not for landing cattle?—No.

1987. Is it not the same wharf?—Not the same wharf.

1988. Do you mean to say that there are two wharves?—I do.

1989. But they are on the same land?—Well, they are distinct. One has buildings on it for petroleum.

1990. But you have Odams' Wharf marked on the door of 81, Fenchurch-street?—Yes, but that is for jute.

1991. And that also is the office of the Cattle Home Defence Association?—Yes, I have allowed them to go there temporarily.

1992. And the Blood Manure?—No, they are at 109, Fenchurch-street.

1993. What other offices are there; is there the Superphosphate Company?—No.

1994. Then, as I understand the Odams' Wharf office and the Cattle Home

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

Defence Association are both at the same spot in Fenchurch-street?—Yes, the jute and petroleum wharf and the Cattle Home Defence Association are at the same office.

1995. They are carried on together at the same place?—They have a room there when they require it, and letters are sent there.

1996. Recurring to the site of your wharf, as many members of the Committee might like to drive down there, will you tell me by what road they would have to go?—Yes, down the Commercial-road and over the iron bridge.

1997. Where do they find the first toll-gate there?—I think that sixpence frees them the whole of the distance.

1998. Where is that toll-gate?—I really will not speak positively as to where it is; but I think it is in the Commercial-road, some half-mile from Whitechapel.

1999. Now you get on to the Lea-bridge?—The iron bridge, not the Lea-bridge, the bridge across the Lea.

2000. Is that a free bridge or a toll bridge?—I drove in a cab, and 6 *d.* frees you the whole way.

2001. Do you mean to say that that is not a distinct toll from the toll in the Commercial-road?—They amalgamate the whole of them into one toll for people driving. There is a foot toll.

2002. Is it for a horse or a foot passenger?—There is a halfpenny toll for each foot passenger, I believe.

2003. How much is it for a pair of horses?—I should imagine a shilling; I do not know. I have not driven that way with a pair of horses lately.

2004. When you get over the iron bridge you get into the Barking-road, do you not?—Yes.

2005. Is there another toll there?—Not in the Barking-road, I think.

2006. Where is it?—You turn to the right to get to my wharf immediately you get over the iron bridge, and I believe that Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey who are, or were, the lessees of a good deal of that land, still maintain the repairing of the roads. It will be a question with the parish very soon whether they take them or not; and I believe that they charge now a small toll. I, having property down there, do not pay that toll; such people are exempt.

2007. But the public do?—The public do.

2008. When you have passed that spot you get upon the entrance to the Victoria Docks?—You pass over the iron bridge crossing the Victoria Dock entrance.

2009. And you must pass over that entrance in order to get to Odams' Wharf?—You must.

2010. Are you at all aware of the quantity of shipping which passes that entrance every day?—I inquired so as to get that information this morning; but I unfortunately could not get the number of tons.

2011. You do not know the number of hours out of the 24 during which that bridge is open?—I know that it is open a great deal longer than there is any necessity for.

2012. To your inconvenience, is it not?—I have complained to the superintendent of the docks upon one or two occasions, and he has told me that it should not occur so frequently. By the Act of Parliament they are only allowed 20 minutes for swinging their bridge, but they exceed that very frequently.

2013. They will open their bridge, will they not, if they can get more trade?—They only open it according to the tide.

2014. As you told my learned friend that you think Odams' Wharf an exceedingly favourable position for the new cattle market, will you say that you think that a market so placed, the entrance to it being under those disadvantages, is the most desirable place which could be selected?—I am still of the same opinion, that it is the most eligible place which you can find in London, and for this reason, that you have a very important road to it by water, which is of vast importance as well as by land.

2015. That

2015. That you have anywhere down the Thames, have you not?—Not unoccupied near to the consuming districts; you can, of course, go lower down.

2016. Speaking of the consuming districts; is there much population round Odams' Wharf?—There is getting to be a large population.

2017. A very considerable population is growing to the north of the Victoria Dock?—To the north east there is a very considerable population.

2018. What you call "London over the Border"?—Yes, that is the term.

2019. You are aware that the London, St. Katherine, and Victoria Dock Companies have power to extend their docks along those marshes, are you not?—Yes.

2020. And that they propose to do so?—I am not aware whether they do or not. I know that a great many companies propose to do things, but they do not always carry them out.

2021. But they have got recent powers, have they not, for it?—They may have the power, but I question whether they have the money.

2022. Not the London, and St. Katherine's, and Victoria Dock Companies?—I should imagine not, from the price of their shares.

2023. But you are aware that there is such a proposed extension?—Yes, I believe there is.

2024. Supposing that extension is made, the North Woolwich Railway will have to cross the new entrance of those docks, will it not?—I could not give an opinion upon that; I really do not know.

2025. Suppose that that canal is made (*pointing out the same*), will not the North Woolwich Railway have to cross that new entrance?—They must of necessity cross the entrance.

2026. Then they cross that upon a level, do they not, at the present time?—Where?

2027. All the way down from North Woolwich to Victoria Docks?—They must be comparatively so, from the nature of the country.

2028. About that road of Sir Morton Peto's; that road does not lead out to North Woolwich at all, does it?—Yes.

2029. It is a *cul de sac*, is it not?—It leads down to Silvertown and North Woolwich.

2030. It is only a footpath to North Woolwich, is it?—From Silvertown? To Silvertown and those factories there is a very good wide road.

2031. Can steamers come alongside of your wharf at all times of the tide?—Not at all hours of the tide, until fresh arrangements are made.

2032. Has that ever been the cause of cattle landed at your wharf losing the market?—Not of losing the market; I think they have been late once or twice, but I do not know that they have ever lost a market.

2033. Have you made any proposal to the City of London with regard to this site? You know that the City of London, or the authorities who are to work this Bill, are the parties to select the site?—Quite so.

2034. You know that no site is proposed in the Bill?—Quite so.

2035. That, perhaps, rather astonished you to-day when you had this map put into your hands?—Not at all; I was well aware that there were other competitors in the market besides ourselves.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

2036. My learned friend has asked you a great many questions in depreciation of your wharf which, if you will forgive me, I will not enter into; have you had directly or indirectly any pledge, privity, or promise from the promoters of the Bill that your wharf would be selected as the site of this market?—Not in the slightest degree.

2037. On the contrary; before you came into the box, did Mr. Coates inform you that we had nothing to do with your site?—Quite so; I had no idea that any person in connection with the Bill had anything to do with me at all.

2038. And you understand that that map presented to the Committee represents not only the metropolitan area, but the adjacent districts?—Not only the metropolitan area, but the adjacent districts.

2039. *Chairman.*] When did you first hear of this Bill that we have now before us?—I really cannot tell you. This matter has been in agitation as I

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

tell you, for the last two years, since my first interview with the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2040. When did you first see this Bill?—Soon after it was published. I do not know when it was.

2041. About Christmas time?—I think it was.

2042. After it had been moved in the House?—Yes, after it had been moved in the House.

2043. Nobody had mentioned anything about such a Bill before that?—Not the slightest.

2044. You had no notion that such a Bill was going to be brought in?—Not the slightest.

2045. You were not consulted about it in any way?—Not at all.

2046. Mr. *Morrison.*] When cattle are slaughtered at the port of landing, now what becomes of the offal?—The offal is sent away to the butchers, and they dispose of it, I suppose, in the usual manner.

2047. That is the edible part of the offal; but the other part is thrown away, is it?—No, no animal matter is thrown away; everything is of great value, even to the blood, which is used first for calico printing, and then for manure.

2048. Then, if a regular market were established, there would be greater facilities of getting the offal up to the dead meat market than there are now?—The offal would not go so much to the dead meat market. It is consumed more amongst the poorer classes. The consumable offal is food more for poor people. The other portion goes more among manufacturers, such as bone-boilers and skin-dealers, and people of that class.

2049. How is it distributed among the poor people?—By the retail butchers.

2050. Do you know what the comparative price of butchers' meat was this year and last year, when the importation of foreign stock was double what it was this year?—I have not paid attention to it.

2051. Mr. *Locke.*] You say that the offal, that is the part that can be eaten, is distributed by the retail butchers; does the price of this offal vary according to the supply of it?—Not a very great deal, I think.

2052. What do you call the offal?—The pluck, the heart, and some portion of the feet; and the gut, I believe, is consumed by poor people.

2053. Is what is called tripe offal?—Tripe is not offal. It is in a measure offal. It is the interior of the animal which is used.

2054. Is what you call cowheel offal?—It is under the denomination of offal. Those things go away with the hide.

2055. But will you be kind enough to tell us of what the offal consists which is used for food?—The heart, and the pluck, and the liver, I believe, and some portion of the entrails.

2056. And the feet?—Yes.

2057. You do not call the head offal, do you?—Yes, the head is consumable offal.

2058. But calves' head is an expensive article?—Calves' head and sheep's head too, I believe, are very good. In Scotland it is quite a standing dish.

2059. You call ox tail offal?—I do not know whether it goes with the hide.

2060. Then a very great portion of the animal is offal?—A very valuable portion.

2061. What should you say is the value of all those things put together?—The estimate given to me some time ago was 50 *s.* for a bullock, and from 10 *s.* to 13 *s.* for a sheep.

2062. Who gave you that calculation?—I think it was a butcher living down by my works at Plaistow.

2063. You would not call him a London butcher?—Yes.

2064. But he lived down by your works?—He is in daily communication with the London market; I call him a London butcher.

2065. Is that where his shop is?—That is where his shop is.

2066. And where he sells?—And where he sells.

2067. Would you not get more for cows' heels and tripe up in London than you would down at the Isle of Dogs?—No; that is the best market, I should hink, among the poorer classes.

2068. They would not take the better parts down where you are?—I think not.

2069. And you have never followed them up to London and seen what they fetch among the Mr. Gibletts, and those sort of people?—I do not think he sells them; he sells ox tails; I think he is a cattle salesman.

2070. I mean that shop in Bond-street; it is not Giblett's now. I took you from the Isle of Dogs to Bond-street?—I very rarely go there.

2071. I want to know whether your information is as great with regard to Bond-street as with regard to the Isle of Dogs. I want to know whether you know what price this offal would fetch at the West-end?—I do not know what price it would fetch at the West-end.

2072. And the other things?—No.

2073. Have you studied at all what tripe would fetch at the Isle of Dogs?—I have not.

2074. Then you do not know?—I do not.

2075. Seeing that you do not know what the price of those articles would be in the heart of London, are you, or are you not of opinion that if this cattle market is established, and all the cattle is to be killed there, it will not enhance the price of this portion of the animal which is disposed of to the poor or to rich people in certain parts of it, and will it not make it dearer having it slaughtered down there, instead of the animals being driven to the different slaughterhouses through the metropolis?—I have stated before, I think, that I consider that it would reduce the price of meat, because you would not have the charges; the charges would not be so high upon that.

2076. Why?—You would not have the railway charges.

2077. How do you mean that you would not have railway charges?—The conveyance of the animal by railway.

2078. Then how is the carcase to go, because something must take it. You see if the animal had his carcase all to himself, he would be driven along the road, and get to the butcher's; is not that about as cheap a way as any of getting the carcase to the butcher's?—I think that the present regulations have certainly effected one very great good; they have prevented the cattle being driven through the streets of London.

2079. That is not the question. I am asking you about price, and you have put forward that it is a great advantage to the poor to have this offal. I want to know whether they would not get it cheaper if the animal were driven to the butcher's shop, or to his slaughterhouse, and there killed, than if the animal is to be killed down at this new market, or the *abattoir* attached to it, and then to be carted away?—I think that you would find the offal made a better price to the producer.

2080. Where?—By slaughtering in a district where there is a great demand for it. Whenever there is a demand for the offal there, bring it as near as you can to the centre of consumption.

2081. But is not there a demand for it everywhere?—To a certain extent, no doubt.

2082. If a butcher slaughter an animal at his own slaughterhouse, can he not always dispose of the offal as well as the whole carcase?—I should imagine that he could.

2083. And if he has the whole carcase at his own place, do you not think that he can sell it cheaper than if it has to be brought when the animal is killed all the way from this new cattle market?—There is no doubt that if you could allow the slaughtering of all cattle to be carried on in the private slaughterhouses, each butcher would be able, perhaps, to dispose of his offal to a little better advantage; but the foreign trade of London is principally, as I understand, carried on by carcase butchers, men who kill and send to the different markets. I tell you that at the river, perhaps, it will be some little inconvenience, and, perhaps, expense; but that is nothing compared with the advantages.

2084. If it does create an expense it will make the article dearer for the consumer, will it not?—To the consumer in certain districts it may.

2085. Then the consumers down by you who live just on the outskirts of this market would have their offal cheaper?—They would have it fresh; but whether they would have it cheaper, or not, I cannot say.

2086. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Have you any accommodation at this place for quarantine?—At present it is simply land; at least, there are two or three places for the landing of cattle.

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

2087. Have you sufficient land under your control for quarantine?—In my idea I have.

2088. What is your idea of a sufficiency for quarantine?—Well, the number of animals that come over here is so small and so fluctuating that it would be impossible almost to form an opinion of what many people would judge to be a sufficiency. Quarantine animals are ordinarily very scarce, because quarantine is a prohibition almost, excepting at certain seasons of the year; I believe that Mr. Robinson stated to you that the grass in Holland was burnt up.

2089. Mr. Robinson objected to the compulsory slaughter of fat cattle at this foreign cattle market; he thought that they should have the option of quarantine for a certain time, and that the cattle should then be sent into the interior. Do you agree with Mr. Robinson upon that point?—If they have undergone a proper quarantine I do not see that there would be much objection, but I will tell you why it would not answer, in my opinion; because the expense on those inferior animals would be more.

Mr. *Merewether* suggested that the version given by the Right Honourable Member of Mr. Robinson's evidence was not strictly correct.

2090. Mr. *Milner Gibson* (to the *Witness*).] You agree with Mr. Robinson, do you not?—Not as regards cattle; I do as regards sheep.

2091. As regards sheep, you would let them into the country?—If they have undergone quarantine; not that I think we should get a great many.

2092. But as regards sheep, after they had undergone quarantine, you would let them freely into the country?—Yes.

2093. But not cattle?—Not cattle.

2094. Except lean cattle; store cattle, I suppose?—Well, we have so few lean cattle that I can hardly express an opinion; my idea is that we should be much safer without any foreign store cattle.

2095. Would you exclude the foreign store cattle altogether?—I think I would, because they are not much use for feeding, and not very answerable for our districts.

2096. That is, I suppose, because you have not much accommodation for quarantine there?—Not at all.

2097. But what necessity is there for any quarantine ground if you are going to exclude all the foreign store and slaughter all the other cattle?—You would want a quarantine ground for sheep.

2098. How does your site lie with reference to the entrance to the Victoria Docks?—Very near to the entrance.

2099. Would not the assemblage of vessels landing cattle and taking away manure, and various things of that sort, interfere with the entrance to the Victoria Docks?—No, we have all our own river frontage. I am loading vessels daily from my manure wharf, at the rate of two or three a day frequently, and I have doubled the space in front of this land, which I propose for the site, 600 feet.

2100. Then you could come alongside there, I suppose, at high water?—You can, with proper arrangements made. The wharf is not made yet.

2101. Are you going to run out works into the River Thames, at low water mark?—To make an embankment and put a jetty.

2102. Will you not narrow the navigable channel if you throw works out so that vessels can come alongside at low water?—Not to be injurious to the navigation. The Conservators of the Thames, I think, would allow a jetty to be put along there for dealers to come alongside at any times of the tide.

2103. But are you satisfied upon that point?—Pretty well.

2104. Have you communicated with the Conservators?—I have had a good deal of communication with the Conservators of the Thames. I have barges lying out there at a considerable expense.

2105. Mr. *Goschen.*] Who are the promoters of this Bill, in your eyes?—I have not the slightest idea; I know nothing of the Bill.

2106. The learned Counsel, Mr. Merewether, questioned you as to whether you had any promise of any kind from the promoters of the Bill; you could not have any promise from the promoters of the Bill, could you?—Not in the slightest way. I may say that I have been rather snubbed by some of the gentlemen

men of the Privy Council, for being perhaps a little unpleasantly annoying to them. I believe I have given a little annoyance to them.

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

2107. How have you given annoyance to them?—During the Orders which so frequently followed each other upon the cattle traffic of the metropolis, I had gone to a considerable expense in providing railway accommodation and a wharf; and suddenly the Orders were revoked and the cattle allowed to walk the streets again, and the consequence was I felt a little aggrieved at it.

2108. But you would not feel aggrieved by the passing of this Bill?—Not at all.

2109. Even if the market were at any other wharf?—Certainly not; my land is as valuable for other purposes as it is for that.

2110. And, therefore, it is rather as a subscriber to the Cattle Home Defence Association that you give evidence in favour of the Bill?—Not altogether that. I am very largely connected with the agriculturists of this country, and, therefore, whatever affects them affects me. During the time of the cattle plague, in Lincolnshire, the consumption of my manure was very considerably decreased through the fear of the cattle plague.

2111. When was it that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer saw your premises and had an interview with you?—It was in March 1865, or about that time; he and Lord Burleigh, the present Marquis of Exeter.

2112. Were you at the time a subscriber to the association?—No, it was not in existence then; it has only been established the last three or four months.

2113. About equivalent to the time during which this Bill has begun to be discussed?—I believe it is.

2114. It was formed for the support of this or of a similar Bill?—I believe it was; I know but little of the Defence Association beyond paying my subscription to it.

2115. You could not be influenced by any communication with the promoters, because you are aware that the promoters have not the choice of a site?—Quite so; I have nothing to advance my site except its eligibility; I think it will do the least harm to the fewest number by having it nearest to the consuming districts; those are my views upon the subject.

2116. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Have not the Conservators already refused to grant you permission to erect a pier?—I have not asked them definitely to allow me to erect a pier, because I have no plans.

2117. Have you sounded them?—I have sounded them; I have been to them upon more than one or two occasions. They have allowed those barges to remain there.

2118. What was it that they did refuse you?—They refused me the barges in the first instance, and they took them away and then sent them back again, and have allowed them to remain there.

2119. But have they not refused you, practically, permission to erect any permanent works there in the river?—I have never asked them.

2120. What in the nature of a pier did they refuse you?—They would refuse, I imagine, going beyond the line which my wharf above occupies. They allow you to project some 12 or 14 feet beyond that line for a pier, but the pier could be adapted for throwing out.

2121. But you must go beyond that line in order to accomplish it?—Beyond the jetty; you must have what they have at the Victoria Docks.

2122. And that would be in the way of the navigation?—Not at all. They allow it immediately opposite unloading barges and steamers at all times.

2123. But that only makes it worse?—But the derrick is a moveable one; it is a floating derrick. I have not discussed the matter with the Conservators.

2124. Mr. *Goschen.*] Is your wharf the best of those different sites that can be selected?—Well, one naturally feels that its nearness makes it so.

2125. In fact, you would be surprised if the Committee were not to take yours in preference to others, considering its natural advantages?—I think that they would be wrong in their judgment if they did not.

2126. And if your space will not do, it is pretty clear that the others will not do?—Oh no, I will not say that, only you take it a greater distance.

2127. Mr. *Locke.*] Is there not a place nearer than yours?—I think not.

2128. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] How long would it take a truck to go from your wharf to the cattle market?—About 35 minutes.

Mr. *James Odams.*

25 March 1868.

2129. Mr. *Lowther.*] In your opinion, is there no site higher up the river than your wharf which would suit equally well for the establishment of this pier?—I am not aware of any uncovered space above mine.

2130. What is this land upon which you would propose that this new market should be erected?—It is pasture land at present.

2131. Whose property is it?—It is my own.

2132. Your own private property?—My own private property.

2133. Mr. *Read.*] You naturally consider your own site the best?—It is only natural, I think, that I should do so.

2134. But you admit that there are plenty of other good sites?—Yes, if you take into consideration the distances.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Friday, 27th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Denison.*] The Committee gave us leave, if there was any necessity for it, to call one or two Scotch or Irish farmers. We said that we might have occasion to call one or two such people, but at present we will call Sir James Elphinstone.

Sir *James Elphinstone,* Bart., called in; and Examined by Mr. *Denison.*

Sir *James Elphinstone,* Bart.

27 March 1868.

2135. IN Aberdeenshire how many acres do you farm?—I have farmed for the last 30 years, and I have farmed to an extent of, sometimes, 500 acres; but at present I farm about 200 acres.

2136. Were you a member of the Committee in Aberdeenshire appointed to keep out the cattle plague?—Yes, I was.

2137. Your committee, I suppose, drew up regulations?—They did.

2138. What is the feeling of the farmers and graziers in Aberdeenshire as to the present restrictions in the metropolitan market?—They are very much opposed to them; there is a loss, as I am told, of about 2 *l.* a head upon every beast that comes up from that part of the country; it is a tax to that amount upon the farmers of Aberdeenshire; it is so stated by those who know.

2139. Is the consequence of that this, that there is a much fewer number of cattle sent up from Aberdeenshire than there used to be?—That I cannot tell; there is a large number of cattle bred in Aberdeenshire; something like 2,000 head of cattle are slaughtered or sent away every week. I am not prepared to say, but we can easily ascertain, what may have been the decrease under the present circumstances.

2140. You say that there is a loss of about 2 *l.* upon each beast?—Yes.

2141. How is that loss made out?—Last Friday there was a meeting of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society at Aberdeen, and at that meeting a petition was adopted to be presented to the House of Commons with reference to this Bill, and it was there stated by a gentleman, as to whose intelligence or accuracy I have no doubt, that the loss on each head of cattle amounted to 2 *l.*, in consequence of the present restrictions not allowing them to move their cattle to different parts of the country through London, as was usual formerly.

2142. Is there anything in that paper that you wish to read?—I think I might as well read the Petition, but perhaps it will come better at the latter part of my evidence.

2143. I think it had better come in now?—Very good; the draft petition is in these words, "That your petitioners are dissatisfied with the present arrangements with respect to the importation of foreign live stock. It is the conviction of your petitioners that nothing but the establishment of waterside markets at the various ports for the sale and slaughter of foreign stock, will prevent the liability of the future spread of the disease which has proved so destructive to the herds of the country, and prevented their proper development. In the opinion of your petitioners; the offal of animals so slaughtered could be conveyed in that condi-

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

tion, that it would be available for the consumption of the working classes at all the great towns of the kingdom. Your petitioners are further of opinion, that instead of the price of meat being increased, it will be greatly reduced in the first place by increased supply; and, secondly, by the freedom from disease, and the free manner in which stock will be allowed to move, without hindrance, to the large consuming towns of the country. Your petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will to this end pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such amendments as will provide for the team stock being substituted for cattle, and the carrying out of the provisions of the measure at the earliest practicable period." That Society was presided over by the late Prince Consort, and it was called the Royal Northern Agricultural Society, and is a most powerful body, consisting of the most intelligent farmers in the North of Scotland.

2144. Do you see any way in which to get rid of the present restrictions, unless the foreign cattle, are kept apart from the English?—I see none. I would go further than the Bill before this Committee goes. I would intercept the cattle at the port of ingress, and have them slaughtered there with proper appliances, and brought to London as dead meat. I think that unless that is done there must be still a considerable danger in bringing those cattle so far into the interior of the country in a live state.

2145. You mean so far as some place within the metropolitan area?—Yes.

2146. As far as the Bill goes, you consider that it is in the right direction?—Yes; but it does not provide for the importation of cows which I think is a very great defect in the Bill.

2147. Will you be good enough just to explain that a little further?—I look upon it that the metropolitan dairies are most dangerous, as originating and propagating disease, and that cows coming to the metropolis ought to be subjected to some process of quarantine, or they ought to be brought in in the same condition in which they are landed; that would make them less liable to disseminate the disease, and that ought to have been provided for in the Bill; it could be provided now, by the addition of a clause that cows should be brought to a particular place and dealt with in some particular manner, so as to reduce the risk to a minimum.

2148. You mean that they should be put into a sort of quarantine?—Quarantine is a very difficult thing, but I think that probably if cows were introduced into this country a month before they calved, that would reduce the risk; after calving, a cow is more likely to contract disease then, I think, than at any other periods of its existence.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

2149. Am I to understand you to say that the Bill as far as regards the prevention of infection does not go far enough?—I think not.

2150. In Aberdeenshire there was a very stringent and efficient method of stamping out the disease adopted, was there not?—Yes; we completely isolated the county, and we had the means of doing it from the local features of the country. The county of Aberdeen, as you know, is bounded on the south by the River Dee mainly, or by a range of mountains called the Grampians, which have only drove roads through them, and by means of the county police, supported by the gamekeepers and watchers on those grounds, the influx of cattle from the infected districts immediately adjoining was effectually prevented.

2151. Of how many square miles does Aberdeenshire consist?—I think about 250; it is 45 miles wide and 90 miles long.

2152. Had you no difficulty in isolating Aberdeenshire?—We had none, but as I have explained to you, the nature of the country made it a much easier process than in any other part of the country, and then I must explain that there was no cattle disease to the north of that, we had only our southern frontier to protect.

2153. You have, I believe, a very high notion, probably, of the infectious character of this disorder?—I have a very strong opinion as to the infectious character of the disorder. I have seen it in different countries; I have seen the effects of the rinderpest in Ceylon and in Egypt, and I have seen the effects

of

of it in this country; while here it merely broke out in a sporadic form; but in those countries I have mentioned, it swept all the cattle away in the districts entirely.

2154. Assuming the effect of this Bill to be, as one of the witnesses stated yesterday, to admit into this foreign market cattle with greater facility, should you think that a good thing or a bad thing. One of the witnesses, I think Mr. Robinson, said, if you will only let us have a foreign market at the riverside, and slaughter the cattle there, you need not be so particular about what cattle you bring, you may bring them from a country where rinderpest exists?—I do not agree with Mr. Robinson.

2155. He says that that is one of the great merits of the Bill that foreign importers may be admitted as soon as there is a foreign market to import indiscriminately, as the cattle are to be slaughtered by the riverside, and there is no danger, if that is one of the effects of the Bill, is it in your opinion a good result or a bad one?—If you import animals indiscriminately, there is enormous danger in the operation.

2156. Therefore Mr. Robinson's view of the merit of this Bill would be in your eyes a demerit?—I do not understand your proposition.

2157. Mr. Robinson said, as a cattle importer, that this will increase the importation of foreign cattle; that you must now take stringent measures to keep out cattle from suspected countries, but if you kill by the riverside you need not any longer take these precautions, and that you may have cattle from rinderpest countries?—I do not know anything about Mr. Robinson. I think that the importing of cattle indiscriminately is a thing that no man in his common senses would recommend.

2158. Even if they were slaughtered at the riverside?—Yes. Indiscriminate importation of cattle means, as far as I understand the English language, that you are to import any sort of cattle offered to you on the other side of the water.

2159. That is what Mr. Robinson has stated;—I totally dissent from that.

2160. He says that this Bill will aid the London market?

Mr. *Denison.*] Where about is that?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You will find it in my cross-examination.

Witness.] I do not agree with him.

Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] I think it was in answer to Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. *Read.*] I think he said that you need not have prohibition, but you must still have inspection.

2161. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] At Question 1598 I say, "You think that one of the advantages of this Bill will be so to supersede the action of the Privy Council that all cattle from foreign countries will come whether there is rinderpest there or not?" He says in answer, "Yes." And the next question is, "Supposing the rinderpest to break out with the greatest virulence in Prussia, the Privy Council would have no power to prevent the importation of those cattle?" He says in answer, "They would have no necessity to do it." Then I say. "They would do it. I do not know what Parliament might give the Privy Council power to do, but there would not be the necessity." Then I say, "There would be unlimited facility to import rinderpest cattle into the market?" He says, "No man would allow a rinderpest beast to enter the market, knowing him to be affected." Then I say, "Your view is that from rinderpest countries there shall be unlimited importation into this market, the Privy Council having no power to prohibit it. I do not know about the Privy Council having no power, but there would be no necessity. You say that there would be no prohibition because this Bill would supersede the orders of the Privy Council? I say there need be no restrictions." Then the next question is cattle coming from rinderpest countries, you think, need not be restricted. They having come to this market, are the people who have mixed with those rinderpest animals to go direct to the metropolitan market among the home cattle, which are to be disseminated over the country? First of all, it does not follow because they come from rinderpest countries that they are actually suffering from rinderpest; and next, if it should happen that rinderpest has broken out it is very easy to take precautions, as they do abroad, where people pass into an infected district;

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

they pass them through some sort of lazarette by which they disinfect them.' No doubt his theory is that you need not be so particular if you have the cattle slaughtered, and consequently the foreign market would be better supplied. You do not agree in that view?—No; I do not. That is not my view of it at all.

2162. Would you think it a good thing to make the market more indiscriminate——

Mr. *Denison.*] Sir Matthew Ridley is right. If you look to Question 1760 you will see that Mr. Robinson says, and you must take all the evidence together on the same point: "Your object is to let all those foreign animals into the country after passing quarantine."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] No.

Mr. *Denison.*] That is what he says.

2163. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That applies to store cattle, which is quite a different thing. The question is, "Your object is to let all those foreign animals into the country after passing quarantine." (*To the Witness*). You have said that you have a very strong opinion of the infectiousness of this disorder. What should you think of a foreign cattle market where a great number of cattle coming indiscriminately from all countries were mixed together. Suppose that persons who were dealers in that market, and being among those cattle, and handling them, should go from there amongst the cattle in the home market where your Scotch beasts and others were being sold, what should you think of that?—I think that they should not do so without there was some mode of disinfecting them.

2164. Have you had any experience as to that; or, first of all, is it your opinion that, apart from disinfection, it would be a very dangerous thing?—Yes; but it is a thing that could be very easily overcome. In Scotland the veterinary surgeons were obliged to disinfect themselves; and I do not see why any persons passing from the foreign cattle market into other markets, if there was any danger, should not be obliged to do so also.

2165. You think that there would always be danger in a market in which there were beasts from all countries?—More or less; I think it could be got over by classifying animals: suppose a certain number came from Hamburg, a certain number from Tonning, and a certain number from Rotterdam, it would be very possible, in an extensive operation of this sort, to keep those animals apart. At the same time we know pretty well what is going on in those countries, and whether they are in a state of infection or not, although there is always a danger, and the danger arises from this, that these herds are continually in communication, in a sort of chain as it might be, with the infected districts of the Ukraine and South Russia, and the shore of the Caspian Sea, where the rinderpest invariably exists more or less. Those herds are always moving towards the consuming countries in different parts of the world, and the herds are moving or coming in contact with other herds, and so the infection is carried, and also by flies and insects, you cannot tell whether the disease is likely to break out or not; there is always more or less danger when you are in connection with a widely infected district by a sort of chain.

2166. I take it that if there was any country in which any competent body was satisfied that there was no danger you would place the cattle coming from that country on a different footing?—Unquestionably; we are informed by the consuls, I suppose, as to what is going on in all those countries, we have the means of telegraphing and knowing if there is rinderpest on the Silesian line or on any of those great lines of traffic, we should immediately know it and hear of it, and the cattle from that place would be placed, not in quarantine, but prohibited altogether.

2167. Take the case of Spain and Portugal, from which sound cattle are sent, you would not think it right, I suppose, to place that country on the same footing as a rinderpest country?—I believe there is a very small quantity of Spanish and Portuguese cattle that come into Liverpool, but they are a very sound and healthy breed in those countries, not like the continental breeds; they are fine, large, useful cattle, and of a better quality when they come here at a proper age, and not too old. I understand they are a very good cattle.

2168. Are

2168. Are they not imported into Dublin?—Very probably they are; I think there might be some relaxation as to the countries where the disease has never existed, which I believe is the case in Spain and Portugal.

2169. Would it be fair to compel those healthy cattle to go into a diseased or suspected foreign market?—No but you may classify your cattle; for instance, there is no occasion to mix Hamburg cattle with Dutch or Spanish cattle with either.

2170. You would have a separate market altogether?—I would have separate places in the same market; separate establishments.

2171. Would not that lead to the infection of others if they were near them?—I think that as long as they were isolated, and there was no actual case of disease, it would be as much as you could reasonably expect to carry out.

2172. Would you be satisfied with that condition of things for your Scotch cattle?—What we would be satisfied with is, freedom to move about this country; we have stamped out the disease in Aberdeenshire; it never existed to the north of Aberdeenshire; there was one cow, I believe, at Kingassie, but that was the only place in Inverness-shire; there was very little in Morayshire; in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire we have stamped it out. To give the Committee an idea of the value and the way in which this question affects us in Aberdeenshire, I will give you some particulars: We breed the very highest description of stock there. If the Committee will permit me, I will read to them the prices of shorthorns at the periodical sales of this last season, which are just coming to an end. "The periodical sales being now over for a season in the north of Scotland, it will be of interest to recall the average prices paid for the bulls from the various herds. The only autumn sale was that at Upper Mill, where 19 bulls brought an average of 33 *l.* 13 *s.* At the spring sales, all of which have taken place within a few weeks, the following were the averages: Glendronach, five bulls at 30 *l.* 5 *s.*; Glasgoforest, 10 bulls at 21 *l.* 4 *s.*; Kinaldie, 15 bulls at 27 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*; Oldwhat, 6 bulls at 24 *l.* 2 *s.* 6*d*; Rettie, 12 bulls at 36 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*; Kinnellar, 20 bulls at 34 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.*; Broadland, 13 bulls at 31 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; and Sittyton, 37 bulls at 46 *l.* 5*s.* 9 *d.* In the above list there are 137 bulls, and the average price of the whole is 35 *l.* 6 *s.* In 1867 there were 154 bulls disposed of at the principal public sales, and the average price was 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 6*d.*" That is in Aberdeenshire alone and part of Banffshire.

2173. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Bull calves at 35 *l.*?—Yes; the average of the Sittyton sales was 46 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* over 37 bulls last week.

2174-5. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] To what point do you address those figures?—I address them to this point; it is a matter of most stringent importance to us in Aberdeenshire that our valuable herds should not be decimated by the rinderpest. We look upon it that if there are not proper precautions taken, which this Bill, I think, only does partially, we shall be continually, and are continually, exposed to the hazard of that pest breaking out again. I quote these figures to show the value of the cattle, and the pains taken by the breeders in that country to maintain a high class of cattle.

2176. You want a Bill that will give you nearly absolute security against infection?—Yes.

2177. If this Bill should prove to be a Bill which would have the reverse effect, it is one of which you would disapprove?—It does not do the reverse of it; half a loaf is better than no bread; it gives us certain protection, but it does not go to the extent of killing the cattle at the outports; that is what we desire.

2178. What you desire is to kill them at the outports?—Yes; but failing that, we are ready to adopt this Bill and support it. I have read to the Committee already the Petition of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society to that effect.

2179. Is the head of cattle in Aberdeenshire at this moment, in your judgment, greater or less than it was?—Aberdeenshire is a country where there is a good deal of land still to be brought into cultivation; there is a great deal of land which has not yet come to its maximum production, and consequently the cattle there must be continually on the increase; whether there would be progression, or what increase there would be if there was not that danger, I cannot tell.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2180. Is the head of cattle in Aberdeenshire greater or less than it was five years ago?—I should say that it is certainly greater; it must be, from the causes that I have mentioned.

2181. Of live cattle and dead meat you do send a large quantity from Aberdeenshire to London?—A very large quantity.

2182. Is that quantity larger or smaller than it was five years ago?—I believe it is larger. It began in 1829. One gentleman sent 29 head of cattle from Aberdeenshire in a stone sloop from Stonehaven. We have now sent 30,000; there are about 2,000 killed or sent away from Aberdeenshire every week.

2183. Can you give me the figures, or anybody else from Aberdeenshire, of the successive increase of the cattle coming from Aberdeenshire to London?—There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining them, if the right honourable chairman will call the secretary to the Royal Northern Agricultural Society; he will state all those figures which I cannot supply from memory.

2184. What you say is this, that at the present time you estimate the loss at 2 *l.* per head upon every beast sold in London?—Yes, so it was stated by the speakers at the meeting to which I have referred.

2185. Therefore, a beast coming from Aberdeenshire to London is now sold 2 *l.* cheaper than it would be sold if this Bill is passed?—So they say.

2186. Therefore, the result of this Bill will be, in your opinion, to raise the price of the Aberdeenshire cattle which are sold in London 2 *l.* per head?—To the middleman, not to the public.

2187. Do you believe that the Aberdeenshire farmers will get upon the average 2 *l.* a head more for every beast that is sold in London than he does now?—I hope he will, and that the middleman will get 2 *l.* less.

2188. That is what you expect?—Yes; that is what I hope.

2189. You expect that this Bill is to raise the price of Aberdeenshire cattle in the London market, which are now increasing in number, to the expent of 2 *l.* per head; is that so?—That is so; We lose 2 *l.* a head at the present time from the value of our stock, in consequence of their being obliged to be sold in London, and that money, I have no doubt, goes into the pocket of the middleman.

2190. At all events, the 2 *l.* are to go, after this Bill is passed, into the pockets of the Aberdeenshire men; first of all to the farmer, and I suppose ultimately to the landlord?—Yes; my information leads me to believe that the restrictions as to the metropolitan district cost us 2 *l.* a head, because our cattle cannot get away to the south, to Brighton, Hastings, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

2191. Why cannot they go to those places?—Because they are obliged to be slaughtered within the metropolitan district.

2192. But why should the cattle go to London at all?—Because London is the centre of everything in the country.

2193. Why should an Aberdeenshire bullock go to London, if you want to send it to Brighton?—For this reason, that there is no through rate to Brighton.

2194. What would be the difference between the cost of sending a beast from Aberdeenshire to Brighton over the other route by the West London Railway, and sending it first into London, and then sending it out again, if there was no restriction?—I cannot tell you that exactly, but I believe there is a very great difference indeed.

2195. More than 2 *l.* a head?—I cannot say.

2196. Can the cattle go by the West London Railway, or is that within the metropolitan area?—I do not know that, but I know this, that if you get off a line upon which you have a through rate, the expenses accumulate enormously, and then, again, these markets are so limited, that if a man were to send a lot of cattle from Aberdeenshire to Brighton, or to Portsmouth, or to Southampton, or any of these places, he would overstock the market immediately, and then he would lose a great deal more.

2197. The object of this Bill is to raise the price of Scotch cattle in London 2 *l.* a head by the facility there will be for leaving the London market and going elsewhere?—It will give them what we are entitled to, the freedom of moving about this country.

2198. Are foreign cattle imported into Aberdeenshire?—None at all; I have known Dutch cows brought there, but the experiment did not answer; they did not cross well with our cattle.

2199. I mean

2199. I mean to the town of Aberdeen?—None whatever.

2200. Is it your impression that the price of meat generally has risen or fallen?—The price of meat has risen enormously within my recollection.

2201. Is it your impression that the price of meat on the average is higher in this year 1868 than it was in the year 1861?—I cannot tell you that.

2202. Several of the witnesses have founded their arguments upon the notion that the price of meat has been raised by the loss of cattle during the cattle plague. Is it the impression of agriculturists that the price of meat in England has been higher since the cattle plague than it was before?—Speaking as a householder, in London, I find that meat has very much risen in value.

2203. Not as a householder; but in your agricultural capacity, is it your impression, or do you know the fact, that the price of meat in 1867 and 1868 has been lowered?—Certainly, not at any time higher than it was in the years preceding the cattle plague.

Mr. *Denison* (*to* Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*).] Do you mean when sold to the middlemen, or sold by the middlemen?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have nothing whatever to do with them. I speak of the price of meat with reference to the production of cattle.

Mr. *Corrance.*] Spread over what averages, of years, or months, or weeks?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I am dealing with the averages taken out of the Royal Agricultural Journal; they give the average prices of meat under the heads of "inferior," "middling," and "prime," and they do that for every year. I am asking the Witness whether he is cognisant of the fact, that the prices of meat are not higher now than they were before the cattle plague.

Mr. *Corrance.*] Referring to the present year.

2204. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Referring to 1867 and 1868, as compared with the years 1864, 1863, 1862, and 1861?—I am not cognisant of that fact.

2205. You think that this Bill does not go far enough in not taking more stringent measures to prevent cows as well as fat stock coming in?—I think so. I think that the cow business ought to have been embraced in the Bill.

2206. I suppose that if a Scotch beast is to be raised in price to you 2 *l.* by being allowed to be sold in the different markets, a foreign beast will remain just as he was in price?—I do not think that that follows at all.

2207. Why is not the foreign importers' price to be raised?—I do not see that that follows at all; it is a question of demand and supply.

2208. You say that if your cattle are allowed to move freely they will rise in price 2 *l.*?—Yes, to us.

2209. Will the foreign importers' cattle rise in price?—They will rise 2 *l.* in price to us. Now we are mulcted by the butchers and the middlemen; they will not rise in price to the public.

2210. A Scotch beast will rise 2 *l.* in price to you?—Yes.

2211. Will foreign cattle rise in price to the foreign producer?—I should think so.

2212. Why?—I cannot tell you.

2213. Cannot you give me any reason why a foreign beast should rise 2 *l.* in price?—The foreign trade is a steady trade. If it is turned into a dead meat trade I believe it would be an uncommonly good trade, and would supply the metropolis. The cattle would be in a much better state by being slaughtered as the Bill proposes, and the metropolitan district would be done away with. I do not speak for the Scotch cattle any more than for the Yorkshire or the Lincolnshire cattle. We should then have the privilege which we had before, of moving the cattle from one point to another as we wished, instead of their being intercepted and our being at the mercy of butchers and middlemen, who have mulcted us to the extent of 2 *l.* a head, as I am informed, but the public do not get the benefit of it.

2214. Who are the middlemen?—They are the salesmen.

2215. The 2 *l.* a head, not only upon Scotch beasts but upon other beasts from the Home counties, are absorbed by the wicked middlemen?—Yes.

2216. Then I suppose that all the salesmen will be against this measure?—I do not know; but I think they would be. It would depend very much upon their business.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

2217. We know that you were formerly Member for Portsmouth; do you know anything of the cattle trade at Portsmouth?—I merely know that there is a number of cattle slaughtered there for the wants of the garrison and the shipping.

2218. Are there large Government contracts?—Yes.

2219. Do you know where the Portsmouth butchers, who contract with the Government, buy their beasts?—I do not exactly know where they buy them, but once or twice I have been in their yards and I found that there were many Devons there, and it must be very good meat to fulfil the terms of the contract.

2220. Do you know that they purchased largely in the Southampton foreign cattle market when the trade was open?—Very probably they did.

2221. Should you have any objection to the removal of the cattle imported at Southampton to Portsmouth?—I should have a great objection to cattle being removed from any point of debarcation. I think that they could be slaughtered there much better than by being carried to any distance whatever.

2222. You would object to supply Portsmouth with cattle from uninfected countries that were imported to Southampton?—I do not know about uninfected countries; you might relax, I think.

2223. I think I am referring to Spain and Portugal?—I have thought that there might be some relaxation as to them.

2224. Would you allow Portsmouth to be supplied from Southampton with uninfected cattle from Spain and Portugal?—It would be entirely supplied from there, but I know that the Portsmouth people objected very much to having slaughterhouses in the town, and I had a great deal of trouble with the War Office in getting a slaughterhouse removed from one place out of the town.

2225. Would you object to the removal from Southampton to Portsmouth of cattle imported from uninfected countries?—If they came from Spain and Portugal I think some relaxation might be made as to Spain and Portugal.

2226. To the extent to which I have put it?—Probably so; we said so as to Dublin, and I think Liverpool and Manchester. Certainly, as far as I know, there never has been any rinderpest in Spain or Portugal.

2227. That is what we say, and therefore I assume that you would not objec to the removal of those beasts for the purposes of Government contracts to Portsmouth from Southampton?—No, I should not, nor from Dublin; from Kingstown to Dublin, or from Liverpool to Manchester; for a short distance.

2228. I believe you were Chairman of the Millwall Dock Company?—Yes, I was at one time.

2229. You are not so now?—No, I am not in the least interested in it now.

2230. Will you be good enough to state to the Committee where Millwall Dock is?—It is in the Isle of Dogs.

2231. Are buildings rising up rapidly all round the docks?—Very rapidly; I believe that the whole place will be a town before long.

2232. There are no grazing lands there, I believe?—None; they are all taken up.

2233. In approaching those docks you must not pass over the bridges at the entrance of the West India Dock?—No; you enter at present on the west side of the Isle of Dogs.

2234. If you are going by road or railway to Millwall Docks, must you not pass over the gates and entrances of the West India Docks?—You must, at either end.

Re-examined by Mr. *Denison*.

2235. I am desired to put a question to you about the Spanish cattle. Do they at present come in vessels which also carry cattle from infected places do you know?—I believe not; but I really have no knowledge upon that point. I think they come principally from Corunna and Ferrol.

2236. You

2236. You were about to say something as to what your experience was as a householder as to the price of meat?—Yes.

2237. Has it risen in price since 1864?—I think it has; at all events my butchers' bills are larger than they used to be.

2238. Then the price of meat to those who eat it has risen since 1864?—Yes.

2239. You think that the price of meat now is generally higher than it was before?—Yes; that is the retail price.

2240. The price that you get for it is less?—That is another thing altogether; our cattle have to go through various phases.

2241. Not only does somebody pay you 2 *l.* less, but he charges you and me something more?—Perhaps he does.

Examined by the *Committee.*

2242. *Chairman.*] Just look at this map, if you please. This is a map of the metropolitan area, is it not?—Yes.

2243. Do you see the West London Railway?—Yes.

2244. Does it go through the metropolitan area?—Yes it does.

2245. Do you see the North and South Western Junction Railway?—Yes.

2246. Does it go through the metropolitan area?—Yes, for a small part of it.

2247. Does the London and North Western Railway go through the metropolitan area?—Clearly.

2248. Does the Great Western Railway go through the metropolitan area?—Yes.

2249. Does the South Western loop line go through the metropolitan area?—Yes.

2250. Does the South Western Railway go through the metropolitan area?—Yes, they all go through it.

2251. If those railways carry cattle over their line into the metropolitan area, they cannot carry the cattle out again?—No.

2252. All the cattle must be slaughtered within the metropolitan area?—Yes.

2253. None of the railways can take the cattle from Aberdeen to Brighton?—No, they cannot.

2254. Then those who would desire to prevent us from getting rid of the present restrictions are not advancing the interests of the railway companies?—I think not.

2255. If we remove the present restrictions all these lines will be able to carry cattle from Aberdeen to the South, or anywhere else?—Yes, if the rates suit; it is a matter of rate entirely.

2256. If we remove the present restrictions there will be no legal obstacle in the way?—No.

2257. How many keepers and how many policemen were employed to isolate the county of Aberdeen?—I cannot tell you that off-hand, but we employed a considerable number of police in addition to the usual number; I think there was something like 12 or 15 of them, and then, of course, it was the interest of all the proprietors, and they told their servants to give immediate notice of any attempt being made to bring cattle in.

2258. How many of those keepers or servants of the proprietors were there watching?—I cannot tell you that, but there was a large number; I suppose that for 60 miles there is grouse ground and deer forests the whole way up and down, and, if that was all closely watched, it was impossible for any cattle to move without notice being given to the police.

2259. A watcher standing upon the top of a hill in that deer country could see for many miles round with a telescope?—Yes; there were only particular lines by which the cattle could be driven into the country.

2260. They had very few roads to watch?—Yes.

2261. The natural features of the country assisted you materially in isolating the county?—Entirely; it could not have been done with an open country frontier like that in Yorkshire.

2262. It was a very different thing from watching the metropolitan area?—Yes, it was totally different. The metropolitan area, I believe, is 1,717 square miles, with outlets and inlets in every direction.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2263. In spite of all the assistance which you obtained from nature and from the keepers, Aberdeenshire, I believe, was visited by the cattle plague two or three times?—Much oftener than that, I think; it broke out in a sporadic form at different points in the county, and it was a very curious thing, but the wind kept in the south-west for about three months, so that the infected districts of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire were dead to windward of us; and, therefore, with all the precautions that were taken as to watching the frontier, the cattle plague broke out at different points over the counties of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. As soon as it did break out we slaughtered and destroyed every beast in the place, and those that were fit for dead meat, from not being infected, were sold, and the people were compensated; and so we stamped the thing out; When the wind got round to the north-east, as it did in the month of November, the disease stopped all at once, and it has never occurred again.

2264. If the proposed market were established you think that it would not then be necessary to watch the metropolitan area?—Certainly not.

2265. Then all the railways which I have mentioned will be free to carry the cattle anywhere?—Perfectly so.

2266. Mr. *Corrance*.] You stated that there was a recurrence of the disorder after the isolation of the county; to what causes do you attribute that?—The cattle were infected, and it kept breaking out.

2267. The cattle were infected; the cattle at that time within that area contained the germs of infection?—I fancy so; we had a great infected district right to windward of us.

2268. Outside of you?—Yes; in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire they lost an enormous quantity of cattle.

2269. Inside it made its appearance?—Inside of the area it kept breaking out, as I have already said, at different points, from the month of August till the month of November, when the wind changed; but we stamped it out entirely, and it has never recurred. We destroyed the cattle whenever it broke out, and it was a curious thing that it broke out at different points in the two counties, in places that were probably 20 miles apart.

2270. Previously to that time it had been pretty nearly all over the country?—It broke out in the county; we ascertained that to be the fact, that it was rinderpest; and we called a public meeting in the Court-house at Aberdeen, which was attended by most of the landed proprietors and many of the farmers. We then appointed a committee to draw up resolutions; they were drawn up by Mr. Leslie, who was member for the county, Sir Alexander Anderson, myself, and another gentleman, I think there was. We submitted those resolutions to the county, and they were unanimously adopted and acted upon from that time.

2271. Could you trace the outbreak to any external cause?—It was said to have been brought there by some calves from London.

2272. It was actually brought there by some calves which had entered Aberdeenshire?—Yes.

2273. Were you able to trace them back at all?—Yes; I believe there was no doubt of it.

2274. From that source the disease spread?—Yes.

2275. When the disorder reappeared, were any steps taken to ascertain from what source it came?—No; there was only one case which we could trace that the owner was not compensated for. He had bought a calf surreptitiously, and he had it brought in in a sack from the south; and there was another case, if I recollect rightly, in which there were some bags; meat had been sent up to London in sacking, and this had come into contact, by some means, or was supposed to have come into contact, with infected animals. Those were the only two cases out of them all in which we could account for it at all.

2276. You have stated that when the wind ceased to blow from a certain quarter, no more of these sporadic outbreaks took place?—That was the case. I believe that the wind had a good deal to do with it, but other people held that that was nonsense, although it coincided with the fact.

2277. I understood you to say that the wind blew from a fixed quarter, and that the infection came from that quarter?—Yes.

2278. Coming from that quarter you may assume that it conveyed the seeds of the disease from an external source?—I thought so.

2279. That was the general conclusion arrived at?—Yes.

2280. You

2280. You observed that when the wind blew from any other quarter you had no recurrence of these sporadic cases?—That was the fact, but whether you could draw any conclusion is a matter of course for your own judgment.

2281. It is your opinion that it did proceed from some source external to the county?—Undoubtedly.

2282. You stated that you had had some experience in other countries of outbreaks of rinderpest. Are precautions uniformly taken in those countries?—I do not believe it. In those countries there is an excess of heat in the summer time, and I believe that flies and insects carry the contagion from one animal to another. I believe there is no doubt of that.

2283. To what countries do you refer?—To Egypt, for instance, where there was a dreadful outbreak. In Lower Egypt they lost 850,000 cattle.

2284. Was any cordon of soldiers established there?—Every sort of thing was done, but it just swept over the country. There is no doubt of this, that the infection does travel faster in those countries than it does here.

2285. Can you state to the Committee what quantity of stock is imported from Spain and Portugal?—Only from the public returns. I believe 4,000 or 5,000 head per annum come from that source.

2286. Are you aware that trade is very intermittent from Spain and Portugal?—I know nothing about that, but I know that the cattle are of a very good description.

2287. You have stated that the loss at present amounts to about 2 *l.* per head from Aberdeenshire?—I gave that on the authority of the gentlemen who were the speakers at the meeting of the 20th.

2288. Taking it to be so, you would infer, would you not, that the inducement to production would, of course, be lessened in Aberdeenshire?—Yes, to that extent.

2289. It would be lessened to some considerable extent, would if not?—No, I think not. In Aberdeenshire, with our mode of farming, we must raise cattle, and we find that we must breed the best cattle in order to get the best price.

2290. If you sold a beast for 2 *l.* less, would not many persons give up the production of stock of that kind generally?—No, I think there must be a margin still.

2291. Do you not know that many persons have become sheep farmers instead of graziers?—Not in Aberdeenshire. The breeding of sheep is increasing in Aberdeenshire very much, because people are now finding out that it is a very valuable adjunct to their system of farming; but sheep are not superseding cattle in Aberdeenshire or in Banffshire.

2292. Would you not assume, at any rate, that if Scotch cattle sold for 2 *l.* per head more for a certain time in London it would ultimately find its level?—Yes, as long as you keep up an artificial restriction, and we have to bring our stock into a limited area.

2293. If the markets were opened, and at first a beast was sold for 2 *l.* a-head more, it would find its level, would it not?—Yes, if the market was open.

2294. It would lead probably to this, that better as well as more stock would be sent?—Yes.

2295. And the profit being more, more would be kept to send to market?—We must send our stock away. I do not know that more would be sent up; we do not keep them at home; we breed them for the London market; of course a man would breed as many as he could.

2296. It would lead to the fertilisation of the land in other respects?—Yes.

2297. You assume that with the removal of restrictions monopoly would not be so easy among the middlemen?—I think certainly not.

2298. The profit would be more direct, would it not?—Certainly not. I have nothing to say against those gentlemen. It is natural that they should take advantage of circumstances which are, as it were, made for them; they are most meritorious people whom we cannot do without. If you give them an advantage of that kind, I think they would be foolish not to avail themselves of it.

2299. Do you know that the restrictions were removed from the country districts in October last?—I think before that.

2300. Since then do you think that meat has fallen in price in country towns?—That I cannot tell you.

2301. You would assume that if the restrictions were further removed there

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

would be a continuous reduction in price?—I think so, and I think that the more you can increase the dead meat market, the more you will reduce the price to the ordinary consumer.

2302. Mr. *Freshfield.*] I think you stated that you did not consider this a perfect measure, and that you would like it to go further?—Yes; I should like much to have the whole of the cattle slaughtered at the outports, at such places as Thames Haven and Harwich. I think there should have been great establishments for the purpose.

2303. You mean that no cattle should be allowed to come into any port without being killed there?—I think so.

2304. That is your idea of a full and sufficient measure?—Yes; as to fat cattle.

2305. You think that this is a measure of advantage?—I do.

2306. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You have stated that you did not think that actual contact with a diseased animal was necessary in order that the disease should be communicated to another animal?—Yes; I think that actual contact makes a certainty of it, but I think that it may be prevented.

2307. Some farms were separated from each other in Aberdeenshire by a distance of 20 miles, in which the cattle plague broke out about the same time. Had there been any contact by the cattle on those farms with any diseased cattle, do you suppose?—Yes; in one or two cases, as I have already said, the cause could be traced, but in most cases you could not trace any cause.

2308. You think it was caused by a wind from the south-west?—I think it was just in the atmosphere; there it was, it broke out in a sporadic form, here and there, in different places.

2309. If you collect together a large number of foreign cattle, is there not a chance, in your view of things, of a condensation of a large quantity of the poison in the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—You have always got the pole-axe.

2310. It lies latent in the animal?—You do not allow the animal to remain in a state that the poison is liable to germinate.

2311. If you were to leeward, as you say, of this great collection of foreign cattle in the market, would not an animal carry the poison just as it did in Aberdeenshire?—It might do so, and there is a danger of importing foreign cattle in a live state, but we cannot help ourselves.

2312. You would subject the trade to inconvenience without providing any security?—I deny that there is any inconvenience at all to the trade. I think that it would be a very great convenience to the trade, and a very great advantage to the consumer, that the cattle, instead of being landed and kept for 10 or 12 hours on their feet, and then driven through the streets to Copenhagen Market and back again, should be taken into a cool comfortable place where they would remain until they were slaughtered, and the meat properly hung in cool and proper places. I believe that that would have the effect of giving a much better article to the consumer.

2313. I think you must admit that this scheme would not have been thought of but for the cattle plague; that is to say, that it would not have been proposed upon its own merits?—I should think not. I think that the trade have no reason to complain; that is to say, I think that it would be an advantage to them.

2314. It is for the purpose, is it not, of obtaining that security which you say it will fail to obtain?—No; I do not say that. We shall not get the complete security by this Bill that we should have, but we shall get a very great additional security. There is no doubt about that. We shall not get that complete security which I should like to obtain, or that security which I think might be obtained without any inconvenience to importers, and with great advantage to the public.

2315. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You said in answer to a question put to you, that infection had in some instances been carried by the air in Aberdeenshire from one place to another: therefore, there would be a liability to its being carried from this market, to which the cattle would be brought in masses into the country also; would not the houses, and the walls about that cattle market, to a certain extent interfere with that?—No, I do not think so; I think you must, in a great measure, construct the cattle market in such a way that it could not carry infection, by using fumigations; there is a mode of fumigation which was invented by a gentleman at Kircaldy; I forget his name, but he was a medical man, which was perfectly effectual; that is, as far as regards disinfecting

ing premises; it was a combination of the fumes of sulphur with steam, and any building which is subjected to that process, which is the most simple thing in the world, can be disinfected at once; I think that it would be a very good thing to provide in this Bill for some such means of periodically disinfecting the buildings which are to be frequented by foreign cattle.

2316. How would you deal with the flies, which you said carried it?—If you fumigate with what I have mentioned, it will destroy all insect life: if you disinfect with the fumes of sulphur and steam, it will not only destroy all insect life, but it will destroy the larvæ of insects.

2317. You think, in fact, that if this mode of disinfection were adopted, there is a possibility that you would entirely reduce to a minimum the danger of the infection spreading through the air from this market?—Yes; you would reduce it to a minimum.

2318. You stated before, that the restrictions in force increased the price, or at least diminished the profit to the amount of 2 *l.* a head?—So I am told.

2319. And you reckon, when these restrictions are taken away, to add to the profit a certain amount, but before these restrictions being imposed, did you realise a higher price?—I cannot tell you, without referring to the market prices; but that is the impression of the farmers in Aberdeenshire; I have no doubt that if you call some of them as witnesses they will corroborate what I have stated, and give you the data upon which they ground their belief; I at present only give the information to the Committee as I have heard it from them; that is their belief; that was stated and corroborated by a man and a reliable man, at the meeting of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society in Aberdeenshire.

2320. You object to the Bill to a certain extent, do you not, because it does not restrict the importation of cows?—I do not object to the Bill, but I think that the Bill is so far defective in not providing for that.

2321. Do you think that a quarantine would be any protection?—I think that it is a matter which ought to be dealt with by a Committee separately, because there is a great deal to be said both for and against quarantine.

2322. In the Bill there is power given to the Privy Council, is there not, to quarantine animals?—Yes.

2323. What length of quarantine should you consider sufficient to protect the cows?—The trade is one of such importance to London that I think the less it can be obstructed the better. I should think that if cows were imported a month before they calved, and there was a surveillance kept upon those that were about to calve, and at the same time coming from a district which was not infected, I think that would go very far. I do not think that cows ought to be allowed to mix with the store or the fat cattle.

2324. Are you aware that vessels carrying on the German trade, after landing a cargo of German cattle, were sent on to Oporto to bring Spanish cattle to Southampton?—I did not know that.

2325. If you had been aware of that, your dislike, I suppose, to the introduction of Spanish cattle would be the same as to German cattle?—Certainly, it would modify my opinion most materially.

2326. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Can you give the Committee the data upon which the opinion is based, that you would be benefited to the extent of 2 *l.* a head on the value of your beasts by the passing of this Bill?—I have already stated that I cannot give you the data, but it has been stated by reliable persons at Aberdeen. If the Committee pleases to call them they will give you the data and the grounds on which they form that opinion; it is so strongly and generally entertained that I believe they must have good grounds for it.

2327. You stated that it was the well-considered opinion of the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland?—Of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society.

2328. Did they publish any data upon which they based that opinion?—I have no doubt that they did.

2329. You come here but partially informed upon the subject?—Yes.

2330. There is one subject upon which the Committee may take it for granted that you are well informed, namely, the question as to the rinderpest. As you have seen the progress of that fatal disease in more countries than one, will you be kind enough to give the Committee any information which you are in possession of with regard to that disease?—All I can say is that it is a most fatal disease; when it attacks animals, in nine cases out of 10 they do not recover, and it is a matter of the greatest importance to keep it out of this country.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2331. Are the symptoms the same in Egypt and in Ceylon as they are in England?—Yes, they are identical.

2332. Can you give the Committee any information as to the years in which it appeared in Ceylon, or how it was treated?—We are very seldom without it in Ceylon; but it is sometimes successfully treated in Ceylon.

2333. How is it generally treated there?—They smell the animal's breath every day; the man who has charge of the cattle goes round and smells the animal's breath, and as soon as he finds that the breath is tainted he gives the animal a ball consisting of chillies, and onions, chalots, ginger, and strong stimulants; they give them balls and hot drinks. Mr. Maurice Worms recommended that system. I may state that I have a herd of about 150 head of cattle in Ceylon, and that my son, who manages the estate, is very successful in curing the cattle there, but it is done by a continual inspection of them, as soon as a beast is in the least ill they give them this ball.

2334. By that continued inspection you manage to keep down the rinderpest in Ceylon?—No; it will break out in a province and desolate the whole of it.

2335. That is where they do not take proper precautions?—No, it is very difficult when herds are out grazing to prevent it, but we keep the cattle in a house for the manure, and therefore they are under control and supervision.

2336. As a cattle producer there, you were successful in keeping out the rinderpest, although it sometimes appeared?—I cannot say that we were very successful, but we sometimes are.

2337. Is it your impression that the disease is indigenous in Ceylon?—I believe it is; I believe it is indigenous in all tropical and semi-tropical climates.

2338. And the same observation applies, I suppose, to Egypt?—Yes, and to South Russia, which I believe is the worst place; the Ukraine, and all round the Caspian Sea, is periodically visited with rinderpest, at least with steppe-murrain.

2339. You have stated that an increase to the dead meat market would be for the benefit of the consumer?—I have a strong opinion upon that point.

2340. Will you state your reason why?—Because meat can be brought to market upon easier and cheaper terms.

2341. Is it your opinion that when the meat is supplied in the shape of meat instead of cattle to this country, exporters from other countries will be equally ready to send meat here, and that that will increase our supply permanently?—Yes.

2342. And do you think that in the hot weather they will be content to slaughter their meat and send it to this country?—No; I was referring to meat slaughtered here where you would have cool abattoirs, with every convenience for the purpose of hanging the meat; where the animal would be slaughtered in a quiet state instead of being driven round the town till it was in a state of fever and perspiration, and in a most unfit state for being killed.

2343. You believe that all that would induce exporters of cattle from foreign parts to send their cattle to be killed in the cool comfortable chamber you describe, with the necessity of selling that meat at the time?—There is no clause to provide for the length of time for which a man would keep his cattle before he slaughtered them.

2344. Is it your recommendation to this Committee that he should have every facility for keeping his cattle as long as he pleased, to take the chance of the market say, for a few weeks?—He might keep them over a week.

2345. Is that a sufficient range; would you, as a producer of cattle, like to be bound to sell in any one particular week; do you not keep them three, four, six, or eight weeks after you are ready to sell them, because the markets are not favourable?—The importer of foreign cattle has the same facilities as we have in the north of Scotland, and the distance to Antwerp is very much less than the distance from Aberdeen; he has got the telegraph, and every means of information that we have; I see no hardship in the case.

2346. But assume this; that the cattle dealer in Belgium, or Holland, has the use of the telegraph, still the telegraph is common to all, and half a dozen cattle dealers, seeing the price favourable, may send over a lot of beasts at the same time; what is the effect of that on the market but to lower the price 1 *d.*, 2 *d.*, or 3 *d.* a stone, when the butcher knows that the meat must be sold within 24 or 48 hours?—If you had good abattoirs, it would not be necessary to sell within 24 or 48 hours.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2347. Then let us say within about 60 hours; will not the importer be in the hands of the buyer, because he cannot go beyond the 60 hours?—I fancy the importer always is in the hands of the buyer in everything; no man can rule the market.

2348. You fancy that the importer is always in the hands of the buyer; I thought that free trade meant that each party was free to please himself?—But free trade will not command price.

2349. It will generally equalise prices, will it not?—Yes.

2350. But would it not be thus: that if there is a scarcity of supply the buyer will be in the hands of the importer?—It may be, but the public will gain by it.

2351. It is not then as you say, that the importer is in the hands of the buyer?—Will you allow me to explain; if there is a superabundance of meat, either from Scotland, Ireland, or from abroad, in the market, it must be sold, and that is an advantage to the consumer, but of course the persons who sent that meat will not be caught that way a second time, but they will withhold their supplies.

2352. Is not the difference sought to be established this: that the English producer may sell at one time or another, as he pleases, but the foreign producer will be compelled to accept the sale within a very limited and circumscribed period?—Of course, the man who lives the nearest to the market will have the advantage, but this is not a matter of free trade, it is a matter of police; every community is entitled, for its own protection, to enforce such regulations as will prevent contagious disease in his flocks and herds; the object of the Bill is an object of police, and not of free trade at all.

2353. Not a question of commerce, but a question of police, you think?—Just so.

2354. Sir *Andrew Agnew*.] Do you consider that pleuro and lung diseases are of foreign origin?—I am old enough to recollect when foreign cattle were imported, and we had none of those diseases before then.

2355. You are not aware of any fatal lung disease having existed among the cattle before then?—You had always consumption and coughs, and the ordinary diseases of cattle, but we had not the mouth and foot disease, and we had no pleuro-pneumonia till foreign cattle were admitted.

2356. Nor small-pox in sheep?—I never saw small-pox in sheep.

2357 You assume that some amendments will be introduced into this Bill giving a more stringent character to its precautions, perhaps?—I think it might be amended very much.

2358. Do you think it would be better that the present system should continue *unless* there were more stringent precautions introduced into the Bill?—No; half a loaf is better than no bread; there is a great deal that is good in the Bill.

2359. But to make it a complete measure, you think it should extend to the outports?—Yes; I think it would be a great advantage to the public and trade if the slaughtering of foreign cattle was confined to the outports.

2360. I understood you to say that there were great difficulties about quarantine?—Yes, very great difficulties.

2361. Do you think there is sufficient available ground for quarantine in the neighbourhood of the markets of London?—You have the Essex marshes, but if the disease were introduced there it would spread all over the country.

2362. You would not think it well that there should be only one quarantine ground, I suppose?—I have a great objection to putting foreign cattle on pasture at all in this country, the disease is such a desperate disease, if the foreign trade could possibly be confined to store cattle, being tied up in houses and fed with roots and oil cake in winter time, it would be another thing.

2363. Mr. *Goschen*.] You could not in fact protect the place of quarantine by fumigation?—You could do it if you had the animals and houses, no doubt.

2364. But on a large scale you think that would be almost impossible?—You would have to collect too large a number. If you had 1,000 a week coming in, you would have for a month's quarantine 5,000 cattle in one place; and supposing there was one bad beast among them, and it broke out, why there you are.

2365. In fact, if the quarantine clauses were left in the Bill, you think all the danger with regard to the disease being wafted by the wind from one place to another would remain, and would be very serious?—The importation of foreign cattle is, in my opinion, a very serious thing, but you can only deal with it by the reasonable use of the best preventatives.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2366. I gather that you think that the nearer the Bill approaches something like this the better, namely, that the foreign trade should be confined to dead meat with every reasonable restriction as to our own cattle?—Yes.

2367. The difference between having restrictions and having no restrictions would be, that there would be a difference of 2*l.* in the price to the producer?—There might be to the producer, but there would be no gain to the public. My statement is this, that at present by the isolation of the metropolitan district cattle from the provinces and from Scotland, at present suffer to an extent which is stated by my informants to be 2*l.* a head on Aberdeenshire cattle. I cannot say what it is from other counties, nor can I even state that on my own knowledge as a fact.

2368. If the information received by you in that respect be correct, the case might be stated thus: the object of the Bill is to prevent infection from abroad extending to our flocks and herds, but there is the collateral result of a protection of 2*l.* to our own cattle?—Yes; the two things cannot be brought together; the main object is to prevent the rinderpest being imported into this country, and the isolation of the London market at present is detrimental to the cattle trade of the country, but to what extent I cannot say.

2369. But what would you say to this compromise: that you should allow a number of cattle to come to certain stations in London to be sent on by railway to other places, but that the portion of the cattle intended for the London market should be slaughtered in cool places, and be confined to the dead meat market?—I would not compromise it in that way at all; we are entitled to free trade in our own cattle, and if the foreigner comes in to supply us, he must do so under the necessary police regulations for the protection of our own stock.

2370. But you think a dead meat market would be an advantage to the consumer of meat in London and the public generally?—I have no doubt that the result of a dead meat market would be very good indeed for the consumers of London.

2371. But it would be pleasanter to you to send Scotch cattle without your ——?—I will give you a reason why we breed the finest and neatest cattle; we sell our cattle up here, and their appearance sells them as much as anything else. I do not believe there is much difference between our dead meat and other dead meat. If the whole of this country was turned into a dead meat market, I believe appliances might be found which would make it much more advantageous to the public than carrying the cattle about the country as they do now.

2372. Do you think it would be sufficient if you were to separate the Metropolitan Cattle Market into two markets, one for home and the other for foreign; and if, in the foreign part of the market, you used those processes of fumigation, do you not think you could have the two things together, though not exactly under one building?—No, I do not think that the practical inconvenience of having two buildings is to be compared with the risk of reintroducing the disease.

2373. You think that the fumigation would not be sufficient?—I think it would be a great protection to all cattle markets to be periodically fumigated, and I know of no mode of fumigation equal to the combination of sulphur and steam.

2374. Of course it would be an enormous expense to have two markets if one was sufficient?—I think London is able to pay its own way.

2375. But it would be the consumers who would pay the additional expense, would it not?—I cannot say.

2376. Mr. *Read.*] I think Mr. Vernon Harcourt asked you whether you considered the stock of Aberdeenshire had recently decreased or increased; what was your answer?—My answer is, that it is on the increase from the causes that I stated.

2377. He asked you whether you had any statistics of 1861 to compare with those that we have now, and I think you said you had not?—I have not. I was only asked to give evidence in the middle of yesterday, and I have had to go out of town and return; I have not had time to collect statistics.

2378. Are you aware that within the last 10 years the whole of the cattle in Scotland have decreased 12,000?—It may be. I do not know that it is the fact, but I have no doubt that it is so, and I think that I can give you the reason.

I see

I see it has decreased 12,000 according to this return which you now hand to me.

2379. Can you explain that?—I infer it is from the great increase in the production of sheep and a decrease in the quantity of Highland cattle; this must be Highland cattle, I fancy. A quantity of the ground that was formerly grazed by cattle is now turned into sheep, which has been paying enormously for the last few years in Scotland.

2380. Have you had as much losses by disease in sheep as you have had in cattle?—I know nothing about sheep. I do not live in a sheep country; but I believe they have had very few losses, as far as I know, in sheep.

2381. Do you consider London to be an outport?—I look upon London as the focus of everything in this country.

2382. Mr. *Goschen.*] The cattle disease included?—The cattle disease included; everything comes here and goes through here.

2383. Mr. *Read.*] But you consider that, as far as applies to the metropolis, this Bill would answer its purpose generally?—I think the Bill is a very good Bill as far as it goes, and I wish it went a little further.

2384. You know that it does not pretend to go beyond the metropolis?—Just so; it is called "The Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill."

2385. Are you aware, that at all the other ports of landing the Order of the Privy Council is, that cattle should be slaughtered at those ports?—I was not aware of that; there are no foreign cattle coming to the north.

2386. You would wish to have those Orders made statutory, I suppose?—It would be a very good thing, I think. If the thing was concentrated you would get the cattle slaughtered in a much better state; the meat would keep much better, and you would be able to forward it by railway.

2387. Aberdeenshire is a great grazing country, is it not?—No, I should not say so, but it is a country where every farmer keeps a stock of cattle; there is no extensive grass; every farm has it as a rotation, but no more; there is not what you have in Essex and Sussex, it is all in farms, and it is generally in a six-course shift, and every man has his proportion of grass, and breeds his own cattle.

2388. But do you graze more cattle than you breed; do you import any store cattle from other districts?—Very few, a few Highlanders, but it is as much as the country can do to polish off the cattle they raise, as the phrase is; the quantity of store cattle that we import is trifling.

2389. Do you know that it was one of the statements in the Report of the Committee of 1866, that the Scotch farmers wished for the importation of foreign store stock?—I do not know that I ever heard of it; we get enough of store stock from the Highlands for all the purposes that we require. I merely speak of that part of Scotland that I am acquainted with.

2390. But do not you think that the Scotch farmers now would rather not have foreign store cattle?—I never saw any foreign store cattle in Scotland, and I believe those that ever have bought them have considered them perfectly worthless, they say it takes two Junes and two Januaries to do anything with them.

2391. With regard to quarantine; of course you would not have stock that were imported for quarantine come into this new Foreign Cattle Market?—No, I would admit no store cattle anywhere; where there were fat cattle to be slaughtered they should be kept distinct.

2392. You would have them go at once into the quarantine ground, and not come into the market and be mixed up with other cattle?—Certainly not.

2393. What animals besides London cows would come in as store stock?—I suppose bullocks, stirks; I have no experience of them; I merely heard that those who have had experience of them have found them so unprofitable, that they did not go on with them.

2394. I gather from you that the store stock to be imported would be chiefly cows, do I not?—I fancy that there would be bullocks.

2395. I understood you to say, that the chief want of foreign store stock was for the London dairies?—Yes, but you call cows store stock; in Scotland we call nothing store stock, except the males; I speak of cows as distinct altogether.

2396. You do not think that they would come in in such numbers as 1,000 a week; I mean London cows?—No.

Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart.

27 March 1868.

2397. You send a good deal of dead meat from Aberdeenshire to London, do you not?—Yes, a good deal.

2398. Is that an increasing trade?—Yes.

2399. What becomes of all the offal?—The offal is used, I suppose.

2400. In Aberdeen?—Yes.

2401. Is it a very large population there?—About 80,000 or 90,000 within the borough boundary; within the Parliamentary boundary there are about 70,000; there is a populous district outside.

2402. Do you know how long it takes to incubate the plague?—I do not believe anybody knows that.

2403. But are you aware that during the process of incubation it is not contagious?—So it is said.

2404. It is not till the disease is developed that the contagion commences, are you aware of that?—Perhaps it is so.

2405. Therefore, if we have these animals under the control of the inspector of the market, you could at once kill any animal that showed signs of disease?—Yes, at once.

2406. In Aberdeenshire, I think, it had acquired a considerable hold of the country before you could stamp it out?—It was breaking out; it never got a hold of the country.

2407. Still there were some cattle that had run the course of the plague, and had died, or were killed in the worst stages?—At first, but we never let them die afterwards.

2408. It is very difficult to trace contagion after it has once got in, is it not?—Yes, very.

2409. Have you suffered great loss from pleuro-pneumonia in your country?—Occasionally it has broken out and done a good deal of damage.

2410. That was previously to 1861, I suppose?—Yes, long before the rinderpest.

2411. Do you think that had anything to do with raising the price of meat?—No, it never existed to that extent.

2412. Not with you?—No.

2413. Is foot and mouth disease common?—It is not common, but it is a very nasty disease. I had two heifers which I bought in London at the Battersea Show; they were inspected there; they came down to Aberdeenshire. They came down with the foot and mouth disease, and one of them had about two miles to walk through my property. Every beast along that road was taken with the foot and mouth disease, and I was forced to kill them and sell off every animal I had to get rid of it.

2414. The cattle of Spain and Portugal are generally free from disease, you say?—I have always understood so.

2415. But you do not know why?—No.

2416. Do you not think it is the isolated position of those countries?—In all probability it is.

2417. You isolated Aberdeenshire and saved your herds, and you now want to treat all England in the same way?—Yes.

2418. You do not consider that the London consumer has received the benefit of the 2*l.* a-head which you say you lose on the Aberdeenshire beast?—No.

2419. You consider London the greatest market in the kingdom?—No doubt.

2420. Is there a market at Brighton?—I suppose there is, but it is a very limited market and very easily overstocked.

2421. The Brighton and other butchers had been in the habit of attending London before these restrictions?—I understand so.

2422. You do not consign cattle to the butchers from Aberdeenshire?—No; there are no through rates. The through rates for the great east and west route are from Aberdeenshire to London. When a beast comes to London he stands in the market and then goes in every direction from London, by arrangements which I know nothing about.

2423. Do you know anything about the Edinburgh slaughterhouses?—Nothing.

2424. But you know there are slaughterhouses in Edinburgh?—I believe so.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *William Syme*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordesley*.

Mr. *William Syme*.

27 March 1868.

2425. WHERE do you live?—I live in the farm of Craigie, near Lucas, in Fifeshire.

2426. You are a grazier and breeder?—I farm, graze, and breed also.

2427. You occupy about 750 acres?—Yes.

2428. Have you yourself been deterred from sending cattle to the London market by these restrictions?—I had been in the habit of sending previously to the time that it was a locked market.

2429. Do you know that other farmers in your locality have also been deterred from sending, because it was a locked market?—I do.

2430. Have you recently received any, and what communication from your salesman in London?—When I corresponded with him, I asked him what he could do with the cattle in London, and he said, the markets were very unsteady; but if they happened to come in on a good day, they would do well enough; but if the markets were overstocked, they would suffer considerably; and if I sent any, I was to be sure to send a few because the risk was very considerable.

2431. As the result of the information, in fact, you did send but very few, I suppose?—I never sent any since that time.

2432. Do you believe that those restrictions are, nevertheless, necessary for the purposes of protection?—I think they are so long as the foreign cattle are shown in the market.

2433. Is it your opinion, that it is absolutely necessary to separate the foreign cattle from the home stock?—Clearly so.

2434. You approve, then, of the principle of the Bill?—Most assuredly I do, as far as it goes.

2435. You yourself do not wish to keep out the foreign stock?—By no means. I would be very anxious to have it, could it be imported with safety to the country.

2436. Is the result of your experience that you think if the present state of things continues, the breeding of cattle will be injured or discouraged?—No doubt very materially so; it must lessen the breeding of stock, because most of the cows died of the plague, and then the year afterwards a great part of the people who had suffered from the plague went and bought sheep instead of cattle, which they were frightened to buy lest the plague might overtake them again.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

2437. Has the breeding of cattle diminished in your part of Scotland?—Yes, it has, to a considerable extent.

2438. Is that in consequence of the loss of stock by the cattle plague?—Principally that; that was the first cause, but now they are getting a good portion of cattle from Ireland, which they did not do before.

2439. You find it more profitable than to breed it yourself?—It takes time to develope stock and breed them, and we have not arrived at that period; at least, many of us have not.

2440. In Fifeshire, should you say, without regard to the question of where the breeding stock came from, that the stock is, on the whole, greater or less than it was four years ago?—At this time I should say that it is decidedly less.

2441. That is because you have not yet recovered from the ravages of the plague, I suppose?—Yes; partly that, because, as I said before, there are a great many who keep sheep in place of cattle, so that sheep have replaced the cattle to a very considerable extent.

2442. At present, I understand from what you stated about your communications with the salesman, that you do not send your cattle to London because you are afraid that they will not fetch a sufficiently good price?—Yes, most assuredly.

2443. One object of this Bill, then, is to enable you to obtain in London a better price?—It would enable us to equalise prices, at any rate; it will be a free market for a large supply, and then the butchers can come in and take the surplus; and it would be a more regular and safe market.

Mr. *William Syme.*

27 March 1868.

2444. But if you cannot get better prices in London, why should you send to London?—Those that send every week would not get very much more; if a man happens to send in a bad week, he makes a very bad loss; whereas next week he may gain; but I do not send often enough to equalise it. I am only a farmer and grazier.

2445. Now, before the Cattle Plague Committee, a gentleman who was in a very large way of business from Edinburgh, named Mr. Swan, said, in answer to a question from Mr. Edward Egerton, who said that the Committee had had evidence to prove that meat could be obtained cheaper in London than in the provinces, and asked him whether he agreed with that opinion, that it was so; is it your opinion that London is under the existing state of the law the cheapest meat market in England or Scotland; do you also agree in that view of Mr. Swan's?—I think the present state of the London market has a very injurious effect upon the sellers of stock.

2446. In consequence of its inordinate cheapness?—No, we are not afraid of competition, we rather want it.

2447. Why is the present state of the London market so injurious to the seller, then?—When there is a full supply of cattle, the London butchers do the same as any other class would do, they buy them cheaper, because there is more than are required; that is a very important reason.

2448. Then it is, as you say, in consequence of the improper conduct of the butchers in cheapening the price of cattle that the present state of things is unsatisfactory?—No; I say it is the proper conduct of the butchers.

2449. Very good; owing to the proper conduct of the butchers in cheapening the price of cattle, you do agree, as I understand you to say, that meat is cheaper in London than in provincial towns?—I should suppose that it would be cheaper to the butcher, because he has a locked market, and he knows his neighbour cannot take them out of London alive.

2450. One of the valuable results of this Bill, then, would be that that would cease to be the case?—I should suppose so.

2451. Now where do you send your cattle to at the present time?—To Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other local markets.

2452. And you get a better price for them there?—No doubt.

2453. That is an additional proof that London is at present a cheaper market than those towns, is not it?—No, it is not; it is in consequence of its being a locked market; the cattle cannot go from London alive.

2454. And the consequence of that is, that there is a lower price upon the cattle in London than there is in those other towns, Edinburgh and Glasgow?—It gives the butchers a great opportunity to serve themselves and make a higher profit.

2455. Why do you suppose that after this Bill is passed the butcher will take a less profit?—His neighbour will come in then and buy along with him, and he will have to pay the regular country price for his cattle.

2456. Then this Bill is to raise the price of meat, which is now cheaper in London than in provincial towns, up to a common level, which is to be governed by those towns?—What I mean is, that if any town is locked, and if the animal is sent into it and it cannot go out alive, it will lower the price of the commodity, and it is not giving the exposer fair justice.

2457. If the price of your cattle is not to rise in London, on the average, you will have no greater inducement to send than you have now?—I do not expect a rise, but I do not expect these extreme falls.

2458. But will the average in London be higher or lower than it is now?—I have no doubt it will not be any higher without there be any other cause; a scarcity of cattle, for example.

2459. But if the price is not to be on the average higher, why should you send there more than you do now?—That is because, as we have already said, if the butchers know that the market is not free to enable them to take them out alive, and if they see a large stock of cattle in the market, then, of course, that will cheapen them, and possibly the next week will be a very scarce one, and when they are put together there will be just about an average.

2460. It is, in fact, in order to prevent the cattle being unduly cheapened that you think this Bill will be useful. You said this Bill was useful as far as it goes, what more would you like to be done?—If foreign cattle could be introduced into the country under proper management it would be a good thing.

2461. You

2461. You do not agree with the last witness, Sir James Elphinstone, that foreign stores, store cattle, are not wanted in Scotland?—I think they are wanted.

2462. Do you think that foreign store cattle are very much wanted in Scotland?—They are wanted by numbers of persons. I know a number of farmers in Forfarshire and Fifeshire that would wish to have them if they could get them with safety, but we must have every restriction to keep away foreign disease.

2463. And that would be a great advantage to the agriculture of Scotland, you think?—I have no doubt it would.

2464. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Are you in favour of this Bill?—Yes.

2465. Do you know what the provisions of the measure are?—I have seen them.

2466. Can you tell me what it contains?—I have not got it by heart, but I have read it all through.

2467. What does the Bill propose to do?—The Bill proposes to have a separate market for foreign cattle, and to put those which are marked under quarantine, and not allow them to go to market until it is found that they are perfectly sound; and those for slaughter, I suppose, will have to be slaughtered in their own houses and sold there.

2468. Is there anything in the Bill about a provision for letting the fat cattle return out of the Metropolitan Cattle Market into the country?—Yes, our own cattle.

2469. Are you under the impression that that is provided for?—I am.

2470. Is there any provision of that kind in the Bill?—I do not know that the Bill requires to provide for it, there would rather need to be a Bill to provide for them not to go if they were found sound.

2471. How long would you keep your store cattle in quarantine?—That must be ascertained by the time, which varies very much after the cattle are infected by disease, sometimes it appears very soon, at other times it is months before it makes its appearance, especially pleuro-pneumonia; foot and mouth disease appears within eight or 10 days.

2472. Is there not a far greater probability of introducing disease by store cattle that are turned into pasture and then sent round the country than by fat cattle which will soon be slaughtered in any case?—There is some risk; but if the importers were allowed to keep them a certain time in quarantine it would be very much against their own interest if the disease were introduced, because they could not bring in the cattle again.

2473. You have not told me how long you consider sufficient for the purpose of security in quarantine?—I should say a month would be sufficient, and possibly less.

2474. What addition would that month make to the price of the store cattle?—It would cost something, no doubt.

2475. How much should you say?—It depends upon the price of the storeage.

2476. Would not that be a serious charge to the Scotch farmer who wants the store cattle?—He would not buy the store cattle till they were passed as being sound.

2477. But there would be an addition to the price from its being necessary to keep them in quarantine for that month?—I have no doubt that every Scotch farmer or every English farmer who had bought them with the assurance that there was no disease, would give more money for them, because there is always a considerable risk with foreign cattle if you have no guarantee with them. It has been remarked by some witness already examined here, that farmers have brought in a ship load of infected cattle, and sent that same ship out again to be reloaded without being disinfected.

2478. Mr. *Read.*] Who said that?—I think I read it in evidence before this Committee.

2479. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You say that the foreign cattle are very much wanted in Scotland, have you had experience of foreign cattle in Scotland?—Yes.

2480. You do not agree then with Sir James Elphinstone that two Junes and two Januarys are necessary before they become useful?—No; a number of people whom I have spoken to within a few days have had them largely, and they

Mr. *William Syme.*

27 March 1868.

they are very anxious to have the chance of buying them again, provided they can get them with safety.

2481. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Have any foreign store cattle ever been introduced into Fife?—Yes.

2482. In any number?—In considerable numbers.

2483. Where do they come from?—Hamburgh, I suppose.

2484. And the farmers find them answer?—Yes, capitally, we have no wish to prevent the foreigner sending his cattle.

2485. Mr. *Read.*] Have you had any experience yourself of these cattle?—Yes, a little.

2486. Were they all healthy and well?—All that I had were.

2487. Are they not very subject to pleuro-pneumonia as a rule?—No, not unless they come into contact with it, but all cattle if they come into contact with the disease will take it.

2488 Do you think that the farmers in Scotland would be glad to pay the extra expense of quarantine if they could insure having sound stock?—I have not the least doubt of it; no doubt they would do it as cheaply as possible, but they would not buy them at all without an assurance that they were all safe and correct.

2489. The effect of this irregular market at Islington is, to decrease the supply of home stock considerably, is it not?—I do not know, but from a considerable distance people would not like to send live cattle to London, if they could avoid it.

2490. Do you not know that the supply of home stock at the London markets has decreased lately?—I was not aware of that.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Merewether.*] On the principle of fair play, we have an application to make to the Committee from the Victoria Docks, who say that they have a good site; we think it only just and reasonable that they should be heard upon the merits of the site.

Mr. *Haly.*] I think, Sir, we are entitled to object to that; the Victoria Docks are not before the Committee on any petition, and they are not set up by the Government, or by the promoters of this Bill.

Mr. *Merewether.*] We have been taunted with showing no site.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Show us a site, and we will meet you on it; but not half a dozen alternative sites.

Mr. *Haly.*] Does the Crown set up this site as a market?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I take the same objection as my learned friend, Mr. Haly; we are not fighting on fair terms with the promoters; we have evidence that the whole question depends upon the distance of the market from London with respect to the offal, and the butchers going there, and other points, too; here are the promoters declining at this moment to tell us where the market is to be, and then they set up Mr. Odam, or rather Mr. Odam sets up them; next they start some other site; will they stand or fall by Mr. Odam, or are they going to set up the Victoria Docks, or how many alternative sites are we to have; it is very unfair for the promoters not to be told what is the site by which they will abide.

Mr. *Merewether.*] In answer to the objection first of all of my learned friend, Mr. Haly, my learned friend represents the Dagenham Docks, as you know; you have heard his constant inquiries about docks, and you hear me say nothing about docks; but we call Mr. Odam, who is arguing not for a site which I decline on behalf of the Government to fix, but Mr. Odam having presented his plan to you, putting advocacy aside, and not with the slightest complicity on our part, we have other persons who say, "Mr. Odam having been heard, we desire to present to the Committee our locality as an eligible site"; we do not think it is fair for us to say "No," and we are willing to give them an opportunity of developing the site.

Chairman.]

Chairman.] We have nothing to do with any question of fairness; we have got to deal with the preamble of the Bill, and the site has nothing to do with that.

Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Would not that come under clause 5?

Mr. *Merewether.*] I have already said, Sir, that what you have to consider in the initiation of the matter is the Preamble. We do not desire to press the Victoria Docks on you, save on the principle of fairness, Mr. Odam having been allowed to develope his site, and Mr. Haly to develope his.

Mr. *Cogan.*] If we receive this, we must receive every alternative site that can possibly be offered to us.

Chairman.] I suppose Mr. Haly would want to bring a witness for Dagenham Docks.

Mr. *Haly.*] I am, Sir, against the Preamble of the Bill, because it interferes with existing vested rights and interests which we have in Parliament. I stand here upon a principle, but the Victoria Docks do not stand here upon a principle; they have not laid any petition before the Committee, and they have no interest or Parliamentary power for the construction of a market, or for any purpose whatever pertaining to a market such as we have, and they cannot come into the business in any way whatever. With regard to the position that the Promoters of the Bill take, being parties here for the purpose of showing a site for the market, I have no objection whatever to their doing it if they intend to lay down a specific site; but if the Promoters come here not to do that, but merely to suggest certain schemes without developing in any way what their design or intention is, then I say it is a reasonable objection to take that that does not come within the present scope of the Committee. I am here, not against clauses, but against the Preamble, because it interferes with existing rights with which, I submit, you have no more right to interfere than you have to interfere with the rights of the City.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I do not press this witness upon the Committee, but it must be understood that it is my learned friends who shut him out.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] On the contrary, if you present the Victoria Docks to us as your site, we shall be delighted. And do not say that we object. But do not produce a witness to set up any hypothetical site.

Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Was there not an objection originally taken to the Preamble of the Bill, because no site was fixed. I understand Mr. Merewether wishes to show a number of sites for the promoters of the Bill to choose from, it is one of a number of sites offered as eligible.

Mr. *Read.*] I should like to know whether we are to take evidence to show that there is no site?

Chairman.] The Committee have already decided that we are not to go into the question of site until we get to Clause 5, which involves that question; of course that applies to both sides.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I have felt, Mr. Merewether, under some difficulty in consequence of not knowing anything about the site, because this is a measure which involves the interest of the public very much, it is not limited to the question of fat cattle, but there are store cattle, and there is the quarantine question, and your witnesses presented the case to us in a way to increase our difficulty from not knowing the site. Sir James Elphinstone had his own views with regard to a quarantine ground; he thought it should be a good way off, and not near the fat cattle; we should be able to see our way much better if we had had a site proposed, because distance is an important element in the case.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I have no doubt that if it was in accordance with the ordinary practice, we could present a site which would be satisfactory to our friends, but we have placed before the Committee a map of which the Victoria Docks forms the western boundary, and Ham Creek the eastern

27 March 1868.

boundary, and we have declared to you, that from such communications as we have had from the Corporation, that area of a mile and a half or two miles will be the site of the market, and that is all the information we are in a position to offer.

Mr. *Davison.*] On the part of the Corporation I cannot endorse that statement, that we have accepted the proposition, that if you take in this portion of the Victoria Docks you have got the area within which the Corporation are at this moment satisfied the market could be placed, I must not be pledged to that.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I do not want you to be pledged.

Mr. *Davison.*] You said you had had a communication from the Corporation?

Mr. *Merewether.*] Certainly; and as far as I understood it, you would not dislike the site which has Ham Creek for the boundary on the east, and the Victoria Docks on the west.

Mr. *Davison.*] I cannot accede to that, because those who are here for the Corporation cannot accede to it, and it is obvious that we must desire that that question should be left as open as possible.

Chairman.] The House has referred to us not the question of choosing a site, but the Bill as it passed the second reading with the amendments, and we cannot travel out of the four corners of the Bill; the question of site not being in the Bill, we cannot take that into consideration. According to the Bill the City Corporation are to choose their site wherever they like, provided it is either within the metropolitan area, or in some parish immediately adjoining it, and if within a fortnight they do not elect a site, then we turn to the Metropolitan Board, who may, under the same condition, choose a site, and if they refuse, then five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Government, who are to choose a site. The Committee cannot travel out of their order of reference.

Mr. *Merewether.*] It was simply on the principle of fairness that I proposed to call this witness, but I am quite content not to call him. I do not wish to press him upon the Committee.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Are there any compulsory powers with regard to the land asked for?

Mr. *Davison.*] Clause 5 is as follows: "For the purposes of the acquisition of such sites and of other lands requisite for purposes of this Act, Section 75 of the Local Government Act 1858, shall apply and have effect," and so on. That is a sort of *quasi* compulsory power.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I think it is unfortunate that we have not a definite plan of a site, especially when there are those powers.

Mr. *Haly.*] On the part of the Dagenham Docks I can only say that we do not object to the evidence of the witness if he comes as a witness for a particular site, we only object to him as a Victoria Dock witness.

The Committee-room was cleared. After some time the counsel and parties were again called in.

Chairman.] The Committee have decided not to take evidence as to the site on the Preamble of the Bill.

Professor *Strangeways,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

Professor *Strangeways.*

2491. ARE you Government Inspector for the port of Granton?—Yes.

2492. Do you reside in Edinburgh?—Yes.

2493. Were you previously Assistant-Inspector for the ports of Leith and Granton?—I was an assistant to the late Professor Dick at the ports of Leith and Granton previously to his death.

2494. I have ventured to call you to ask you some questions with reference to the public slaughterhouses in Edinburgh; are you acquainted with that subject?—I am.

2495. Are they, in point of fact, under your supervision?—They are not under my supervision.

2496. But you are sufficiently acquainted with them to be able to inform the Committee

Committee about them?—When the rinderpest was raging in Edinburgh they were, to a certain extent under my supervision. I was asked by the magistrates to call there daily to see that no diseased meat passed out through the city.

2497. Can you inform the Committee what are the precise duties of the Inspector of the Port, the office you hold?—To examine all the cattle landing from foreign ports; I am inspector under the Custom House authorities.

2498. How long has that system of slaughterhouses been established; has it been since you went to Edinburgh, in 1849?—I believe the slaughterhouses were established in 1850; I went in the October of 1849, and I believe they were established in 1850.

2499. Can any animal be slaughtered in Edinburgh except at the public slaughterhouses?—None legitimately, except at the public slaughterhouses.

2500. Does that extend also to Leith?—There are public slaughterhouses in Leith, specially for Leith.

2501. Is there a division rather in the trade at Edinburgh between the carcase butchers' trade and the retail butchers?—There are what we call in Edinburgh wholesale fleshers and retail fleshers.

2502. Whenever you mention the word flesher I believe we may take it to mean butcher?—Yes, you may take it to mean butcher.

2503. Are there many carcase butchers in Edinburgh?—Not a great number; I could not say how many.

2504. But there are, of course, the ordinary number of retail butchers?—Yes.

2505. You say that no cattle could be legally killed except at the slaughterhouses?—All the carcase butchers' beasts are killed in the public slaughterhouses. They are all killed in the public slaughterhouses.

2506. Have the butchers suffered in consequence of that regulation?—I do not think it; I think they have gained by it.

2507. Do you hear any loud complaint?—On the authority of the chairman of the Butchers' Association, an association consisting entirely of butchers or fleshers, it is a decided gain to the butchers or fleshers.

2508. You adopt the view of the President of the Butchers' Association, who says he thinks, on the whole, they have gained by it?—Yes.

2509. Just to test your opportunities on this subject, during the time of the cattle plague and through the summer, how often was it your duty to visit the public slaughterhouses in the day?—Generally once, sometimes twice, and sometimes thrice. If I missed an animal out of the byre, I generally drove to the slaughterhouse to see if he had gone there.

2510. What does a byre mean, because we have other buyers?—A cow-shed.

2511. During those visits, have you ever heard any complaint?—I never heard a complaint from any of the butchers.

2512. Did you ever hear it said that, supposing these slaughterhouses did not exist, the butchers would have a better control over their business than they had under the maintenance of the slaughterhouses?—I never heard a respectable butcher say so; I heard one man say so, but then he was not a respectable butcher. It was a decided disadvantage for him, because he killed meat that was condemned by the inspector at the slaughterhouse, and was not allowed to go out of the slaughterhouse.

2513. But a butcher of that class, you know, is as much entitled to have his counsel as any other?—Decidedly.

2514. Has every butcher his own booth?—Some of the large carcase or wholesale butchers have a booth of their own. Sometimes two or three butchers join together and rent a booth, and so on, according to the amount of their business. They are slaughterhouses, but they call them booths in the market.

2515. Is the key of the booth given to the butcher?—There is an entrance gate, and at that gate is a porter's lodge. Inside the porter's lodge is a board containing nails with Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and so on, up to the number of booths. Each booth has a key, and the butcher coming out leaves the key with the market keeper, and it is hung upon its nail till he has returned.

2516. I believe that behind those booths there are places called hunger places?—Yes, places behind the booth to put cattle into before killing them.

2517. And the booths are divided between the whole number of butchers?—Yes.

Professor *Strangeways.*

27 March 1868.

2518. There may be one large butcher holding his own booth, and two or three smaller ones with a booth between them?—Yes.

2519. Do some of them employ public slaughtermen?—Yes.

2520. And some their own men?—Yes.

2521. What is the ordinary practice?—To employ public slaughtermen, I think, paying them so much for every head of cattle, and so much for every sheep.

2522. They do not charge by the score, but per sheep?—Yes; 2*d.* for each sheep killed for the home market, and 3 *d.* for those killed for the London market.

2523. They go about from booth to booth cutting loins, and so on?—Yes, and dressing and hanging out.

2524. As to the method of slaughtering, does it vary; are there some persons who employ their apprentices to kill for them, and other cases in which it is not done by apprentices, but by a slaughterer killing for his appointed master?—Some of the butchers may have apprentices who kill occasionally for them, and these large wholesale butchers may have their regular men for killing, but there are a lot of men always hanging about waiting for a job.

2525. I think there is a little distinction about those killed for London market?—They get 1 *d.* each more for them.

2526. Why?—They are generally larger sheep to commence with, and they have them to pack in the baskets as well.

2527. Does that system, according to your view, give a better means of inspection than when the slaughterhouses were dotted about?—Decidedly; there is a paid inspector, paid by the Corporation, who is there daily, from the opening to the close of the slaughterhouses, besides the market keeper.

2528. Can they deal with the tripe on the spot?—There is a proper place on the premises for cleaning tripe.

2529. Is there an individual who takes the gut away?—Yes: it is sold.

2530. And is there a sale for the blood?—The blood and manure, and other offal, is sold by auction once a year; the butchers, I may tell you, lately have established a tallow market within the premises.

2531. Is there a hide market within the walls?—There is a hide market within the walls, or adjoining the walls; there is an entrance between the two, where hides are laid out for inspection, previous to the market.

2532. Is there a place in the slaughterhouse for boiling down diseased carcases?—There is.

2533. And do you know that that has been used and acted upon?—Oh yes, I go to it frequently.

2534. Now as to the locality of the slaughterhouse, is it in the city, or on the outskirts?—It is on the outskirts, close adjoining the city; I am afraid that it will soon be surrounded by houses.

2535. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Is it just outside of Edinburgh?—Yes, just outside of Edinburgh; in fact, it adjoins the city; the houses run right up to the gates of the slaughterhouses, and houses opposite the slaughterhouses.

2536. Mr. *Merewether.*] You have given us that evidence applicable to slaughterhouses, let me ask you, have you directed your attention to the question of isolation as regards foreign cattle?—I have.

2537. What is your view upon that subject?—I do not exactly understand the import of the question; do you mean isolation of all cattle?

2538. I mean isolation of foreign cattle?—Well, I am decidedly in favour of separate markets for the sale of foreign cattle.

2539. Do you also get store sheep from abroad?—Since the outbreak of the rinderpest there have been very few cattle, or sheep either, coming into Granton since I was appointed.

2540. I am speaking now of the present time?—I do not think that there are many store sheep coming to either Leith or Granton; they are generally fat sheep.

2541. Supposing that some fat sheep arrived at Granton from foreign ports they would be taken direct to the public slaughterhouses in Edinburgh, would they not, and be killed at once?—Not the public slaughterhouses at Edinburgh; there are slaughterhouses erected at Granton for the slaughter of foreign cattle and sheep.

2542. And does the same thing go on at Granton which you have been describing

describing at Edinburgh?—The same thing, but not under the same inspection.

2543. Assuming that there is a market for home-grown cattle, would you allow the foreign cattle to mix with those?—Decidedly not.

2544. Do you believe that a quantity of meat could be supplied to a large population, and the difficulty of intercommunication be obviated, if a separate cattle market was established for the foreign cattle?—I see no difficulty in it at all.

2545. Applying your knowledge of the operation of these slaughterhouses (and let me tell you, if you are not aware of it already, that it is part of this Bill to have slaughterhouses in the market), can you see any reason why the same thing should not be carried on here in London that you have been describing at Edinburgh?—I see no difficulty at all in the matter. Of course there will be difficulty, because it will cause butchers to have to attend two markets instead of one. That is the only difficulty which I can see. Perhaps it is a great one to some people.

2546. Looking at the subject presented to this Committee, the only difficulty that you see is, that it may cause butchers to have to attend two markets instead of one?—That is all. But I think that individual interests ought to suffer for public good.

2547. But are you aware that there are two markets a week in London at present?—Yes.

2548. Supposing that one of those was for the home market, and that there was substituted for the second this foreign meat market, your difficulty would be overcome?—Yes, my difficulty would be overcome.

2549. Supposing there were a foreign cattle market; in your opinion should that be near the place of debarkation?—Yes.

2550. You would desire that the foreign market should be immediately at the landing-place, so as to enable the cattle to be killed at once?—At the immediate landing-place, or as near as possible.

2551. Provided that you, having local knowledge, had to choose a site, you would choose it as near the site of the landing as possible?—And as convenient for the butcher as possible,

2552. Of course, you know that there are various classes of cattle imported; that is to say, store cattle and fat cattle. Would you allow them to mix, or keep them separately?—That is a question very difficult to answer. For my part I would not allow store cattle to come into this country at all.

2553. Will you tell me why?—Because I see so many difficulties in the way of quarantining foreign stock.

2554. You say that you see such difficulty in the way of quarantining. Do you know of the period of incubation of disease having outlasted the period of quarantine?—No; but the difficulty I see is this. Supposing 10 days is the period of incubation, which is the generally supposed stage, and supposing again that you had six cargoes of cattle landed in any port, a cargo landed every day, either you must have immense sheds isolated from one another, or you are in the same difficulty as you were in before of conveying infection.

2555. The sixth cargo, without sufficient space for the separation of the whole, might get into communication with No. 1?—Yes, and infect it, and that goes into the country and carries the disease with it.

2556. You would be, according to your idea, against the importation of store cattle at all?—Against the importation of store cattle entirely.

2557. But I do not understand you to be against the importation of fat foreign cattle?—Oh, dear no. I should be for that and against the introduction of store cattle.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

2558. Edinburgh is a large place; but it is not as large as London, is it?—Oh dear no.

2559. You have given us an account of the slaughterhouses. How many butchers slaughter at these places in Edinburgh?—I could not tell you the number. I never counted.

2560. How many booths are there?—There are 42 killing booths, and 42 hunger booths, that is, 84 booths altogether.

Professor *Strangeways.*

27 March 1868.

2561. I may take it that there are 42 persons who have occasion to kill meat in Edinburgh?—Many more than that.

2562. They have not each of them their own place?—Oh dear no; some two or three, or it may be four or five, unite to take one booth.

2563. Could you give me any idea in round numbers of the number of persons who have occasion to slaughter in Edinburgh?—Probably 100, or more than that, I should think.

2564. Do you know that in London they are counted by thousands?—Yes, I do.

2565. You are of opinion that the system of slaughtering in the public slaughterhouses is, I think your words were, a decided advantage to the butchers?—I think so. I have it from the butchers themselves.

2566. Then it would be a good rule to apply as to the butchers of home cattle as well as of foreign cattle?—Decidedly so.

2567. Therefore as far as that goes you are of opinion that all the home cattle should be slaughtered at public slaughterhouses?—All slaughtered at public slaughterhouses.

2568. Are you aware whether that is provided for in their Bill?—It is not provided for.

2569. In your opinion it ought to be?—Well, in some other Bill.

2570. There ought to be a condition that the home cattle should be slaughtered for the London markets at public slaughterhouses?—At public slaughterhouses.

2571. You think that that, from your experience, is an essential condition of the proper conduct of such trade?—I think it would be beneficial both to the butchers themselves and to the public at large.

2572. Of course in that respect there could be no difference between the foreign and home cattle?—Not as regards the slaughtering.

2573. Can you give us any figures at all of the meat supply of Edinburgh in round numbers?—I cannot say.

2574. But who knows that if you do not?—I do not keep an account; the man at the slaughterhouses will have a proper account from the gatekeeper; it is all put down as it goes out.

2575. So that we could have the gross sum of the meat supply of Edinburgh?—Yes.

2576. You might probably be able to tell me this; generally speaking, the consumption of meat in Edinburgh per head would probably be considerably less than the consumption in London per head, from the habits of the people, would it not?—I do not know; I should think it is almost equal; that could be got from the market keeper, if you wish it; at least, that is my impression.

2577. Has the importation of foreign cattle for the Edinburgh market diminished?—It has.

2578. I suppose that it all comes, or the greater part of it comes, from Leith?—Leith or Granton.

2579. There is very little from Granton down in this return?—Not many.

2580. I see that in 1865 the quantity of beasts at Leith was 8,760, and in 1867—2,176, a diminution of two as compared to eight?—But the majority of the cattle imported into Leith never went into the Edinburgh market at all.

2581. Where did it go to?—To Glasgow.

2582. There has been, however, a considerable diminution; to what do you ascribe that diminution of the importation of cattle into Leith?—I should think the stringent Government regulations.

2583. With reference to what?—Slaughtering them at the port.

2584. Then the slaughtering at the port has diminished the importation of foreign cattle in the ratio of two to eight?—Oh dear no; not so much as that; there is no store stock that comes now; there was store stock that came from abroad formerly, but there is not now.

2585. Surely there was not in the year 1865?—Yes.

2586. Were there any in the year 1866?—No, none; not after the Government restrictions.

2587. We will take the year 1866; the importation to Leith was 4,000, without store stock, and in the year 1867 it is 2,000; the quantity you see, therefore, has diminished to one-half, and that is in consequence of the restriction of slaughtering

slaughtering in the port?—That is the principal cause; and another cause was the poorness of the stock. It did not pay them, the stock was so poor, to send it from Denmark and Holland, and they gave over sending it.

2588. Let me call your attention to what you stated last year, before the Cattle Plague Commission, when you were asked what the cause of the diminution of the importation into Leith was. You were asked this question: "Do you think that arises from the restriction of the compulsory slaughter at the port?" your answer was, "I think it does?"—Partly.

2589. "Partly," is not here?—But it has very much diminished since 1866.

2590. What has?—The introduction of stock.

2591. But you said that it had diminished since 1866. The question put to you is this: "Have you found (putting aside the Dutch cattle, which are not now allowed to be imported) that there has been a considerable check, from the restrictions to the foreign trade; do you know at all, from your own experience, whether there is a diminution of the foreign trade; and you say, "I think there is a diminution at the port of Leith in the number of foreign cattle. There are not so many this year as there have been in previous years?—*Q.* Do you think that arises from the restriction of the compulsory slaughter at the port?—*A.* I think it does.—*Q.* Have you any reason, from your own experience, to believe that if they were to be taken to Glasgow and the consuming districts, a larger supply might be brought from Denmark and other places abroad?" Now, this is your answer: "I think there is every probability of more stock being imported if they are allowed to take them to the place of slaughter, instead of slaughtering them all at the port of debarkation." Is that your opinion now?—It is my opinion still, under certain restrictions.

2592. We will first of all take that and then take your restrictions. Your opinion then generally is, that the condition of slaughtering at the port restricts the amount of stock that will probably be imported?—Decidedly. I think so still.

2593. And in point of fact it is the principal reason which has diminished the importation into Leith of foreign stock by one half, as comparing 1867 with 1866?—One of the reasons.

2594. You mentioned no other in 1866?—Because I did not know any other then; I have found other clauses since.

2595. Mr. *Merewether.*] Will you complete your answer by adding those?—No store stock being admitted now or allowed to come into the country.

2596. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have eliminated that by taking the years 1866 and 1867, when no store cattle came in?—All cattle coming, whether lean or fat, were killed at the port of landing; the consequence of this was, that it did not pay parties sending from abroad, and they gave over sending them.

2597. And that is a new reason since 1866, is it?—No, not at all; it is a cause that I have discovered, that I was not aware of.

2598. I think you do yourself injustice; let me read your answer to the next question. You are asked, "If we are told that foreign cattle are not brought in because there is a scarcity abroad, you would be inclined to think they are not brought in on account of the impediments placed in their way?" and you say, "Precisely so; they bring no store stock at all. A great number of store stock used to come from abroad. They must now be killed, however lean they are, and as to some of them it is disgraceful that they should be killed while they are so thin; in fact, I believe some that were killed sold for 4 *s.* 6 *d.* a stone of 14 lbs." What I was putting to you was this: though that reason about store stock might be true to account for the diminution from 8,000 in 1865 to 4,000 in 1866, that cannot account, can it, for the diminution between 1866 and 1867?—None, except that they do not send them now; the bad prices they got in 1866 prevented them from sending any more.

2599. In 1866 surely there were no store stock?—There were stock sent for store stock, but killed at the port of landing.

2600. Do you mean that in spite of the prohibition of allowing anything to go inland during the whole course of 1866, people were sending store stock from foreign ports?—They were sending lean stock only fit for store stock. Perhaps that is a better answer.

2601. They were cattle intended to be killed, not to be carried into the grazing

Professor *Strangeways.*

27 March 1868.

district?—They were all killed at the port of landing in 1866, however poor of fat.

2602. Do you mean that at that time people were importing into Leith, and exporting from abroad to Leith, with any other intention than that of cattle being slaughtered at the port of landing?—Well, I do not know their intentions.

2603. You are decidedly, you say, of opinion that there ought to be separate markets for foreign cattle and English cattle, and that whether they are store cattle or fat cattle?—Yes; I am now of opinion that no store cattle should be allowed to come in.

2604. You say you are against the admission of store cattle altogether, and in favour of separate markets for home and foreign cattle?—Yes.

2605. How long have you had that opinion which you say is a decided one in favour of separate markets?—Within the last year and a half.

2606. Since you gave evidence here in 1866?—Yes.

2607. You were almost as decided then the other way?—No; I wanted certain restrictions put upon the transit of fat cattle. If you could get every one to be honest I am of that opinion still.

2608. Wait a minute. You were asked by Mr. Dent, the Member for Scarbro', "Would you let foreign stock and English fat stock go into the same market?" You say, "If it is for immediate slaughter, I can see no objection to it?"—I could see none then, but I see it now. I could see none yet, providing you could get people to be honest.

2609. In what way—Not to take them out of the fat market again, and take them out as store stock.

2610. If your cordon were practically perfect, and if you could prevent cattle going away from the market, you see no objection?—No objection, if it could be done; but the difficulty I see is in doing it.

2611. If your isolation, then, was practically sufficient, it would be rather an advantage to have the two markets together, would it not?—It would be an advantage to the butchers, decidedly.

2612. Let us follow that out. My learned friend put it to you that it would be the same thing to have two separate markets, as it is now, to have two market days of the same market. Is that your view?—I see no reason against that.

2613. One day is to be all the home cattle, and no foreign cattle. Is that the way?—No; the same market, do you mean?

2614. I understand the plan to be that on one day, say, Monday, is to be sold all home cattle, and no foreign cattle. Is that the way you understand it?—No.

2615. How do you understand it?—I understand it that a market is to be held in the English market one day, and the foreign market the next day, but not in the same market.

2616. Will you endeavour to follow my question? On the day in which the market was held in the English cattle market, there would be sold nothing but home cattle?—Nothing.

2617. And no foreign cattle would be sold on that ay at all anywhere?—I do not say that.

2618. My learned friend has been trying to make you witness for that plan; I want to know if you understood it?—I understood the question to be whether it was for the convenience of the butchers to hold two separate markets on two separate days.

2619. I want to know what is the plan you understand my learned friend has made you a witness for. Are there to be separate markets?—I understand this, that there are to be two markets; one market for home cattle, as at present in existence (I am speaking of markets now, not of market days), and another market at the port of debarkation of foreign cattle. To accommodate the butchers, they would have one market day in the one market, and the second market day in the other market.

2620. We will take one market day to be on the Monday, and that is to be in the home cattle market?—Yes, we will suppose so.

2621. And there is to be sold only home cattle that day?—Yes.

2622. And no foreign cattle is to be sold on that day?—None in that market.

2623. And none in the other, because the foreign cattle market is to be on the

the other day?—I do not see the advantage of that, if there are cattle there, a man may buy them if he likes to do so.

2624. You say that there is to be on the Monday a cattle market for home cattle exclusively?—Yes.

2625. And the foreign cattle market is to take place on some other day, say Thursday, for foreign cattle exclusively?—Yes.

2626. And on the Monday the prices will be governed by the supply of home cattle, and home cattle alone?—Yes.

2627. That is to say, the prices will be governed by a supply which is confined to home cattle only?—Yes.

2628. Consequently they will be higher prices than they would be if the supply included foreign cattle also?—Yes.

2629. Then on the next market day the market is to be for foreign cattle only, and the supply is to be limited to that?—Yes.

2630. And the prices on the Thursday would be governed not as now by the home cattle, *plus* the foreign, but by the foreign cattle without the home cattle?—By the supply of foreign cattle alone.

2631. Consequently on the Monday you will have a higher price for home cattle, in consequence of the home cattle being then supplied without foreign, and on the Thursday a higher price for foreign cattle, in consequence of foreign cattle being supplied without home cattle?—Supply is always regulated by demand; if there is a larger quantity in the market, it must be cheaper.

2632. But you were not going to allow the demand to regulate the supply. You say that nothing shall be sold on the Monday but home cattle, and nothing on the Thursday but foreign cattle?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

2633. I think you say that a considerable population is growing up around these slaughterhouses in Edinburgh?—A number of houses building all round them.

2634. You are afraid, you say, that you will be soon surrounded by them?—Yes.

2635. Do you think it undesirable that slaughterhouses on this scale should be placed in the midst of a large population?—Do you mean in a sanitary point of view?

2636. Yes?—I do not mean that; I mean cattle going backwards and forwards, children and children being endangered.

2637. Perhaps you are aware that no objection of that sort would arise in this case, because the market is to be on the banks of the Thames?—I have no idea where it is to be.

2638. You would not think it desirable that slaughterhouses and bone-boiling should be near a large population?—I can see no disadvantage, the nearer the population who want to be supplied the better.

2639. As regards sanitary reasons I mean?—They can be kept perfectly clean.

2640. Are they kept clean in Edinburgh?—Quite.

2641. What about the drainage?—Very good drainage.

2642. Where do they drain into?—They drain into the city drains.

2643. Do you think good drainage essential to a thing of this sort?—No doubt.

2644. You would not place slaughterhouses on this scale in any place where the drainage was not perfect?—No.

2645. You would not think it desirable to place it above the outfall of the great sewers of London, for instance?—Do you mean on a higher level than the outfall?

2646. You are aware that London is now under peculiar arrangements with regard to drainage?—Yes.

2647. And that the outfalls are at a low point on the River Thames?—Yes.

2648. Would not you think it desirable that places such as would be contemplated in this case should be got below the outfalls?—Not if they could be drained into the main drains; if good drainage could not be got into the main drains that would be another thing.

Professor *Strangeways.*

27 March 1868.

2649. You would not, for example, prefer a pumping system in any district for the purpose of getting rid of the refuse?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

2650. One of the reasons which have decreased the quantity of foreign cattle imported into Leith is the restriction with regard to the slaughterhouses?—That is the principal reason.

2651. But there are others?—There are others.

2652. That restriction about slaughtering being one of the reasons which has prevented importation, do you think that that diminution arose from slaughtering or from the course of trade, from the sending of their cattle?—Probably from the course of trade, having previously sent half-fed stock.

2653. And if they sent fat cattle, what do you think would be the effect of slaughtering those cattle at once upon that importation?—None at all.

2654. Mr. *Corrance.*] You spoke of the importation of store stock, that it had been diminished by restrictions?—Yes.

2655. Upon whom do you consider that to be hardship?—It is a present hardship.

2656. Upon whom?—Upon the farmers.

2657. Upon the producers?—Upon the farmer, the producers.

2658. But it in no way presses upon the consumer?—I do not think it. I think it would be a subsequent gain.

2659. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Supposing that there were a lot of fat cattle and store cattle from abroad, and you were asked which it was the safest to let out in the country, fat cattle for immediate slaughter, or store cattle for farmers, what should you say?—Fat cattle.

2660. There is less danger in letting fat cattle out than in letting store cattle out?—Provided they go to immediate slaughter, there is.

2661. But all fat cattle are much less likely to be kept a long time than store cattle?—Yes, but accidents might happen to prevent immediate slaughter.

2662. There is more risk in the letting out of store cattle than in the letting out of fat cattle, you think?—Yes.

2663. It is proposed by this Bill to let the store cattle out with quarantine, but you told us you thought that quarantine was no security, or a very imperfect security?—I think so. I see what I consider insuperable difficulties in the way of quarantining a large number of cattle.

2664. It comes to this, that the Bill proposes to let the cattle out that are likely to spread the rinderpest, and to keep the cattle in that are less likely to spread the rinderpest?—I do not know that, provided you have proper quarantine.

2665. Is not the poison from an infected animal carried in the air?—I never found that in my experience.

2666. Must there be contact?—I never saw any case except there was contact either of one beast with another, or of a man with an animal, or a dog might carry it.

2667. If there is contiguity, of course there is great risk of that infection?—There must be contact; I never saw a single case but I could trace it to direct contact.

2668. Did you inquire into those Scotch cases where it broke out at the same time in places separated by distances of 20 miles?—Yes, I did, and never could get satisfactory answers to my questions. There was one case, I remember, of the dairy where the man was very particular in his isolation. He never had been in contact with anything; he had never been in a place where diseased animals were, but still the disease broke out there after about six months (all the other dairies in Edinburgh were, I may say, clean). I noticed that a greyhound was lying amongst the cattle eating something; I said, "Whose dog is that?" "Mine," he said. "Where did he get what he is eating?" I asked, and it turned out that he got it where they bury the diseased cattle. If that was not a direct consequence I do not know what it was.

2669. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Not in your slaughterhouse?—No, the animals were buried outside.

2670. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you think it likely that there would be sufficient accommodation

accommodation in towns like London and Liverpool for an effective system of quarantine without great cost?—It would cost a great amount of money, I am afraid; there might be a proper method of disinfecting discovered, but I do not think it has been yet; I heard a gentleman talk of fumigation by sulphur, but I have very little faith in that.

2671. Mr. *Locke.*] Have you seen the abattoirs in Paris?—No.

2672. You are aware that they are without the city? Yes.

2673. *Chairman.*] You spoke of supply being regulated by demand; supposing that the prices ranged high in the market for home cattle on Monday, would not the butchers telegraph abroad for more to come to the foreign market on Thursday?—They could do so.

2674. And that would equalise prices?—Yes.

2675. You spoke of two markets; are you not aware that in all large seaport towns there are two markets, one for foreign beasts and one for English beasts, under the Orders of the Privy Council?—Yes.

2676. There is a defined place at Granton and also a defined place at Leith for foreign cattle?—Yes.

2677. And there is a separate cattle market for the Scotch home market in Edinburgh besides?—Yes, there is a market in Leith or Granton for live stock; they are all killed, and sold as meat.

2678. But there is also a market for English live stock?—Yes.

2679. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Are these booths kept still in the same clean state in which you stated them to be kept in answer to a question by me in your examination in 1866?—Quite.

2680. Do you know the rent of them?—Eight pounds a year they pay for each booth.

2681. You lost a great many cows at one time in Edinburgh, did you not?—Nearly 400, I should think, altogether.

2682. Is it your opinion that cows are more liable to rinderpest than fat or store stock?—No, I think they are all equally liable.

2683. Do you think that any advantage would be gained by having special restrictions applied to cows?—We might more easily put a number of cows under quarantine than a number of store stock, because there would not be such a large supply.

2684. We were told by a witness to-day that one month previous to the period of a cow's calving was generally the period during which it should be under surveillance?—I do not see any advantage from that.

2685. You do not think that the peculiar condition of the cow at that time renders supervision necessary in this case more than in the case of any other animal?—I do not think it; I think all animals are equally susceptible if placed under the same conditions.

2686. Have you any faith whatever in carbonic acid as a disinfectant?—I can scarcely speak to that; I know it does not remove the stench from my own hands when I have used it.

2687. You have no faith in Mr. Jewer's system of fumigation which has been referred to?—No.

2688. He is a Scotch gentleman?—A doctor; he wrote upon it.

2689. Mr. *Moffat.*] Are the Committee to understand that all the butchers of Edinburgh are compelled to kill their meat at these slaughterhouses, and not allowed to kill them elsewhere?—Yes.

2690. What is the cost per head?—One shilling and sixpence for killing a bullock, and 2 *d.* for each sheep for the home market, and 3 *d.* for each sheep for the London market.

2691. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you consider that there may be any danger in men going among cattle who have come from other cattle, in which the rinderpest may be latent, but has not declared itself?—It might be so, because we know that hides will carry the disease from one part to another.

2692. You do not think that a foreign cattle market would be sufficient, unless you could find some plan to prevent the infection being conveyed?—You might disinfect cattle.

2693. And that you would consider sufficient?—I do not know; it is a disease that I should not like to play with at all.

2694. You said that you had never traced any case of disease among cattle, except by actual contact; but it would be equivalent to actual contact, would it not,

Professor *Strangeways.*

27 March 1868.

not, if flies carried it in a swarm?—It would be carrying it rather too far, I think, to say that.

2695. You do not think that will account for it?—I should doubt it very much.

2696. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Would you think that a stream of water, at the higher portion of which cattle having the rinderpest drank, and where a certain quantity of their *fæces* perhaps have been mixed up with it, flowing down at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and drunk by cattle at another part of that farm, would communicate the infection?—Well, I will give you a case in point. A man about three miles out of Edinburgh had some cattle which were bad with rinderpest; I compelled him to kill them and bury them. They were buried close to a running stream. About half a mile lower down was a dairy, and within a week, or fortnight at any rate, after these animals had been killed, the cows in this dairy began to show symptoms of rinderpest, and in less than five weeks the whole 33 were carried off.

2697. Do you infer from that, that there had been any percolation of water from the place of burial into the stream?—I inferred as much.

2698. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Are you not aware that there are authenticated cases of men in perfect health having had very severe diseases which doctors have ascribed simply to the bite of a fly?—Yes.

2699. In that case should you think that flies might equally carry the rinderpest after settling on a diseased animal?—They may, but it is hardly probable, I think.

2700. But do not you think it more probable than saying that it is carried by the wind?—I do not believe in its being carried by the wind. I believe it is only carried by direct contact.

2701. But it is contact if a fly having settled upon an animal with the poison, then goes and stings another?—It can carry a small portion of the virus on its antennæ perhaps, and then deposit it on to the other animal.

2702. Mr. *Read.*] You have no live market at Edinburgh for foreign cattle?—No.

2703. Do you consider that a hardship?—A decided hardship upon the importers.

2704. If you had a good market, that would not affect them so seriously as now?—I do not think it would, because the animals must be killed now within a certain time of being landed.

2705. Have you a live meat market for home cattle at Edinburgh?—Yes.

2706. How far from the public slaughterhouses?—Half a mile.

2707. Are the prices of meat higher in Edinburgh where there are public slaughterhouses, than they are in other towns where there are private slaughterhouses?—No; prices may be 1 *d.* a pound higher, but heavier rents may account for that probably. Rents are heavier in Edinburgh, and the tradesmen lay on the price accordingly.

2708. Your duties as a veterinary professor, I suppose, lead you into contact with a great number of Scotch farmers?—Yes.

2709. What is their opinion about foreign store stock?—Some of them would like to have them, especially in grazing districts. Breeding districts do not want them, and for a very good reason. The Earl of Kinnaird, who was perhaps one of the largest breeders of polled Angus stock, lost the whole of them, and made up his mind not to raise another stock. I saw that in a report of his steward the other day.

2710. You think that you could not by any means produce the cattle plague without direct contact?—I do not think so.

2711. You know that it was imported from abroad?—I know that we had it imported from London, from the metropolitan market into Edinburgh. One thing I am certain of, that if this Bill had been in existence five years ago we should never have had the rinderpest in Edinburgh.

2712. Can you produce pleuro-pneumonia without contact?—Not pleuro-pneumonia epiznotica, but you may produce a form of pleuro-pneumonia.

2713. Can you by drift produce the foot and mouth disease?—I think not.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 31st March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Lowther.	

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Kittle called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

Mr. *Thomas Kittle*.

31 March 1868.

2714. ARE you a Superintendent under the Metropolitan Police Commissioners?—I am.

2715. How long have you been in the force?—Eleven years.

2716. Are you specially charged with the details of the measures connected with the cattle plague?—As far as relates to the Metropolitan Police I am.

2717. Do you transmit to the police the orders of the Commissioners?—I do.

2718. In fact, do all the executive duties pass through your hands?—Yes.

2719. The Committee know that an Order in Council of the 24th of March 1866, prohibited the removal of cattle beyond the metropolis?—That is so.

2720. Have you got the map which indicates the area of the cattle plague district as defined by that Order in Council?—Yes, I have (*producing the same*).

2721. Will you show the Chairman the area?—(*The Witness pointed it out.*) It is in fact the area of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

2722. Are there police posted in every road on the boundary, night and day?—There are.

2723. How many men are required for that duty?—One hundred and forty-two.

2724. Is that an extra duty?—It is.

2725. What is the total cost from the 24th of March 1866 to the 24th of July 1867?—The cost of their services was 11,691 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

2726. Constables require serjeants and superintendents to look after them?—Yes.

2727. Would there be an addition to that figure you have given us for the serjeants and superintendents to look after the 142 men?—Yes, if the proportion of the cost of the officers was taken, there would be a further charge.

2728. Sir *Andrew Agnew*.] Are the 142 posted night and day?——

2729. Mr. *Merewether*.] Is it 142 in the total, or 142 by day and 142 by night?—One hundred and forty-two is the total.

2730. In addition to those 142 so employed, have you also had to employ a considerably larger number in watching infected places?—When infected places existed we did.

2731. Can you tell me what number of men were employed in watching those infected places?—We had at one time 194 in addition to the 142 at the boundary.

Mr. *Thomas Kittle.*

31 March 1868.

2732. Had you some in addition at the railway termini?—Yes.

2733. How many?—Twenty-eight.

2734. So without going the length of saying it was continuous, there was a period when 364 of your force were employed owing to this Order in Council?—Yes.

2735. And again, with reference to those 364, would there be the necessary addition of serjeants and superintendents, and so forth?—Yes.

2736. In August last did the head of the police, Sir Richard Mayne, communicate with the Home Secretary with reference to that large draw upon the force?—He did.

2737. And also of the money cost upon the police rate?—Yes.

2738. Do you know whether he got any remedy from the Secretary of State?—He received an answer from the Secretary of State saying that he could not interfere.

2739. Are there portions of the limits of this district which are absolutely rural?—Yes.

2740. Are the boundaries also irregular?—Yes.

2741. And some of them are even ideal, that is to say, there is nothing to mark them?—No, the boundary crosses open fields.

2742. Will you define to the Committee what sort of boundary line it is where you say it scarcely exists; is it a dry ditch, or anything of that kind?—No, I believe it is the boundary of parishes; I am not quite sure.

2743. Represented by what?—An imaginary line, I think, in many cases.

2744. Of course it is very difficult to watch an imaginary line, or to prevent beasts getting over that boundary?—We do not profess to do that.

2745. Turning to the wharves, there are wharves from which the cattle are driven; have the police had complaints made of obstructions caused by the cattle passing from them?—We had many complaints at the time the cattle were driven.

2746. Is it part of the duty of the police to watch all foreign cattle to see that they are marked?—It is before leaving the wharves.

2747. Do you grant licenses for their being driven?—Yes, we should, if they were driven.

2748. Not being driven, of course those incidents do not occur. There is a good deal of office work resulting from this out-of-doors work?—Yes, a very great deal.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley.*

2749. Who stands the expense of the police force?—The ratepayers partly.

2750. Of the metropolis?—Of the old district; the metropolitan police district.

2751. Not the farmers of the suburbs, they have nothing to say to the expense; the metropolitan ratepayers who are opposing the Bill are the people who incur this expense, which you say was about 11,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*?—That was up to August or July last, from March 1866 to July 1867.

2752. Have you any idea of the number of millions of tons of meat consumed in London per annum?—I have not.

2753. You see that this 11,000*l.* would be something infinitesimal on each pound of meat?—The total expense from the commencement to the present time is much more than that 11,000*l.*

2754. But the cost of carrying on the cordon for a year and a quarter was between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.*; how long was that for?—For different periods.

2755. I want the extra expense for watching the infected places?—The sum I have given extended from April 1866 to July 1867.

2756. Are you aware of the system of market passes?—Yes.

2757. Is that, in your opinion, a very effective system, or the reverse?—I think it is effective.

2758. Do you know of cases where salesmen have been fined for takin g cattle out of the metropolitan area?—Yes, out of the metropolis.

2759. This cordon which has been kept at this cost of 12,000*l.* you will not deny to have been an effective cordon. Has it been evaded frequently, to your knowledge?—I think it is effective.

2760. Supposing

2760. Supposing this separate market to be established, will not there be a necessity, to a certain extent, of supervision and inspection on the part of the police, in order to see that the regulations are not evaded?—I cannot tell what may be intended.

2761. Supposing that the Bill pasees, which says that cattle shall be landed at one point, and that they shall not leave that point, or be smuggled into the metropolitan area, do not you think there would be some inspection required?—I think that some inspection would be required, but whether it would be done by the police or not I cannot say.

2762. We have had evidence from you as to the irregularity of the boundary of the metropolitan area; could not in many places the boundary be improved?—Yes, but that is defined by the Board of Works.

2763. The distances are unequal?—Yes; you could take a larger radius, or a smaller radius, and make it equal from one point.

2764. You might make a smaller radius in many places where at present it sticks out irregularly, and in many places where it sticks out irregularly it might be made regular?—Yes.

2765. Mr. *Read.*] Suppose these foreign cattle were confined in one market, how many policemen would it take to watch a market, say about half the size of the present metropolitan market?—Very few, indeed; it would depend upon the number of gates or exits.

2766. Half a dozen?—Possibly, not more.

2767. If you reduced the area of the metropolitan boundary, I suppose you would shut out a certain number of slaughterhouses?—No, I think there are very few slaughterhouses at a greater distance than is now defined upon the map.

2768. If you were to curtail that boundary very considerably, would not it shut out a certain number of outlying slaughterhouses?—I think very few, unless you reduced it very much.

2769. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Have you any reason for thinking that the present regulations are systematically evaded?—No, I do not think they are systematically evaded, but I think they are evaded.

2770. Do you think the dairymen make any efforts to get rid of their calves?—Frequently.

2771. Can a calf be passed out under any circumstances; can it get a permit to pass out?—No; no cattle can pass out when it is once in.

2772. The dairymen must destroy their calves?—They cannot send them out of the area; to dispose of them they frequently attempt to smuggle them out.

2773. Is that the greatest attempt at the evasion of the Act, or do they try to drive cattle by night across the boundary?—They have tried very frequently. When the system was first arranged they tried, of course, very often; but now that they find that they cannot take them out openly they do not try it.

2774. It is your impression that the present police regulations are effective?—I do not think that it would be difficult to evade them, because the policeman is posted at the boundary on the road, and, if cattle are taken across the fields and brought out beyond the man, of course the law would be evaded.

2775. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] When you said the cordon was effective, you did not refer to those districts where the boundary line is imaginary?—I did not.

2776. There you think it might be very easily evaded?—Very easily; so far as the roads are concerned it is effective.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *William Symonds* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

2777. You live at Lambourne, in Essex?—Yes.

2778. Do you carry on business as a butcher at Woodford, in the same county?—Yes.

2779. How many years have you been so engaged?—On my own account 12 years.

Mr. *William Symonds.*

31 March 1868.

2780. Do you also farm on your own account?—Yes.

2781. How many acres?—About 1,300.

2782. I believe you also keep stock; you have been a breeder?—Not a breeder; a grazier; I graze rather extensively.

2783. I will take you to the time before the cattle plague broke out; were you then in the habit of attending the metropolitan markets?—Yes; I depended almost entirely upon them for my supplies.

2784. You do not depend upon them now?—Not the slightest.

2785. How do you get your cattle now?—I have taken such measures as to make myself independent of any market by being able to produce everything I require for my own use.

2786. Is it by reason of the restrictions consequent upon the cattle plague that you have been driven to adopt that expedient?—Yes, entirely so.

2787. You derived advantages and facilities in your business by attending the metropolitan market?—Very great.

2788. Can you tell the Committee any of those advantages?—The principal advantage was that we had an opportunity of buying sometimes when there was an overstocked market. I could buy to a certain extent more than I actually wanted for the time being. I took advantage of an overstocked market when there was one.

2789. Was there any convenience as to the equalisation of price?—Yes, we found that cattle were purchased more easily to the trade then than now. I mean to the trade beyond the metropolitan area, that is to say, suburban butchers.

2790. In the markets which you have since attended, you have not found the same facilities, I believe?—No.

2791. What do you complain of with regard to the smaller markets?—In consequence of the present restrictions I have not attended the smaller markets much, because I have placed myself beyond the necessity of going there, by increasing my occupation as a farmer.

2792. How many additional acres have you taken?—Rather more than 1,000 (that is included in the 1,300).

2793. With regard to the dead meat market, are you acquainted with the working of that market?—Not much; we never use it to any extent.

2794. Can you give the Committee any reason why you do not use the dead meat market?—Because the quality of the meat which we require for our uses we cannot get there not sufficiently good; our trade is a private family trade, and I should object to the muddled state in which the meat would be brought down as another reason.

2795. Can you mention any other objection to the Committee?—It is a great objection also to have to carry it down in conveyances, letting alone the expense of that carriage.

2796. I may suggest this reason, is there any objection with respect to the offal?—Yes, but not a very great objection.

2797. With respect to the present restriction on removing the cattle, do you consider that that has a prejudicial effect upon the market at present, either as regards price or as regards the convenience of trade?—It affects the convenience of the suburban butchers to a very great extent.

2798. Are you of opinion, from your knowledge of the trade, that it gives any advantages to the London butchers?—I should say decidedly very great advantages.

2799. Would it be going too far to say that it gives a monopoly to the London butcher?—I should consider a partial monopoly.

2800. Will you give the Committee any reason for that?—Because the London butcher is in a position to dictate terms to the people who send cattle to that market.

2801. To the producers, you mean?—Yes.

2802. Now, as to your position as a grazier, you do not send to the metropolitan market?—No.

2803. You are deterred from sending there?—Yes.

2804. Will you state the reason which prevents you so sending cattle to the London market?—Because the restrictions placed upon the free transit of cattle from the London market place us at a disadvantage in the sale of those animals.

2805. From

2805. From your experience, do you believe that that influences other persons in your position?—I know it beyond a doubt.

2806. I may take it that you are of opinion, as a grazier, that the present supply of London is lessened by the operation of the present restrictions?—Very considerably, I should imagine.

2807. Do you think that that state of things would continue, if the restrictions were abolished?—No; I think, if a greater number of customers were let into the London market to purchase, they would be met by a corresponding increase in the supply.

2808. You think, if cattle were let in, there would be an increased demand, in fact?—Yes.

2809. With respect to those restrictions having regard to the present state of opinion, do you think that they are nevertheless essential?—I do, provided foreign cattle are allowed to mix with home cattle, as they do now.

2810. That suggests this question: you are of opinion that foreign cattle ought not to mix with home cattle?—Certainly not, if the home cattle are to be dispersed over the country afterwards.

2811. That is your serious opinion as a butcher and grazier?—Yes.

2812. Do you think that it is absolutely indispensable that that separation should take place?—I do, in the event of home cattle being allowed to be dispersed all over the country.

2813. With respect to the breeding of cattle generally, are you of opinion that the breeding of cattle in this country would be diminished or injured if things are allowed to remain as they are?—Decidedly injured; there will be a diminution in the breeding.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley*.

2814. May not I take it that those extra acres you have taken into occupation are an indication of your increased prosperity?—Not necessarily so.

2815. With reference to what you were saying as to the inconvenience of not letting your cattle be removed out of the metropolitan market, under the old system foreign cattle were allowed to be sent into the country equally with home?—I believe so.

2816. They were therefore on an equal footing?—Yes.

2817. Then came the cattle plague, and the home producer and the foreign producer were both equally forbidden to send their cattle out of the market?—It is so.

2818. Under the old system they were on an equal footing; now the home grower comes and asks to be put on an exceptional footing?—Yes.

2819. Supposing a grazier and salesman in the country sends up his fat cattle to London, and they are really fat and intended to be slaughtered in the London market, he attains his object if they are slaughtered in the metropolitan area?—No doubt.

2820. In the evidence before the Trade in Animals Committee one of the witnesses said that a great number of cattle came up to the metropolitan market purporting to be fat cattle not really so, and they were bought by jobbers and sent down to the country to be fattened; do you know whether that used to happen frequently?—I cannot say.

2821. Did you ever know of people sending cattle to market purporting to be fat cattle and selling them to jobbers to send them into the country?—I never knew of such a case.

2822. If a grazier did that, he would feel himself aggrieved at finding that he could not send the cattle into the country?—No doubt he would.

2823. Can you tell me any reason, except the convenience and gain of those graziers, why London should be turned into that sort of general transit market for the country?—I do not see that it would be turned into a transit market for the country.

2824. If a man has cattle which he wants to send up to go into different counties of England, and he sends it up to London, and it is bought by somebody who takes it to the country again, London is a transit market?—Yes.

2825. Who gains by that?—I should think the sender would gain a little by that.

Mr. *William Symonds.*

21 March 1868.

2826. He is the gainer in the trans action; that is the only reason you see why London should be a transit market, that the sender might gain?—The reason I say it should be an open market is that we have customers from all parts who would purchase those store cattle, or cattle not quite good enough to kill, whereas London butchers would not purchase them for the purpose of killing.

2827. Under the present system a man is discouraged from sending cattle not fat, but purporting to be fat cattle, because they cannot be sent again into the country?—That is a discouragement.

2828. That is the main drawback to the present restrictions?—As far as the grazier is concerned.

2829. Now, I go to you in your character as a butcher, did you not buy in the country long before the restrictions of the cattle plague?—Never.

2830. You said that since those restrictions you had not bought in the country markets, but you confined yourself to your own production?—Yes.

2831. You cannot be a good authority, then, as to what the effect of enlarging the country markets might be?—I supply one country market.

2832. I am speaking of your character as a butcher?—I have never purchased in country markets.

2833. Do you remember that Sir James Elphinstone said that one of the objects of this Bill is that meat should not be unduly cheapened in the London market; if that evidence is correct it would not suit your business that this Bill should pass?—I do not think that it would make any difference to me.

2834. You do not want meat to be prevented from being unduly cheapened do you; you want to buy in the cheapest market?—As a butcher, I should wish to purchase in the cheapest market.

2835. What obstacle is there to your slaughtering in London and sending down the meat as you wish for your customers?—The great obstacle is the expense of doing so, and next the muddled state in which we should get our meat.

2836. In London there is a great demand for offal?—There is a great demand.

2837. There is a greater demand for offal in London than at Woodford?—No, there is not.

2838. Why is it so expensive to you to slaughter in London and send down the meat to Woodford?—Because, after the animals are slaughtered, they would have to be carried down in a horse and cart, and we should have to keep a special set of rolling stock for the purpose.

2839. What is your nearest railway station?—A mile and a half off.

2840. Do you think at present the London butchers have a complete monopoly of the market as against you?—Yes.

2841. You think that this Bill would have the effect of breaking down that monopoly as against country butchers?—Yes.

2842. That is one reason why you approve of the Bill, as a country butcher?—Yes.

2843. Mr. *Read.*] Where do you sell your meat principally?—At Woodford, in the county of Essex.

2844. You do not distribute your meat through any large area, do you?—Yes, a considerable area.

2845. How far?—About 15 miles in circumference.

2846. I did not understand where you bought your meat now?—I produce it on my own occupation.

2847. Do you think that these small markets outside the metropolis are on the increase?—Not much, I think.

2848. You said that the stock in Islington Market was diminished?—It is from our neighbourhood very considerably.

2849. Do you think it will go on diminishing if these restrictions remain in force?—I think so; very probably from those graziers who supply from our neighbourhood.

2850. Did you ever buy foreign cattle when you came to the metropolitan market?—Never.

2851. Do you know what sort of butchers bought the foreign cattle?—Yes; the carcase butchers and large wholesale men, army and navy contractors, and shipping butchers.

2852. Do you suppose that most of them killed in London?—I should think the bulk of them.

2853. Are you aware that two-thirds of the whole supply of the cattle of this metropolis are killed by carcase butchers in London?—I am not aware of the fact, but I imagine that a very great majority of them are.

2854. The learned counsel put to you this question, that the graziers of England now wish to be placed on an exceptional footing; would you not rather say that they wished to be put upon their original footing?—Certainly.

2855. Who do you suppose brought the cattle plague into this country?—I should say the foreigner.

2856. As a grazier, you do not wish to suffer for the foreigner?—Not at all.

2857. Do you imagine that the opening of this market again would have the effect of equalizing prices again throughout the country?—Yes, I do, very much.

2858. Has the effect of the restrictions been to seriously reduce the price of meat to the consumer in the metropolis, do you consider?—I think not at all; at the present moment the London butcher is charging more, in the whole, than the country butcher, notwithstanding his advantages.

2859. The restrictions have in a measure diminished the profits of the grazier, and not benefitted the consumer, consequently, the butchers are the persons who get the profit?—Those within the metropolitan area.

2860. And, consequently, they are very desirous of keeping things as they are?—No doubt.

2861. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Have you read this Foreign Cattle Markets Bill which is now before us?—Yes.

2862. In your opinion, would the scheme work well?—I do not see any reason to suppose that it would not.

2863. You think in your character of farmer and butcher that the foreign cattle market would work with advantage to the butcher, and without danger to the farmer?—I think so, for this reason; it would be to the advantage of all those butchers who almost entirely kill foreign cattle; it is a different class of butcher who kills foreign cattle from the man who comes to market for small supplies of English cattle.

2864. You think that a double market would work with advantage to the butchers generally, and there would be no risk to the farmers of the cattle plague being communicated to home cattle?—I do not see any risk in such a case, nor do I see that it would be a disadvantage to butchers generally.

2865. Mr. *Corrance.*] Do you know anything of the supply of meat to the suburban districts, which I should define as outside the radius now known as the metropolitan area; do you know on what conditions their supply depends; were they supplied from the London market formerly?—Entirely.

2866. Now they would come and buy at Romford, and those markets?—At the little suburban markets, and of the farmers.

2867. Would you assume that they buy dearer from those sources?—No doubt of it; considerably dearer.

2868. And therefore they would charge their consumers a larger price?—They must do so.

2869. You speak with knowledge upon that point?—I do.

2870. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Have you had any foreign sheep upon your farm?—Never.

2871. Do you know any farmers in Essex who have bought foreign sheep?—Not to my knowledge; I know that foreign sheep have come into Essex.

2872. This Bill proposes to let lean foreign cattle into the country upon certain conditions; do you approve of that?—No, I do not, because lean foreign cattle are practically useless for all purposes of grazing.

2873. Do you think that there is a greater chance of introducing the cattle plague by sending the lean cattle through the country to farmers, than by allowing the foreign fat cattle to be sold in the metropolitan market?—Decidedly.

2874. You think that there is decidedly greater danger in letting lean cattle into the country than the fat cattle?—Yes; because lean cattle, I think, are more liable to take disease.

2875. You do not approve of that portion of the Bill which allows lean cattle to come into the country upon certain conditions?—No, I do not.

Mr. *William Symonds.*

31 March 1868.

2876. Mr. *Read.*] You think that portion of the Bill would be of no use, because the farmers would not buy the stock?—That is my opinion.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *James Fagg* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

Mr. *James Fagg.*

2877. Are you a Butcher, residing at Gravesend?—Yes.

2878. What is your weekly kill?—About six beasts a week, and in summer time about 60 sheep and lambs.

2879. How many in winter?—20 or 25; sometimes more.

2880. Have you been in the room during Mr. Symonds' examination?—Yes.

2881. Are you for this Bill, as he seems to be?—Yes.

2882. Do you think that the isolation of foreign cattle would be of importance to you, as being likely to remove the restrictions which exist at the present cattle market?—Yes.

2883. And you therefore are a supporter of the Bill?—I am.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley.*

2884. There is a very good market at Rochester, is not there?—No, not to be depended upon.

2885. A good many cattle go there, Lord Darnley's cattle go there, do they not?—No, I have the bulk of his.

2886. Have you ever heard of Mr. Ratcliff, who is a butcher in London?—I have heard of him.

2887. You look upon him as the head of the profession, do not you?—I do not know him, I have only heard of him.

2888. I will read you his evidence before the Trade in Animals Committee, and ask you whether you agree with him: "You do not think that a market for the sale of live animals could be dispensed with altogether for the metropolis?—It could be done if they were to allow small markets a few miles' distance out of town, such as at Southall or Croydon, or any similar distance around, because those butchers who require to buy would then go to those markets and purchase." Do you agree with Mr. Ratcliff?—No, I do not.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Henry Lintott* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

Mr. *Henry Lintott.*

2889. Do you reside at Brighton?—Yes.

2890. You are a butcher carrying on an extensive business there?—Yes.

2891. What is the average number of cattle that you kill in a week?—It varies very much.

2892. You carry on a very large business?—Yes; I kill 60 sheep and from 8 to 10 beasts a week at this time of year, at other times 14 or 15 beasts and about 100 sheep.

2893. Do you suffer inconvenience under the present system?—We suffer very severely.

2894. You are hindered in your trade?—Very much indeed.

2895. How are you hindered?—In the south at certain seasons of the year, we cannot get a supply not suitable for our trade.

2896. What do you do to get rid of that?—We have gone into the Midland Counties, Northampton, Leicester, and so on.

2897. Do you go there to buy stock?—Yes.

2898. Mr. *Read.*] Now?—Not at this time of the year.

2899. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] You have to go?—In the autumn.

2900. Is that attended with very great inconvenience and expense?—Very great inconvenience, indeed; and very great expense in getting them home; we have to traverse them so far round the country; those bought at Leicester we have

have to run to Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, and then to Redhill down to Brighton.

2901. You say you go to Leicester?—Yes; I have had them three days on the road from Leicester.

2902. Does that improve your cattle?—No, quite the contrary, let alone the expense.

2903. You are acquainted with the metropolitan market, are you not?—I used to attend there weekly till the outbreak of the cattle plague.

2904. You know, I daresay, almost as much of it as the London butchers?—I know that it is a very great inconvenience and expense to me not to be allowed to make use of it.

2905. Can you tell me what is the result now as regards prices; supposing that the supply now is greater than the demand, what effect do you find upon the market in that state of things?—I should much rather have gone to the metropolitan market; I could have bought the things more satisfactorily to myself, and by going into the country the expense of getting them home, and the wasting away of the cattle from their being so long on the road are so great, that I should think the two together would amount to from 30*s.* to 2*l.* each ox before we got them home, whereas I could have got them home from the metropolitan market for 4*s.*

2906. Now it costs you about 2*l.* a head?—That is the deterioration in the animal, and the expense together.

2907. Without speaking unfairly of your friends in the metropolitan market, do you think the present state of things gives any advantage to the London butchers as regards price?—It is a decided advantage to the London butchers, because if we were allowed to go to buy beasts there and bring them away, the price at times would not be so low as now. In bad weather in the autumn, when the supply is greater than the demand, we have to buy at a higher price, and have to compete with butchers who buy at a lower price.

2908. According to your version, the London butcher would rather that you stopped away?—Decidedly, I should say.

2909. He would rather that you went to Leicester to buy your oxen?—Yes.

2910. You have heard the evidence given by the two previous witnesses as regards the Bill, and I will not ask you the same questions I asked them; are you in favour of the Bill?—Decidedly.

2911. Do you think separation absolutely necessary for the purpose of furthering this trade; separation, I mean, as between home and foreign stock?—Yes, I should say so.

2912. And, so far as your trade is concerned, if the Bill is passed you do not see any injury likely to arise?—No, I think it will equalise the price of meat; in autumn time there is a great deal of meat sold at a great sacrifice which we would take away, so that it would equalise the price of meat. A great deal now, through our being shut out, finds its way to the dead meat market, consequently the supply is greater than the demand; it would equalise the price of meat if we were allowed to go in as formerly.

2913. *Chairman.*] You mean it would equalise the price of meat in the metropolitan market?—We should be on equal terms with them.

2914. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] When there is an over supply in the market, and according to your statement meat becomes cheap, you would be glad to take some of that extra supply?—The distance is too great for us to reap any benefit now.

2915. Because you do not attend the market regularly?—It does not suit us to attend the market regularly; we require the offal as well as the carcase.

2916. That is another reason why you go to the Midland Counties?—Yes, we could not supply our shop with dead meat that distance.

2917. That is the reason you go to the Midland Counties?—Especially in bad weather since the cattle plague has broken out. I had meat that ought to have been delivered at eight o'clock in the morning one Saturday not delivered until nine at night, and so I lost the sale.

2918. In point of fact, have you had an insufficient supply of meat at Brighton?—At certain times of the year our markets are very badly supplied in the south.

Mr. Henry Lintott.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

31 March 1868.

2919. Brighton cannot be supplied with dead meat from London?—No.

2920. We may take it that the notion of supplying a town with dead meat from a market 50 miles off, with a railway going in an hour or two, is impracticable?—In bad weather for instance.

2921. Is it possible, in your opinion, that a town like Brighton should depend for its supply of dead meat on a market 50 miles off?—It is impossible.

2922. If it were 20 miles off, would it be possible?—It would be handier 20 miles off.

2923. Would it be possible at 20 miles?—A person 20 miles off would not attend the dead meat market regularly if he could get a supply otherwise.

2924. Twenty miles off, a dead meat supply would be impracticable?—We have tried it, and we did not find it answer; we have been compelled to discontinue it.

2925. You would not think of attempting to be supplied with dead meat from a distance of 20 miles, when you could get a live meat supply?—No.

2926. You want to have meat from the north down to Brighton?—Before the restrictions were imposed, we used to buy Scotch beasts at times.

2927. We have had Sir James Elphinstone here, who says that if this Bill were passed, he and people in his country would get 2 *l.* a head more for their Scotch beasts in the London market, and they would get that out of the pockets of the butchers; is that your view of the advantage of this Bill, that you, as a butcher, would have to pay 2 *l.* a head more for the Scotch cattle than the butchers now buy them for in the London market?—I can understand beasts coming up the last two or three years meeting a bad trade, especially in bad weather, on account of persons outside of the metropolitan boundary being shut out. If 5,000 or 6,000 beasts come up, and it is bad weather, they have to be killed within the boundary, and they find their way into the dead meat market. If the demand is greater than the supply, the price is reduced.

2928. You want to see the price of Scotch bullocks raised 2 *l.* above the present price in the metropolitan market, is that what you mean?—Scotch cattle might perhaps fetch 2 *l.* more; but, on account of the weather, they might be sold 2 *l.* less than their value. I should reap the benefit if I resided in London.

2929. This Bill is to allow you to come to London?—When I come to London I want to buy the animal alive.

2930. I am supposing you to buy it alive; but when you buy it alive, Sir James Elphinstone is to have 2 *l.* more for it than he gets at present. Who is to pay the 2 *l.* more; you are to come to London after this Bill is passed, and are to buy Sir James Elphinstone's Scotch bullocks, and Sir James Elphinstone is to get 2 *l.* more for them than now; who is to pay the 2 *l.* more?—The supply would be equal to the demand.

2931. Who is to pay the 2 *l.* more?—I would rather give 2 *l.* more for a bullock than buy it dead at a reduced price, if deteriorated.

2932. Sir James Elphinstone now sends his bullocks to London alive, but he says that if the Bill passes he will get 2 *l.* more for his live bullock; who is to pay the 2 *l.* more?—The reason of getting 2 *l.* less is, because the markets have been heavy, and there has been an over-supply, and we being shut out, we cannot take any of it off their hands.

2933. This Bill is to protect London from an over-supply of meat?—It is to protect London in bad weather; if the meat is not sold, it is perished.

2934. The animal is alive; is the object of the Bill to protect London from an over-supply of meat?—One-third goes without the metropolitan boundary, and if a third is taken away, there will be less in the markets.

2935. If Sir James Elphinstone is to get 2 *l.* more, who is to get 2 *l.* less?—It is a perishable article, and it fetches 2 *l.* less than it is worth.

2936. My question is, who is to pay the 2 *l.*?—Those who go into the market and buy at the reduced price get the benefit.

2937. It is the persons who go into Newgate Market, and buy meat in Newgate Market, who are to pay Sir James Elphinstone 2 *l.* more, is it?—They are the persons who buy it at 2 *l.* less, and if there were a shorter supply they would have to pay the 2 *l.* more.

2938. If

2938. If Sir James Elphinstone is to get 2*l.* more, somebody will have to pay it ?—

Mr. *Corrance.*] The witness has said that it involves an absolute loss.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There may be loss. I want to know who is to bear the loss.

Mr. *Corrance.*] The live animal has absolutely lost in condition as I understand.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Sir James Elphinstone said in consequence of the Brighton buyers and other buyers coming into the market there would be a greater demand, and the London butchers would not have it all their own way, and he said I should have 2*l.* more. I want to know whether this witness is the somebody who is to pay the 2*l.* more ?

—If Sir James Elphinstone were to send, for instance, 40 bullocks to the market, and there were only 20 required, or only customers sufficient to buy 20, and he was to force a sale, he must take something less, and living at such a distance from London he cannot take them back again.

2939. The effect of the Bill would be to raise the price of the live beast in the London market ?—I do not know that it would raise the price.

2940. You say that dead meat cannot go to Brighton. Why should not you have the live cattle ?—That is what we require.

2941. If the railway company could show you a way of having live cattle from the north without its passing through the infected metropolitan district, that would accomplish what you want, would it not ?—I have tried that. I have had beasts from Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, and the transit is so long that they have been three days on the road.

2942. It is the length of time, that is the objection, is it ?—I must bring them up by the Midland and take them off at Harrow, and drive them for six or eight miles to Croydon by road, and then put them on again at Croydon.

2943. Do you know Willesden Junction ?—No.

2944. If these few hundred yards of what is now the metropolitan area at Willesden Junction were excluded from the prohibited districts, so that the trains might run through at that point, would there be any obstacle to the whole of this traffic passing from the North to the South of England ?—We cannot trade with persons in the north for our beasts ; we want to go into the open market. We want fair and open competition in the London market. It would be unsatisfactory for me to send an order into the north for a man to send a few bullocks, and it would be unsatisfactory for him to send them to me.

2944 *. You call a fair and open market a market to which home cattle alone should be admitted, and from which foreign cattle should be excluded ?—Yes.

2945. That is what you desire ; you want a fair and open market to which home cattle alone should be admitted, and from which foreign cattle should be excluded ; that is your idea, is it ?—We wish to get beasts from the north to the south.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

2946. Did you ever, when you attended the metropolitan market, buy foreign cattle ?—No.

2947. Therefore it is of no importance to you whether foreign cattle come or not. You can understand its being a very large item of supply to this metropolis ; you would admit that it was most important that it should come ?—Yes.

2948. You are not against the importation of foreign cattle ?—No.

2949. *Chairman.*] When you were asked who was to pay the 2*l.* more, you said it was in consequence of over-supply ?—Yes.

2950. That is because a third of the cattle that should go out of the metropolitan market into the country cannot now overflow into the country, is it not ? —It must be killed, and it finds its way into the dead meat market.

2951. Therefore it cannot overflow into the country ?—Yes.

2952. You cannot buy now in the metropolitan market ?—No ; for about three years I have been shut out.

2953. The reason being because you live at Brighton ?—Yes.

2954. In fact, you are in the position of a foreigner, who is excluded from the metropolitan market ?—Yes.

Mr. *Henry Lintott.*

31 March 1868.

2955. And the consequence of that is, that it costs you 2 *l.* per head more to get your beasts?—If I go into the Midland Counties the expenses would be from 12 *s.* to 15 *s.*, perhaps, and then, besides that, from the beasts being so long upon the road, we have to keep them two or three days after they come home, which, of course, adds to the expense. I should be 2 *l.* worse off by buying them in the Midland Counties than if I could go into the metropolitan market and buy them alive there.

2956. The result of your being put in the position of a foreigner and excluded from the metropolitan market, is that your beasts cost you 2 *l.* per head more?—Yes.

2957. Mr. *Locke.*] What market do you go to now?—At this season of the year we buy our beasts at farmhouses round the country. Sometimes I have been out four or five days in a week in purchasing beasts. Sometimes we have lost a journey, for sometimes when we go we find that the beasts are not suitable. My habit used to be, up to three years ago, to attend the metropolitan market weekly.

2958. Do you not supply yourself usually in the way you have just referred to?—No; I have only been in Brighton about eight years, and up to three years ago I had been in the habit of attending the metropolitan market.

2959. Used your main supply to be from the metropolitan market?—Yes.

2960. In what proportion?—Nineteen out of 20 were from the metropolitan market.

2961. Mr. *Corrance.*] You speak, of course, as a butcher in this case?—Yes.

2962. You say that the existing state of things lessens competition within the metropolitan area to the butchers?—Yes.

2962*. Do you assume that the consumer in London gets his meat any cheaper upon that account?—No doubt of it; within the vicinity of the dead meat market. Take, for instance, the autumn of last year; there was an abundant supply on account of the restrictions.

2963. That would be on account of there being a sort of protection; that would only be if the supply continued rather in excess of the demand, would not it?—Yes.

2964. Then in case the loss ultimately caused the producer to send fewer animals to that market, it would after all find its level, would not it?—Yes.

2965. And the consumer, therefore, would not be in the slightest degree better off, but would be worse off?—We are in a worse position now because we have to buy at a higher rate, and have to compete with those who buy at a lower rate.

2966. So that in London they would be ultimately no better off, and out of London they would be decidedly worse off; that is the conclusion that you would arrive at?—If the restrictions were removed we would be better off.

2967. But conversely you are worse off in consequence of the restrictions?—Yes.

2968. You say that dead meat cannot be taken 50 miles; do you speak with knowledge in that respect?—I have been in the business nearly 30 years; it can be taken, but in bad weather it cannot be taken.

2969. How many times a year do you assume that there would be any loss in transferring dead meat from London to Brighton?—It depends entirely upon the weather.

2970. Upon the average, how many times a year?—In some summers the weather is very much hotter than others; and another thing is this; we find that buying our beasts alive suits our trade very much better.

2971. You are speaking as a butcher, having a direct interest against the dead meat trade, of course?—I am speaking of my customers as well; what I buy alive suits them best.

2972. You slaughter out of London?—Yes.

2973. Therefore, your interest would be that there should not be a dead meat trade?—No, I do not say that.

2974. Will you say positively the contrary; will you say that if there were a large quantity of dead meat sent from London to Brighton it would not affect your trade as a butcher?—I say it is necessary that there should be a dead meat market.

2975. What

2975. What I am asking you is this: you are a Brighton butcher, supposing a large quantity of dead meat were brought from London to Brighton, that would affect you as a killer of live meat in Brighton?—I should have to compete with the other persons, of course.

2976. As to the loss involved in stock brought to London, Sir James Elphinstone has told us that there is a loss of about 2*l.* now compared to what there would be if the restrictions were removed; can you give us any information upon this point. Supposing the stock to be brought into London, and there detained several days, and ultimately sold in the dead meat market, there would be a considerable loss, would there not, to the seller?—If there were a very heavy supply and there were bad weather.

2977. The bad weather would deteriorate the quality of the beasts?—Yes.

2978. And you would be obliged to slaughter the beasts at improper times during the hot weather?—No, I do not think there would be any compulsion.

2979. You would lose every day the beast was kept?—There is no compulsion upon the wholesale man to slaughter him.

2980. Every day the beast is kept he is losing flesh, is he not?—Yes.

2981. Therefore, you would infer that there would be a certain loss, and that loss no one would get the benefit of, would he?—That which is lost in the bullock standing alive is a loss to everybody.

2982. As to your going to the north instead of coming to London, your journey would be expensive to the north, would it not?—Yes.

2983. And your keep on the road would be expensive; you must add all that to the price of your meat to make a profit?—Yes.

2984. Of course you would charge less to the consumer provided you had only to come to London?—Yes; we should stand in a better position.

2985. Mr. *Freshfield.*] May we recognise in the circumstances you mention of your exclusion from the metropolitan market the great increase which has lately arisen in the price of meat in Brighton?—Yes.

2986. It has been very high, has it not?—In the first year of the outbreak of the cattle plague I had a great many beasts sent to me from Northampton, and they came very dear, indeed; we were obliged to leave off bringing them home from there, and we bought them alive in London, and had them slaughtered in London.

2987. You attribute the dearness of meat to those circumstances?—Yes; we suffered very severely.

2988. Not only you suffered, but the consumers?—The consumers suffered, of course.

2989. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you wish to put any restriction yourself upon the importer of foreign cattle in the London market; as I understand you, you wish to purchase cattle in the metropolitan market, and take those cattle to Brighton?—Yes.

2990. While you come to recommend that that should be done, do you recommend that any restrictions should be put upon the importer of foreign cattle?—Only separation.

2991. What you want is, to get beasts to Brighton?—Yes.

2992. You do not trouble yourself about foreign cattle?—No; I think it is quite necessary that we should have foreign cattle; we could not do without them.

2993. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] What has been the rise in price of meat to the inhabitants of Brighton during the period in which you have been obliged to get your cattle from the Midland Counties?—Twelve months ago it was raised very considerably.

2994. How much?—It was raised, some of it, from 1½ *d.* to 2 *d.* a pound.

2995. Are you still buying your beasts from the Midland Counties now?—No; not at this time of year.

2996. Supposing the restrictions now existing, preventing cattle being taken out of the London market were taken off, would you then cease at all times to go to the Midland Counties for your stock?—I should not go then.

2997. Where would you go then?—If the restrictions were taken off, if I could not get a supply in my own neighbourhood I should come to London.

2998. You said that your object was, to have a fair open market; supposing that no cattle plague existed, and that foreign animals and home animals were

Mr. *Henry Lintott.*

31 March 1868.

allowed to come together to be sold in one open public common market, you would consider that to be a fair open market; you would not object to go to a market where foreign cattle were being sold with home cattle, supposing they were free from all disease?—I understand that this Bill provides that they shall not be exhibited together.

2999. You said that you desired a fair open market?—I meant fair competition with the London butchers; that was my meaning.

3000. You would not consider that the admission of foreign cattle in a healthy state to the home market deprived it of the character of a fair open market; you do not object to meeting foreign cattle, if they are healthy, in the public market?—I should have no objection.

3001. It would still be a fair and open market if the home and the foreign cattle were together, supposing they were not diseased?—That was not my meaning when I answered that question; my meaning was, that I wanted to be put on the same footing as the London butchers.

3002. Were you ever in the habit of buying foreign cattle yourself before the restrictions?—No.

3003. Why did not you buy them?—Because it did not suit my trade to buy foreign cattle.

3004. Mr. *Moffat.*] You stated to the Committee that you had been in the habit of buying beasts in the London market, and having them slaughtered and sent down to Brighton?—Yes.

3005. And the result of that has been, that you have discontinued that practice?—Yes.

3006. Because you found it very disadvantageous to continue it?—Because it was very expensive, and the meat came in a very bad state sometimes.

3007. The practice was not only costly, but you found the meat frequently damaged and inferior when it reached you?—Yes.

3008. And, consequently, it would be impracticable for you to rely upon supplies of meat from the metropolitan market for your customers?—The cost of killing and bringing the meat that way would be something like 1 *l.* a head, instead of 4 *s.*; then it comes in a very bad state sometimes.

3009. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You said that it cost you only 4 *s.* to get a beast to Brighton from the London market?—Yes.

3010. And 2 *l.* from the Midland Counties?—Taking all the expenses together.

3011. When you buy in the London market do you expect that you will not have to pay any more than in the Midland Counties?—I expect to pay less.

3012. You think you pay more in the country than you would pay in the metropolitan market?—I am not an advocate for going into the country to buy beasts on a man's farm.

3013. Mr. *Read.*] What do they charge you for the carriage of a dead bullock from London to Brighton?—For dead meat they charge ¼ d. a pound; by the luggage train it is less, 25 *s.* a ton.

3014. You said that a live bullock would cost you 4 *s.* from London to Brighton, how much would the carcase cost?—It depends upon the size.

3015. Upon the average?—One farthing a pound upon a 120 stone beast would be a sovereign.

3016. You are not a carcase butcher?—No.

3017. If you were a carcase butcher you would not mind, perhaps, killing foreign cattle?—It is not suitable to my trade.

3018. I say, if you were a large carcase butcher, you would not mind killing foreign cattle?—There would be no objection if foreign cattle suited my customers.

3019. The large carcase butchers do kill the chief part of the foreign cattle?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *John Steadwell* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

Mr. *John Steadwell.*

3020. Do you carry on a very extensive business as a Butcher at Twickenham?—Middling; not very extensive.

3021. A fair business?—Yes.

3022. I believe you have been a long time in business?—Yes.

3023. How many years?—About 30 years.

3024. You have had 30 years' experience in your business?—Yes.

3025. Used you to be in the habit of attending the metropolitan market?—Yes.

3026. You do not attend it now?—I attend it occasionally.

3027. I dare say you have listened with some attention to the evidence just given; are you in favour of the Bill generally?—Yes.

3028. That is, you would like, if you could, to see the metropolitan markets open?—Yes.

3029. You do not buy foreign stock?—No; I never killed one.

3030. You are not likely to do so?—No.

3031. At the same time you do not wish to keep foreign cattle out of the market?—No.

3032. You have no interest in that business?—No.

3033. Do you find that you suffer loss in your trade under the present state of things?—A great loss.

3034. And inconvenience?—Very great inconvenience as well.

3035. You consider that the metropolitan market is, in fact, closed against you?—Yes.

3036. Do you consider, from your experience of the metropolitan market, and having regard to the present state of affairs, that the London butcher has an advantage over you as regards price?—Yes, certainly.

3037. Does that amount to a monopoly, or does it approach a monopoly; you understand what I mean?—Not quite.

3038. Do you consider, as regards buying cattle, the London butcher has an advantage which you do not possess yourself?—Quite so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

3039. What is the advantage which the London butchers possess over you?—They can go there and get their things home.

3040. That is the great advantage?—Yes.

3041. And the persons who can go there and take their things home, that is, the London butchers, enjoy what my learned friend calls a monopoly; do you think that the advantage in favour of a person who can go to the market and take his things home is so great an advantage as to amount to a monopoly?—It is a great advantage, but I do not understand what you mean by monopoly.

3042. It is worth a good deal more to the butcher, I suppose, to have the beast and take it home to his own slaughterhouse?—The beef is not worth more, but it is worth more to get it home.

3043. He gets a larger profit?—He does away with the expense, that is the only difference, the beef is no better and no worse.

3044. Why do not you get your meat from London as dead meat to Twickenham?—It is a very great expense to go to the London market every morning and get our meat in the form of dead meat; when we can go to the London market and get it home alive, we save all that expense and trouble.

3045. It is more expensive to get dead meat to Twickenham from London than to get it alive?—Certainly.

3046. Do you think that Twickenham can be advantageously supplied with dead meat from London?—Not very well.

3047. Twickenham is about 12 miles from London?—Thirteen.

3048. Thirteen miles is beyond the limits of the possibility of there being an advantageous supply of dead meat?—No, it is not beyond possibility, but it would be very inconvenient.

3049. It would not be advantageous to supply a place 13 miles off with dead meat?—No.

3050. It would be a great advantage for you to be able to supply Twickenham with live cattle from the London market, that is bringing the cattle to your own slaughterhouses instead of having to get the dead meat from the London market?—Yes.

3051. You say that you do occasionally attend the metropolitan market?—Always, every Monday.

Mr. *John Steadwell.*

31 March 1868.

3052. What do you do when you go to the metropolitan market?—I buy my things there and kill them on the road; I kill them in a slaughterhouse on the road; I can get them as far as Putney or Hammersmith; I kill them now at Hammersmith.

3053. It is so great an advantage to be able to move the cattle, that you actually move them as far as you can within the metropolitan district?—Yes.

3054. Then if any particular class of cattle were put under the disadvantage of being compelled to be killed at the market itself, it would be a very great evil to that class, for instance, you would be much worse off killing your cattle at Copenhagen Market than killing them at Hammersmith?—Certainly.

3055. Therefore the disadvantage of killing on the spot is so great, that you take them down to Hammersmith, five or six miles from Copenhagen Market?—Yes, the reason I get my beasts there is, because I cannot get them so good anywhere else than at the metropolitan market.

3056. It is the best market in England now?—The best I ever went to.

3057. Even under the present restriction?—Yes; I mean for good meat.

3058. How exactly would this thing work in your opinion, supposing this Bill were passed, and you could take the cattle not only from Hammersmith but down to you at Twickenham, would the price rise or fall in the metropolitan market, in consequence of you and other butchers coming into the market and being able to take your cattle right away?—I do not know that that would affect it much; it certainly would not make the cattle any cheaper, much about the same.

3059. Do you think that it would make them any dearer?—No, it might make them cheaper, because we should get a greater supply.

3060. There would be more butchers?—Probably there would.

3061. There would be a larger demand?—Yes.

3062. You will not say whether you think it would make your cattle cheaper or dearer?—No.

3063. If you bought them cheaper, that would be for the advantage of your customers?—Yes.

3064. You are not one of the wicked middlemen?—I do not know what you call the middlemen.

3065. There is some middleman who absorbs the 2 *l.*; the consumer gets nothing, and there is some one who gets it all; you are not the middleman?—No.

3066. If you gave 2 *l.* for it, you would charge somebody something that would recoup you?—That would be reasonable, I think.

3067. If you paid 2 *l.* less, you would charge them less?—That would be reasonable also, I think.

3067*. *Chairman.*] You live at Twickenham?—Yes.

3068. You cannot go to the metropolitan market and take your things home?—No.

3069. Therefore, the London butcher enjoys a monopoly over you?—Yes.

3070. Because you cannot get your live beasts home to Twickenham?—Yes.

3071. The effect of this Bill would be to do away with that monopoly?—Yes.

3072. You do not object to that?—No.

3073. Mr. *Corrance.*] Who are your customers principally?—Gentlefolks.

3074. Do you lose your offal by slaughtering your beasts on the road?—Some of it, not anything that is eatable or saleable in the shop.

3075. You leave some of it behind, how is that disposed of?—Where the beast is killed they make a trifle of the offal; I could use it all up if I had it at home.

3076. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Why do you suppose that this Bill would enable you to buy cattle in the metropolitan market and take them to Twickenham?—Because I understand that is the effect of the Bill.

3077. There is nothing about it in the Bill. If the metropolitan market remains a centre of infection, as it has been considered, you would still be prevented, would you not?—Yes, if the restrictions were the same as now.

3078. Are you aware that there is nothing in the Bill that specifically opens the metropolitan market to you, that it entirely depends upon whether the Privy Council think it reasonable to allow cattle to be taken out?—I understood that

if

if the restrictions were taken away, we should get the things home from the metropolitan market.

3079. There is nothing about it in the Bill; it depends upon the Privy Council whether they consider it prudent to do so; ought it not to be put in the Bill, in your opinion?—I should like it to be put in the Bill.

3080. Mr. *Read.*] Do you hire a slaughterhouse at Hammersmith?—No, I pay the man who owns the slaughterhouse so much for the killing of each beast, and I send my men to kill them and fetch them away when killed; I pay so much for them being killed there and lying there till carried away.

3081. What portion of the offal do you use?—Everything that is saleable I take home; I lose the blood, the entrails and the manure; I do not think that worth the trouble of taking home, but I could turn them to very good account if I had them at home.

3082. You are not a carcase butcher, of course?—No.

3083. If you were a carcase butcher, and had to sell your dead meat in the market, would it make so much difference as it does to you now whether you killed at your own slaughterhouse or at the public slaughterhouse?—Do you mean if I took the meat to the metropolitan market?

3084. If you sent it to the Newgate Market in carcases, would it make so much difference to you as it does now whether you slaughtered in your own slaughterhouse or whether you slaughtered in the public slaughterhouse?—If I were a carcase butcher, and if I were to send the carcases to Newgate Market, it would make no difference, because I would kill them in the slaughterhouse there, but if I killed them at Hammersmith and sent them to Newgate Market, it would make a great deal of difference.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *George Blackman* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

3085-6. You are a Butcher, I believe?—Yes.

3087. And you live in Newport Market?—I do.

3088. Is not that within the metropolitan area?—It is.

3089. How many beasts do you kill a week?—Twelve to 14; sometimes 20, when the trade is good.

3090. What sort of stock do you deal in?—I buy the best English and Scotch.

3091. Do you sell your carcases to retail butchers?—I do.

3092. Are they scattered over the metropolis?—Yes.

3093. What becomes of your offal?—The offal is sold by contract. It is taken from our slaughterhouse to Maiden-lane, up by the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

3094. To boilers?—To boilers and tripe-dressers.

3095. Is that boiling trade in many hands?—I think it is in very few hands.

3096. Where do you think those boiling people would rather go to; to one market where they could get a great deal of offal, or to various slaughterhouses about London?—If I were in the trade I would rather go to one place than collect the offal at many slaughterhouses.

3097. Do you know anything of the course of the trade of the great butchers at the West-end; how do they get rid of their offal?—They sell nearly all by contract to tripe-dealers and sheeps'-head shops; I do not think you would find one West-end butcher who retails his own offal. I do not know of one.

3098. Have you any knowledge of the operation of these restrictions, at the present metropolitan market, upon the breeders?—I think they are very hard.

3099. Do you find that they are as willing to send to that metropolitan market as they were?—I think they are not. I can tell you an instance of some beasts coming to Southhall to-morrow. The gentleman who is sending them (Mr. Nixey) has been in the habit of sending to the metropolitan market for years, but to-morrow the salesman will have them at Southhall.

3100. In preference to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

3101. Is that in your belief in consequence of the restrictions?—It is. I heard the same gentleman (Mr. Nixey) say he had eight beasts in our Metropolitan Cattle Market three weeks or a month ago, and he would never send another so long as the restrictions were so severe as now. The salesman told

Mr. *George Blackman*, 31 March 1868.

me himself yesterday that he should have Mr. Nixey's beasts at Southhall to-morrow, and asked me to come and look at them.

3102. Are you going?—I am.

3103. One word for the foreigner. You know the purpose of this Bill is that the foreign cattle are to be landed and to have their throats cut, and to be kept within the foreign cattle market: do you think that will stop the foreign cattle trade?—I do not.

3104. You say that your trade is in the best English beasts?—Yes.

3105. Is there a distinct and manifest demand for foreign cattle?—There are men who dare not kill foreign cattle; I would as leave kill foreign cattle as I would home cattle, if I had a sale for them.

3106. When you say there are people who dare not kill foreign cattle, do you mean it would not answer the purpose of their trade?—I mean they would lose their trade if it were to be known that they killed foreign cattle.

3107. Take Mr. Lidstone, of Bond-street, for instance?—He would not like to have foreign cattle.

3108. But all the population of London are not customers of Mr. Lidstone's. Do you believe that at the East-end and throughout the metropolitan area, there are customers for foreign beasts who would gladly buy the beasts so slaughtered at that market?—Yes.

Cross-Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

3109. You are a carcase butcher?—Yes.

3110. And you deal exclusively in home cattle?—Yes.

3111. You think this would be a good thing for people who deal in foreign cattle?—I believe the Bill would be beneficial to the country at large.

3112. Do you think the Bill would be an advantage to the butcher who deals in foreign cattle?—I do.

3113. How many butchers who deal in foreign cattle are coming as witnesses for this Bill to support that opinion?—I do not know.

3114. Is there one?—I do not know.

3115. Are you here to put this Bill forward as a good thing for your rivals in trade, or are you here to say that to put restrictions on your rivals in trade is a good thing for them; do you know whether a single foreign cattle butcher is coming to say it will be a good thing for him?—I do not know of any butchers coming here at all. I have not communicated with any of them. I come here solely upon principle.

3116. You sell carcases to retail butchers?—Yes.

3117. And you sell your offal by contract?—Yes.

3118. What do you get for the offal of a beast?—Eight shillings.

3119-20. As contrasted with 2*l*. 10*s*. which my learned friend stated was the value of the offal of a beast by retail?—That is very different. I am speaking of the tripe of the bullock.

3121. What do you include?—The tripe, the tongue, the heart, the tail, hides, and fat, you can put that all as offal; we value offal at 3 *l*.

3122. You put it at 3 *l*.?—The offal of a good 100 stone bullock is 3 *l*.

3123. What you sell is the tripe?—The tripe, the liver, and certain things.

3124. That is what you sell by contract?—Yes.

3125. What do you do with the other part?—The hides are sold to another man by contract.

3126. And do you sell the whole of what is usually called offal for 3 *l*.?—The bullock's offal is worth about 3 *l*., the fat 1 *l*., the small offal 1 *l*., and the hide 1 *l*., or 25 *s*.

3127. How do you sell the small offal?—By contract.

3128. The whole of it?—With the exception of the heart and tail.

3129. That you sell retail?—Yes.

3130. You say that the boiling trade is in very few hands?—I think so.

3131. If the whole or a large part of the offal of beasts sold in London had to be sold by contract, the whole of that offal would go to a very few men in the boiling trade?—Very few.

3132. Would that increase or diminish the price if the whole stock were thrown into the hands of a very few men?—They retail it out to the small shop-keepers.

3133. That

3133. That is your view of the case?—I tell you the boiling trade is in a very few hands compared with what butchers there are in London.

3134. Suppose the offal had to be sold by contract on the market day, would that diminish or increase the price?—I do not think it would do either.

3135. To throw the whole of the offal of the foreign beasts upon the market on one day, the purchasers being very limited in number, would not that have any effect upon the price?—There is not, I should think, one in ten that sell their own offal out. A man must have proper premises to dress such things as tripe in.

3136. There are very few people who sell their own offal?—There are very few who retail it. We kill from 60 to 80 beasts a week in the slaughterhouse that I use; it is a public slaughterhouse, and it is all sold by contract; there is not one man who retails it.

3137. You mentioned a person of the name of Nixey; where did his beasts come from?—From the north part of England.

3138. And they came to the London market, and the person who had charge of them said he would not send them there again. Why would he not send them there again?—Because the trade fluctuated so; there was no dependence upon it, and they must be sold in so many days, let the trade be good or bad.

3139. He would not send them there because he would have to take too low a price?—Yes.

3140. If those restrictions were removed, the effect would be to put a higher price on Nixey's beef?—I think not.

3141. Why should he send it, then?—I suppose all he wanted was a fair market price.

3142. Would a fair market price have been better than the present?—It would.

3143. What he wanted, then, was to get a better price?—The man's beasts sold for less than what they were worth.

3144. The effect he desired was to have a higher price than what he gets at present?—To have a fair legitimate price.

3145. I do not know exactly what you mean by a fair legitimate price; I ask you a higher price?—Yes.

3146. He wants a higher price?—He wants a higher price.

3147. He is going to send up to Southall Market?—Yes.

3148. He will get a higher price there?—He is in hopes of getting a better price than in London.

3149. And when you go to Southall you intend to give a better price. If you buy Nixey's beasts you will have to pay a better price?—If they are worth the money.

3150. At present a gentleman coming from the north of England has no difficulty in sending his beasts up to Southall?—I know nothing about the route; I believe there are many shut out from the monopoly in the railways. They would send the Scotch beasts for 10 *s.* less to London than if they were dropped at Harrow.

3151. Do you often go to Southall?—Yes.

3152. Is it a good market?—Yes, sometimes.

3153. Were there plenty last time you were there?—Yes.

3154. It is a very good market?—Yes.

3155. *Chairman.*] You said there was no retail offal trade?—There is but very little retail offal trade in London.

3156. Is it true that some poor persons live upon offal, or eat offal?—They eat a good deal of it.

3157. Where do they obtain it?—From offal shops in low neighbourhoods. I do not know any West-end butcher, any large butcher, that retails his own offal.

3158. But there are regular offal shops in the East-end?—Yes.

3159. Do butchers in the East-end sell offal?—I do not know anything about the butchers in the East-end. I am only speaking about low butchers in the West-end, in the Seven Dials and such places. In the low back streets there are butchers who collect it from the large butchers.

3160. They collect it from the large butchers and sell it to the poor?—They do. Upon an average we kill 80 bullocks a week, and there is not one man of the whole lot who sells his own offal.

Mr. *George Blackman.*

31 March 1868.

3161. I think you said "we cannot regulate our own prices?"—We cannot.

3162. Why is that?—I will give you an instance: on our big market day and the following Monday there was as much as 4*l.* a head difference in the price of bullocks. Bullocks went from 20*l.* a piece on the big market day, and they made 24*l.* on the Monday.

3163. Mr. *Locke.*] By offal shops you mean tripe shops?—Yes; and sheeps'-head shops; it is all connected together, and cow-heels, and all that.

3164. They fetch a considerable price?—Yes; tripe consists of liver, lights, and fat.

3165. And the head?—No, not the head; the head we sell to another man by contract.

3166. What sort of a man is he?—They boil down certain parts of the head, and it is all cut out.

3167. Who sells the tongue?—That is considered offal; but that is sold to another man in the trade. There is a man of the name of Lyall who has them the whole year round.

3168. He pickles them?—Yes.

3169. They are sold at a considerable price?—Yes; and he retails them out to the West-end butchers.

3170. He is a wholesale man?—He is a wholesale man.

3171. He buys these tongues from the different butchers?—He contracts for them the whole year round.

3172. And many persons besides?—A great many.

3273. There are more persons like him?—No doubt.

3174. Is that trade exclusively in tongues?—No; it is a trade in German sausages, pickled tongues, and things that go with it, a sort of wholesale Italian pickles.

3175. Does he make the German sausages?—I believe so.

3176. And Italian pickles?—Italian pickles as well as German sausages.

3177. All these things are made by him?—Yes.

3178. And he buys the tongues?—Yes.

3179. He is not an offal man?—No.

3180. That is a tripe shop?—That is a tripe shop.

3181. All this offal together will amount to a considerable price?—It does; we find it a great deal best to sell our offal by contract, because we cannot put them to the uses those men can.

3182. I suppose they have premises peculiarly adapted to that purpose?—They have.

3183. And machinery?—Yes; they have what they call pans to boil it in.

3184. That involves some considerable expense in getting into proper order?—It does; in fact they will not allow a tripe shop in many parts of London. I think they must have a license for them, the same as with some other things.

3185. Suppose this cattle market is by the waterside, do you think that would be an inconvenience with respect to that part of the trade?—I think it would be more beneficial than it is now.

3186. Why?—I think it would be better to send a cart to the slaughterhouse and take it away than to send to various parts with it; it would be done in less time.

3187. Mr. *Read.*] You kill in a public slaughterhouse?—Yes.

3188. Where do you sell your carcases?—In my shop.

3189. If they were to open the metropolitan market again to the country butchers, that would be rather against you?—I do not think it would be in the end, because I think with those restrictions we should get fewer English beasts in our markets. I think we should find our English beasts fall off.

3190. When you go to Southall, if you find a great many country butchers you have to come away?—If I see it worth my while to buy I buy, if not I come away.

3191. You do not get that regular supply of customers there that you would in a metropolitan market?—There is not.

3192. Not such a regularity of them?—No, there is not.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Richard Walsh* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

3193. Do you live in the county of Dublin?—I do.

3194. What is the actual name of your place?—Kingswood.

3195. Would you be kind enough to tell the Committee the name of your firm?—Peter Ainger and Company.

3196. Could you tell us what number of head of cattle that your firm sell annually?—Somewhere about 15,000.

3197. I need hardly ask you if you are in a large way of business?—I am.

3198. About how many come to England weekly?—Between 200 and 300. You may say 200 a week through the year.

3199. Making something like 10,000 a year?—They come to somewhere about that.

3200. I dare say you used that expression, "They come to somewhere about that," because your supply is a little irregular?—Yes; at one season of the year our supply is much larger than at another. Some weeks it comes to 600 a week.

3201. I dare say it would not be uninteresting to the Committee if you could define the periods of the year?—Our largest trade is from September to the 1st of January.

3202. When is your smallest?—From the 1st of January to the 1st of June. The reason our largest trade is then is, that we sell for a great many large graziers. Then the stall-fed trade begins from the 1st of January.

3203. Are they dispersed over England?—They are; but before those restrictions more cattle used to come to London than have come since.

3204. Before the restrictions which were put upon the metropolitan market?—Yes.

3205. Do you deal in store or fat cattle?—We sell on commission, but I farm largely myself. Then I buy store cattle and feed them.

3206. What are the cattle you send to England?—Fat cattle.

3207. To what extent do you farm yourself?—About 1,400 acres with my own hands.

3208. Those are Irish acres, which I believe count more than in England?—No; it is about 1,200 Irish acres; something more than 1,400 English.

3209. That being the character of your export from Ireland to this country, what do you say to a proposal to send your cattle where there would be a chance of their mixing with foreigners, would you do it?—I think it is objectionable.

3210. Do you believe that it would be subjecting you to a risk?—If my cattle were not sold, I believe it would.

3211. Have you ascertained the character of this Bill is, that foreign cattle imported into this country are to be killed at the place of debarkation?—I believe that should be the case.

3212. Do you approve of the principle of this Bill?—I disapprove this much, that it is not made a general Bill, I regret that it is not done for all the ports in England and Ireland, as well as for London.

3213. You approve so much of the Bill for London, that you would apply it to all the ports hereafter?—I would.

3214. A person of your large experience must certainly have communication with many of his neighbours; you have, I suppose?—Yes.

3215. Do you think in giving this opinion of yours, that you represent theirs also?—I do, of the most respectable part of the trade, and of the grazing trade, I think entirely in Ireland.

3216. Do you believe it perfectly certain that the grazing trade are entirely in favour of this Bill?—I do.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] That may be taken for granted.

Mr. *Merewether*.] Then there is no question about that.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] Not the least.

Mr. *Milner Gibson*.] The Irish graziers?

The *Witness*.] That is all, I know nothing of the English graziers.

3217. Mr. *Merewether*.] Suppose this Bill were passed, there would be power

Mr. *Richard Walsh.*

31 March 1868.

to remove the restrictions which exist on the present metropolitan market, do you think more would come from Ireland?—I do.

3218. Less have come since those restrictions?—Yes.

3219. Do you suppose if the restrictions were removed more would come?—I do.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

3220. Why have the restrictions caused fewer Irish cattle to be sent?—They have found great difficulty; dealers complained very much of the want of a retail trade in London.

3221. Explain how the restrictions have operated to prevent the import of as many Irish cattle as were imported before?—The butchers from the districts used to attend the London market, and used to buy a good many of those cattle.

3222. It resolves itself into a question of price; you have not got as good a price as you would have done otherwise?—Certainly not; not so even a price.

3223. The restrictions applied to the foreign cattle would, of course, have the same effect upon the import of foreign cattle?—I dare say it would.

3224. You do not doubt, then, that these restrictions, if they are left upon the foreign cattle, will diminish the import of foreign cattle?—I do not think it will have that effect.

3225. Unless people are to eat more meat, if you are going to increase the supply from Ireland, you must, *pro tanto*, displace the supply from abroad?—That supply will go more into the country.

Chairman.] Which supply does he say?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The home supply.

3226. You think that the conduct of the London market ought to have principal reference to the advantage of the population of London?—It is impossible for us to say. It would have some effect upon us.

3227. Do not you think the London market ought to be conducted to the advantage of the population of London primarily?—Not primarily. I think the cattle trade of the country should be considered at the same time; very seriously, too.

3228. And that the interests of the population of London, with reference to their own market, should be subordinated both to the interests and convenience of the graziers of Ireland; that is your view, is it; I understand you; you say the most respectable part of the trade are of your opinion; what do the least respectable part of the trade think about it?—I do not know that they have any opinion about it.

3229. What do you mean, then, about the least respectable part?—I made no allusion to the least respectable part. You are under a mistake.

3230. Well, never mind, I will drop that word. You do not deal in foreign cattle yourself at all?—No.

3231. Do you know the opinion of people who deal in foreign cattle as to the effect of a measure of this sort?—The foreign cattle sold in Ireland are not allowed to come into the market.

3232. Foreign cattle do come into Dublin?—They do. They are not allowed in the market, nor do the people who sell them wish them to come into the market.

3233. Where are they slaughtered?—They must be slaughtered in the metropolitan district.

3234. How large is the metropolitan district of Dublin?—Kingstown is the furthest off, that is seven miles.

3235. Seven miles radius or diameter, shall I call it?—Radius.

3236. That will be fourteen diameter, and within that diameter are admitted foreign cattle?—They are.

3237. Do you sell any cattle to the Dublin Market?—Do I sell any?

3238. Yes?—That is my trade.

3239. You say you cannot send cattle to London because the foreign cattle are allowed in the London market, and the whole of your trade is conducted by sending Irish cattle into Dublin?—I was asked if I sold cattle to the dealers to bring

bring to London. I said, "Yes, but we did not lately sell so many as we used to do."

3240. You state that it is a discouragement and a difficulty to send beasts into the London market, because foreign beasts are there. My friend asked you whether you would not be afraid of foreign beasts?—The restrictions, I said.

3241. At present Dublin is in precisely the same condition as London is now?—As to the foreign cattle, but not to the home cattle. The home cattle may leave Dublin for wherever the people who buy them choose. The Dublin dealers can take home cattle wherever they please.

3242. Though the foreign cattle are there?—The foreign cattle are sold in a separate market outside.

3243. That is just what I do not follow; where are they sold?—In a yard; a private yard.

3244. Where are they killed?—They may be killed within the metropolitan district.

3245. All over the metropolitan district?—Yes.

3246. At present, though, the foreign cattle may circulate throughout the whole of the district of Dublin, yet Ireland, so careful against infection, allows the home cattle to come into Dublin and then go all over the country?—They do not come in contact.

3247. How do you mean they do not come in contact?—The foreign and the home cattle do not come in contact.

3248. Suppose a man buys six foreign cattle in the Dublin market and takes them home?—To a slaughterhouse.

3249. There is nothing to prevent him doing that?—Nothing, provided he kills them within four days.

3250. And that within a diameter of 14 miles?—Yes.

3251. Kingstown is within that?—Yes.

3252. Consistently with the foreign cattle being allowed to go all over the metropolitan area of Dublin, the home cattle come into the market and are allowed to go out and to be distributed all over Ireland?—They are; they are not supposed to come in contact with foreign cattle.

3253 Do you see any objection to adopting the same in London?—I think it is very objectionable for the foreign and home cattle to come in contact.

3254. Supposing they are sold in separate markets, you see no objection to their going through the metropolitan area?—So long as they do not go to the country.

3255. You see no objection to their going all over the metropolitan area?—Certainly not.

3256. And in Dublin you have found that that is not inconsistent with them coming into the market and then going all over the area?—They are not allowed to come in contact with the foreign cattle. I mentioned Kingstown being seven miles off; it is, you are aware, on the sea coast, and it does not come into the grazing district at all. There is not a beast that could do the least harm there through coming in contact.

3257. You see no objection to applying the Dublin system to England?—No.

3258. That system being that the foreign cattle are sold in a separate market, not slaughtered, but taken all over the metropolitan area, to be slaughtered by the butchers?—Yes.

3259. And the home cattle coming into another market, and then going all over the country afterwards?—Yes.

3260. You do not think that London could be supplied with dead meat from Ireland?—I do not.

3261. Dead meat trade to any extent is impracticable?—I think so.

3262. You stated, I think, in your evidence before the Committee on the Cattle Trade that the Irish trade had been diminished by the restrictions at Liverpool, by which it was necessary to kill the cattle there?—Yes.

3263. You have no doubt that any restriction which compelled cattle to be slaughtered at the port, as those cattle were, would restrict the trade very much?—In home cattle.

3264. Not in foreign cattle?—No.

3265. What is the difference?—The foreign cattle do not suit a certain sort of the trade. The foreign cattle are very suitable for a large manufacturing town or a seaport town.

Mr. *Richard Walsh.*

31 March 1868.

3266. You say if Irish cattle come to Liverpool, and are slaughtered at the port, that would damage the Irish trade?—Yes.

3267. If Dutch cattle come to the port of Harwich, say, or London, and have to be slaughtered there, will that restrict the trade?—I do not know enough about the foreign trade to speak, as to that.

3268. Except that Ireland happens to be part of the United Kingdom and Holland is not, what is the difference between the two cases?—It is clearly proved, I believe, that foreign cattle brought the cattle plague.

3269. I quite admit that. I am satisfied with what you tell me, that in your judgment the compelling the Irish cattle to be slaughtered at Liverpool was injurious to the Irish trade?—It was.

3270. It diminished the trade?—They were sent away. It interfered with the trade a great deal, and gave a great deal of inconvenience.

3271. You were asked what effect in your opinion that course had, and you said you thought it lessened the value in Liverpool, and increased it in Dublin?—Yes.

3272. The effect would be, that the cattle would remain in Dublin?—A great number used to come to Liverpool, but when those restrictions were there, the cattle found their way by Holyhead, to the North of England and other parts, without touching Liverpool at all.

Re-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

3273. I dare say you know the Irish Orders in Council, do you not?—I do not know which particular one you mean.

3274. This one is of the date of the 12th October 1866. "No animals imported from Spain or Portugal, from the time of their being landed in Ireland until slaughtered, shall be allowed to enter any public fair or market, or any place or premises in which are kept, rested, or sold, any other animals except such as are like themselves marked for immediate slaughter"?—That is in force at present in Dublin.

3275. My learned friend says, "Dear me; at Dublin you let foreign cattle come in, and be taken about and slaughtered elsewhere"?—That is not the fact.

3276. That is what he says?—But it is not the fact.

3277. Tell us what the fact is?—The foreign cattle are landed at the Custom House; then they are driven to this private yard I spoke of; they are sold there to the butchers, and they are obliged to drive them to the slaughterhouse, and obliged to kill them within four days.

3278. With the especial purpose of keeping them from coming in contact with the home cattle?—With the especial purpose of keeping them from coming in contact with the home cattle.

3279. Mr. *Read.*] Do they come in contact with the home cattle?—They do not.

3280. What cattle are they that are imported into Ireland?—Portuguese and Spanish.

3281. Have you any Dutch cattle?—No; before the plague some came, but they were abandoned as not suitable.

3282. Your foreign cattle are almost entirely confined to imports from Spain and Portugal?—They are.

3283. The cattle of Spain and Portugal are generally free from disease, are not they?—I never heard anything else of them.

3284. You did not take such precautions against them as against others?—I am quite sure that was a fact.

3285. What day is this foreign cattle market in Dublin?—There is no regular day.

3286. There is no regular day; it is not on the same day with the other market?—No.

3287. You were asked, I think, whether these restrictions are not favourable to the consumers of meat in London?—I cannot well say they are favourable, because I think if these restrictions were done away with, you would have a more regular supply, I should think.

3288. Have you any reason to believe that if these restrictions are continued the

the supply of stock sent to London will continue to diminish?—I think it will from Ireland.

3289. You graze largely?—I do.

3290. Have you suffered much from pleuro-pneumonia?—Not much.

3291. Is there much in Ireland now?—Not a great deal.

3292. There are stringent orders about the removal of these diseased cattle?—Yes.

3293. Do you object to that?—No, not much; they have been modified.

3294. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You said just now that foreign cattle, purchased in a foreign cattle market, are taken direct to the slaughterhouse, and within four days must be slaughtered?—Yes.

3295. Are they accompanied in their transit by the police, and watched afterwards?—I do not know about "accompanied;" they are under the surveillance of the police; not actually accompanied.

3296. A strict look-out is kept?—Yes.

3297. Are any foreign store cattle imported?—No.

3298. Are they wanted?—Some were tried some years ago, and they were found to be a complete failure.

3299. Foreign store cattle are not required in Ireland?—I think they would not suit at all.

3300. *Chairman.*] Did you say that the size of the metropolitan Dublin area is seven square miles?—No; they were allowed to go to Kingstown, because Kingstown is cut from the grazing parts of Ireland altogether. You go along the sea coast, and Kingstown does not at all touch upon the grazing counties; therefore, they are allowed to go to Kingstown, and also to Rathmines.

3301. But the longest line you can draw in the metropolitan area is seven miles?—Yes.

3302. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You stated that in Ireland you have this lung disease, or pleuro-pneumonia?—Very slightly; it is not quite worn out; there are some few cases of it still.

3303. You have it very bad sometimes?—Not latterly.

3304. But sometimes?—Not since 1851 or 1852. We had it very bad, then.

3305. It is a very fatal disorder, is it not?—Yes.

3306. Highly infectious?—I do not know that it is so very highly infectious.

3307. It is infectious?—I am not sure: I think it is more an epidemic.

3308. Why, then, are there these regulations in Ireland, if it is an epidemic only?—I suppose there is a difference of opinion; some people say it is contagious.

3309. Some people say the rinderpest is an epidemic, you know?—I do not know anything of it.

3309.* Would you recommend a separate market for the Irish cattle, in order to prevent the English cattle from getting the pleuro-pneumonia?—I do not think it is necessary.

3310. Because you yourself do not think it contagious?—Because we have so little of it.

3311. If you thought it was contagious you would recommend a separate market for the Irish cattle?—Yes; but I do not think it is contagious. We have so little of it at present that it would not be worth while making any alterations.

3312. Do you think the Irish farmers would agree to that doctrine about having a separate market for Irish cattle?—I do not know that it would affect them much. I am quite sure the Irish graziers would rather have their stock classed as a home-fed or home-bred cattle than otherwise.

3313. They would prefer equality of treatment with the English cattle?—I think so.

3314. What other cattle diseases have you in Ireland besides the lung complaint?—We have had murrain; a sort of murrain.

3315. Is that a species of cattle plague?—No; it is a very old disease in Ireland. It is not of very frequent occurrence.

3316. In what is it different from the cattle plague?—I do not know; it is quite curable under proper treatment.

3317. Do a good many die of it?—Oh no; very few.

Mr. *Richard Walsh.*

31 March 1868.

3318. Some die of it?—Of course some die of it; and we have had mouth and foot distemper at certain seasons in Ireland; not for the last two or three years.

3319. You think the foreign cattle are more liable to disease than the Irish cattle?—I think they brought the cattle plague to this country. I believe that, from all I have been able to hear or learn, I have spoken to a great many English graziers, and they all agree to that. We have not suffered in Ireland.

3320. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have told us what quantity of stock you import, but you have not given the proportion between fat and lean cattle?—They are all fat cattle.

3321. Lean stock is imported from Ireland?—Largely.

3322. Do you know that that lean stock passes through London?—No.

3323. You cannot speak to that?—I cannot speak to where they go after they leave our country. The principal part go to Norwich, I think.

3324. Do they go to London before they go to Norwich?—No; I think not.

3325. In Dublin, what number of foreign stock go?—Foreign stock come from about the 1st of June to the 1st of December.

3326. What number do you know?—About 30 a week; from 30 to 50.

3327. No very large quantity?—No.

3328. You would consider then that the regulations, of course, need not be so severe as they would have to be where there was a very large importation?—In Dublin?

3329. Where the number involved is but small, you would consider the arrangements and regulations would be more effective?—I think it would be very strict.

3330. But you would think it very much easier to carry them out for a smaller than for a larger number?—No.

3331. Where you have got a very few head of cattle to supervise, that supervision would be exercised under more favourable circumstances than where the number was larger?—It would be easier if your staff was properly organised.

3332. Therefore you presume, in Dublin the regulations would be sufficient, where, if the number were doubled or trebled, they would not be sufficient?—Just so.

3333. You have used the words "epidemic" and "contagion;" do you speak scientifically?—No; simply from my own experience.

3334. You use the terms as they are commonly used?—Yes.

3335. Without any scientific knowledge upon the subject?—Yes.

3336. Now, just let me ask you what is your idea of epidemic and contagion, without speaking scientifically?—I call this contagion: if a beast is affected with a certain disease and you put it in contact with others, it will impart it to them if the disease is contagious.

3337. Then what is an epidemic?—Epidemic is in the air, as I understand it. It comes at certain seasons and goes away.

3338. You would not consider a number of infected beasts would propagate this through the air?—I do not think so, if it is an epidemic.

3339. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I understand you to say you have no contagious diseases in Ireland; it is all epidemic there?—No, we have got black leg there.

3340. Mr. *Lowther.*] You say some of those diseases have diminished a great deal in Ireland?—Yes.

3341. What diseases do you refer to?—The lung distemper.

3342. That, I think, you said was not a contagious disease?—In my experience I have not found it contagious.

3343. With regard to those diseases which, in your opinion, are contagious, have you perceived any diminution recently?—Yes; I think murrain is contagious.

3344. And that has diminished?—Yes, very much.

3345. To what do you attribute this diminution?—I cannot say to what; nor can I say what has diminished the lung distemper: but it has diminished.

3346. Do you consider it is to be traced to the keeping out of the foreign cattle in a very great measure?—No; we had that lung distemper before we had foreign cattle.

3347. So that, whatever regulations were adopted, you think you would still have it?—I think so.

3348. Otherwise

3348. Otherwise you cannot account for its diminution?—No.

3349. Mr. *Morrison.*] Irish cattle are imported still through Fleetwood and Morecambe Bay?—They are very largely imported from Ireland. I do not know the places they come to.

3350. You say the restrictions upon the home trade have reduced the importation into Liverpool?—They are done away with.

3351. They did?—They did.

3352. How has the price of the Irish cattle been affected by these restrictions; is it higher than it was before the cattle plague broke out?—It was affected by the restrictions at first.

3353. Was it higher?—Lower.

3354. You know there has been a great increase in the price of butchers' meat?—Yes.

3355. The difference must have gone into the hands of one of these middlemen?—The butchers; they have made a very good trade of it these last few years.

Mr. *Merewether.*] That is our case for the Preamble of this Bill.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* complained that medical advisers of the Privy Council had not been called to give evidence on the question of whether this was a scheme calculated to prevent infection; he had reason to believe that such evidence would have gone against the Bill.

Mr. *Merewether* stated that he had not heard the name of any such witness, nor had he heard any reference to such evidence of medical advisers of the Privy Council.

Mr. *Haly* expressed surprise at the early close of the case. He had been expecting some evidence to be laid before the Committee upon the subject of the importation of cattle by Southampton, and especially some scientific evidence to show that there was danger. The evidence that had been given he considered to be in favour of his case.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* requested permission to examine witnesses before making a speech, which was agreed to.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 1st April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Freshfield.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

1 April 1868.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] BEFORE my learned friend proceeds, perhaps the Committee will allow me to renew the application which I made some days ago. I hoped that before my learned friend, who appeared for the Promoters, closed his case, he would have stated his scheme of tolls, so as to fill up Schedule 1 in his Bill, which is a blank. I appear for the Metropolitan Board of Works, who have a sort of contingent interest in this Bill, and it is very important for us to know, in order that we may turn our attention to the matter by consulting authorities, and so on, what is the principle upon which the Promoters propose to charge for the use of this market. Clause 8 of the Bill is, "The market authority may demand and receive tolls, rates, rents, and stallages, not exceeding those specified in the second schedule to this Act." Now, the second schedule is a mere blank, and we are left entirely in the dark, not only as to the charges, but as to the principle. We know from experience, and from some published returns, upon what principle the charges are made at the present cattle market; but I think that it is only reasonable that we should not be kept any longer in the dark upon the charges which the Promoters propose to make, and upon which they will have their revenue. I understand that the market will be self-supporting; and on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works I am anxious to know what the profits will be. I have intimated to the agent for the Bill that I should make this application, and if the Promoters of the Bill are not prepared to give you a table at the present moment, I hope that you will intimate that you think it desirable.

Mr. *Merewether.*] My learned friend's application is perfectly reasonable, but it is quite premature. I dare say that my learned friend may be aware that the Committee have not yet passed the Preamble of the Bill.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] I am perfectly well aware of that.

Mr. *Merewether.*] We have several things to do before we are in a condition to concede my learned friend's request; but, really, I have no objection to my learned friend's application. We contemplate the Corporation as the market authority. We have had a consultation with the Corporation this morning, and the matter is in such a state that we shall have no difficulty about it.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] We are not at all informed as to the matter about which the Promoters have consulted the Corporation. I know that the Preamble of the Bill is not passed, but, at the same time, this is essentially part of the Preamble of the Bill, although it is contained in a clause. The schedule is a part of the Bill, and I do not think that any Committee would pass the Preamble of the Bill without knowing something about what the charges are to be, without which the Bill cannot possibly go on; it is a most vital part of the Bill.

Mr.

Mr. *Merewether.*] If my learned friend will accept an assurance, he shall have his clause long before he wants it.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] I want it directly.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Will you say when you want it.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] I think that we ought to be put, with reference to this important element of the case, in as good a condition as the Corporation of London.

Chairman.] You meant that you have a reversionary interest in the amount of tolls; you are, as it were, merely a remainder-man.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Yes, my Lord; if the Corporation should be reluctant to take this Bill, then the remainder is to be made to us; and surely we ought to know what are the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Of course, I cannot spur the Lord Mayor. I cannot make him move more quickly than his Lordship chooses to go; but I am told that very likely on Friday morning we shall be able to lay that before the Committee, more for the information of the Committee than for the Metropolitan Board.

Chairman (to Mr. *Rodwell*).] Would not Friday suit you?

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Yes, my Lord.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I am quite as much entitled to have these provisions as my learned friend; but I have not had them.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My learned friend is suggesting that the Easter recess will be the means of giving some information to all parties.

Mr. *James Brewster* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3356. You have been for, I believe, 22 years largely engaged in the importation of foreign sheep to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes.

3357. And you are also well acquainted with the system of importation of foreign animals of all kinds at the wharves?—Yes.

3358. What are the countries from which you bring sheep?—I have sold sheep from Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Germany, and France; the whole seaboard of Europe.

3359. That importation I believe, since the cattle plague, has largely diminished, has it not?—It has diminished in some respects.

3360. Is that principally in the importation from Holland?—It has principally occurred in the importation from Holland.

3361. In the year 1866 and 1867 was the supply from Holland only one-fifth of the former supply in the way of sheep?—The supply of sheep from Holland in those two years has been very small indeed.

3362. Was the previous importation of foreign sheep in number and value from Holland?—They were the largest number of sheep, and they represented the largest amount in value, being the greatest weight of sheep produced from any country.

3363. In 1864 and 1865 were there imported between the months of June and January from 2,000 to 4,000 sheep per week on the average?—Yes; they would average about that. I think that I might almost say from 2,000 to 6,000.

3364. Would the sheep average about eight stone in weight?—Yes; that would be about the weight of them; that is the short stone.

3365. Then the British farmer has also derived the advantage of excluding that quantity of meat from the London consumer, averaging between 2,000 and 4,000 sheep per week at eight stone a head?—He has not excluded them from the London consumer, because a great quantity came dead when the importation of sheep was stopped.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3366. What proportion came dead?—I cannot tell you the weight which came dead. The importation from Holland in 1864 and 1865 was very large.

3367. That was alive?—Yes; and therefore there were a great number of those sheep produced in Holland in those years, and they continued that production till the importation was stopped; when it was stopped I have no doubt that there was a large quantity of sheep in the country, and that a quantity of mutton and beef came into England dead.

3368. Those were sheep grown for the English market?—Yes; and when they came dead they were unable to send them to other countries.

3369. Since the prohibition has taken place, has the total quantity of mutton, dead and alive, largely diminished?—Very much, indeed.

3370. Including the dead meat?—Yes; we have hardly yet had experience to tell how much it has diminished. So far as this season has gone, as to sheep brought from Holland, the quantity has wonderfully diminished; it is one-half or one-third.

3371. Have the people in Holland been deterred by those causes from growing sheep for the English market?—I am quite certain that it is entirely from that cause.

3372. With respect to the quality of this meat, is the Dutch mutton very good mutton?—Yes, very good indeed; it is, I think, of as good a quality as any English white-faced sheep, averaging about the same weight. I do not say that it is as good as our best Downs, but it is as good as any English white-faced sheep of the same weight.

3373. They are crossed with the Cotswolds?—Yes.

3374. You say that the restrictions on the English market have diminished the importation, either dead or alive, and have induced the people in Holland not to grow mutton for the English market?—The compulsion to kill the sheep, and to send them here as dead meat, has certainly had that effect.

3375. I believe that the sheep used to come principally by Harwich?—The sheep principally came from Holland to London, because the Harwich Company were only allowed to run to one port in Holland, and there are three or four ports in Holland which are open.

3376. Do they come to Harwich now?—Yes, they bring them to Harwich because the route is cheaper, and they like the short sea route better.

3377. As a fact, the importers choose Harwich as the best route for the sheep to London?—They are doing so at the present moment, and I believe that they will continue to do so.

3378. From your knowledge of this trade of importation of meat, is it a matter which is very sensitive and easily destroyed by restrictions of this nature?—I think that there is no trade so easily affected as the cattle trade both in England and abroad; it is carried on upon the ready money principle, and therefore the slightest change makes a difference.

3379. Is the price of fat sheep generally the same in foreign countries as in England?—In the large consuming countries it is much about the same; if the meat is dearer here than it is there, they send it to England; if the meat is a little dearer in Belgium and France they send it there, because large quantities are readily on the line and can either go to Paris, or to Lisle, or to Bruges, or to any of the towns in France, or to the manufacturing towns of Belgium.

3380. In your judgment would a very small thing in the way of disadvantage to the cattle, drive them to other markets than England?—It is a matter of fact that at the present moment they are driven to France; that is to say, sheep which we should have here if a certain restriction was not placed upon them, whereas at present they are in Paris.

3381. The carriage of sheep from continental ports used to be much higher than it is now?—Yes; at the first beginning of the trade it was very high, and the boats were very bad.

3382. That was when Mr. Robinson and his friends had it their own way, and the whole of the carriage was by water to London?—Yes.

3383. As soon as the railways were allowed to carry the foreign cattle to London were the rates very much reduced?—The cattle and sheep are brought from those ports at a much lower rate where the railway companies can go.

3384. Have the rates from Harlinghen been reduced from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes. The railway company have not any boats running to Harlinghen at the present

present moment; but it is not entirely due to the railway competition direct to Harlinghen, but railway communication is being opened from Friesland to Rotterdam, and they will be enabled to take the animals from Friesland to Rotterdam at a certain rate.

3385. Let us take Rotterdam; were the rates reduced from 3 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.*?—I am not certain about the price; I believe that the total expenses upon sheep from Rotterdam to London were only 2 *s.* a-piece; and when the Great Eastern Railway Company began to run their boats they reduced the through rate from Rotterdam to London to 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the other boats were compelled to reduce their price.

3386. If this Bill passed, and the whole of the foreign cattle traffic of London was confined to a market on the waterside, have you any doubt that the water-carriers like Mr. Robinson would raise their rates again?—There would be a complete revolution in the whole trade, and I have no doubt that they would raise their rates. There would be no competition; there would not be so many boats nor such low fares.

3387. Let us go to the proposals of this Bill. You, I suppose, have paid attention to the plan proposed by this Bill, of having a separate foreign cattle market by the waterside with compulsory slaughter at the waterside?—That is taking the Bill and the Noble Lord's amendments with it; the Bill itself does not state anything about compulsory slaughter.

3388. The Bill laid before the House of Commons by the Government did not contain either sheep or compulsory slaughter?—No.

3389. What is your judgment of the effect of such a plan as that on the importation of foreign cattle into England?—It would reduce it enormously; it would reduce it, I am quite certain, more than two-thirds. I refer to the Bill and its amendments.

3390. Of course, if the waterside is not included in the Bill, it would not injure your trade?—We should have more sheep, because they grow more sheep than bullocks.

3391. Then you would be better off?—Yes.

3392. Of course, the effect of diminishing the foreign importation by two-thirds would be to give the whole advantage of that supply to the home producers?—Most decidedly; they cannot send their cattle away.

3393. Then it would increase *pro tanto* the demand in London, and it would raise the price to the farmer first, and to the other parties afterwards?—Yes.

3394. And for that object the plan of the Bill would be quite efficient?—It would be a very good plan for that.

3395. One of the plans of the Bill is to have a foreign cattle market separate from the home market, is it not?—I believe so.

3396. In your judgment what would be the effect of that upon the foreign trade?—The effect upon the foreign trade of a separate market alone, without the power of compulsory slaughter, would be materially to injure it; we should have less competition for our things, and, therefore, we should not be able to sell them so well.

3397. The foreign cattle would come to the market with fewer buyers?—Yes.

3398. And, therefore, prices would rule lower?—Yes, and there would be more difference in the prices.

3399. And the result of that would be that the foreign grower of sheep would no longer send to London, but would send to France, and other markets where he was no longer under the same restriction?—There are restrictions both in France and in Belgium, but he would still send to them, because for the same class of meat the price has been higher in France than it has been in England; the higher price of meat in England is for a better quality, and the English people will pay a higher price for it; the same quality of meat in Belgium and France commands a higher price than in England.

3400. Then, in your opinion, the effect of a separate market would be in the first instance to lead to a lowering of price?—Yes, I think that it would, in all probability, do so; there would be more uncertainty about the price.

3401. The consequence would be that the foreign producer would not send to England?—I do not think that he would send so large an amount. I am not sure that the largest amount of difference would be made by having a separate

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

market for the foreign stock, it would be nothing compared with the slaughtering rates.

3402. You say that in your opinion a separate market would be a discouragement to the foreign producers?—Yes.

3403. In your judgment would the retail butchers attend that market?—I think not; nothing to the extent that they do at present.

3404. That is what you mean when you say that the number of buyers would be reduced in such a market?—Yes; in the large metropolitan market, where there is a large quantity of beef and every description of animal, you have a number of people who make it a rule invariably to come up there, and although they might not come for the very purpose of buying an animal that I could sell, they buy that animal on speculation if there is a slackness in the market, but they would not go to a separate place to buy it.

3405. It has been suggested that the buyers of English and foreign stock are a different class of persons; in your experience is that true?—It is decidedly untrue; the same people buy English and foreign stock. I have heard the evidence which has been given, and I do not think that there is a single butcher's shop in London but what has had foreign meat in it in the last five years, although they do not say that they sell foreign meat.

3406. We all of us eat a good deal of foreign meat, do we not?—I have not the slightest doubt of it; and we have a good many instances of it.

3407. Therefore it is quite idle to suppose that if there is to be a separate foreign market the persons attending one market must not attend the other?—Yes; I should myself attend the two markets in all probability, and other persons would be sure to do so.

3408. Do you think that it would be a good thing that all your home cattle should be sold on one day, and that all your foreign cattle should be sold on another day?—It would be very inconvenient indeed.

3409. Is not the thing which is desired that the whole supply should be in the market at once, so that the buyers and sellers should know the supply and the sort of meat?—Yes, that is a great advantage, and it keeps your trade as it is.

3410. If you were to have all the home cattle sold on one day you would have a smaller proportion to regulate the price?—Yes; we should not have a butcher come who might buy an animal which it was worth his while to buy.

3411. And the notion of separating the market so as to have the home cattle sold on one day, and the foreign cattle on another day, would derange the whole foundation upon which prices are based, would it not?—Yes; it would be of no use at all.

3412. Therefore, unless the supply of the metropolis is to be nearly destroyed, is it not necessary that the foreign cattle and the home cattle should be sold on the same day?—It would be better for them to be sold on the same day.

3413. In your opinion what would be the effect of compulsory slaughter at the waterside?—It will have the effect of stopping the importation of cattle to a very large extent.

3414. In your judgment, from your experience of 22 years, do you believe that a butcher would give as high a price for an animal which he must slaughter at the market at which he buys it, as he would give for a beast which he could take away with him?—I am quite certain that he would not.

3415. Do you remember a case in 1866 which occurred within your own knowledge at Copenhagen Fields?—Yes, the case of the cattle out of the ship "Lion" from Friesland. I remember that case very well, and that is the only time when we have had compulsory slaughter. An Order in Council was issued, ordering that all the cattle coming from Harlinghen, which is the shipping port of Friesland, should be taken direct to the market lairs close adjoining the market, and should be there slaughtered and sold within a certain time. The first Order was that they should be sold within 48 hours, but it was very well known what would be the result, and they were bought at very low rates indeed.

3416. What was the loss upon each of those sheep from compulsory slaughter?—The loss upon the whole of those sheep was large indeed. I perhaps was rather fortunate; I had not a great number in the boat, and I got them sold then and there, and lost, I think, from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.* a head. I know that those sheep

sheep were sold at from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a head less than if they had been alive in the market. The time was extended till the cattle were all killed.

3417. How long did they take?—I forget, but I think that it was nearly a week. I know that the Custom-house officers were there for several days.

3418. In your judgment, what would be the loss in the market value of sheep by compelling them to be slaughtered at the river-side?—I should estimate it from 3 *s.* to 4 *s.* a head. The Committee will bear in mind that that is only an estimate.

3419. In your judgment, would such a sum be equivalent to driving the larger portion of those sheep out of the market?—It would.

3420. As to the dead meat trade, is it a trade which you find extremely uncertain?—It is very uncertain.

3421. Is there any possibility of a variation in the price of dead meat as compared with the variation in the price of living cattle?—In our market the rise or fall averages about 2 *d.* a stone; in an extreme case it has been 6 *d.* a stone. In the summer time, there being a great influx of meat, I have known the price to drop from 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* a stone.

3422. You would say that, under those circumstances, the variation in the price of living meat is from 2 *d.* to 6 *d.*, and in dead meat from 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* a stone?—Yes.

3423. Is that one of the reasons which make it impossible for the dead meat trade to stand competition with the live-stock trade?—Yes, that is the principal reason.

3424. In your judgment, does not the producer of the live meat inevitably destroy the producer of the dead meat?—He would have it entirely in his own hands, because his range of prices would be only 2 *d.* to 6 *d.* a stone, whereas the other would be from 1 *s.* to 2 *s.*

3425. Then, a live man will always beat a dead man, according to your experience?—Yes.

3426. Just a word upon the railway case; in your judgment, for the sake of keeping up the foreign supplies, is it extremely important that the railways should have the power of bringing cattle to London?—I think that it is only right that they should do so.

3427. You say that the cattle from Harwich had the effect of very much lowering the freights of cattle from abroad?—Yes; and of producing a large supply.

3428. And you desire that that competition should be kept up, which enables cattle to come at a low price?—Decidedly so.

3429. Otherwise the water people would have it all their own way?—Yes, but sometimes there is competition among the water people; the introduction of the railway lowered the freight by competition, and it not only lowered the freight, but the opening of the line to Harwich opened up an entirely new trade in sheep, which was a benefit in 1854, 1855, and 1856; for a year or two we invariably drew the supply from Paris or Belgium.

3430. Why was that?—Because the railways could not offer facilities for it; the Great Eastern Railway opening the line to Antwerp, did all they could to open the trade; those sheep had before that time come to England only in comparatively small numbers, and that shows that even a small amount of competition works such a great difference in England.

3431. Mr. *Read.*] When was that?—I do not know that I can tell you the date, but it was about 1864.

3432. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is said that the object of this Bill is to prevent infection; assuming the foreign cattle market to have rinderpest, how would this place prevent infection?—I do not think that it would do so, and I cannot believe that in that case the foreign cattle ought to be allowed to come.

3433. Assuming that there was danger of infection among these foreign cattle, in your judgment would that infection be certainly carried from those cattle to the Copenhagen Market?—I think that there is very little question that it might go; supposing that there were any animals suffering from cattle plague in the foreign cattle market, in all probability they would convey it to cattle in the metropolitan market, because people would be going from one to the other.

3434. Even if the markets were on separate days, still during the other days of the week there would be constant intercourse between the two markets?—Daily and hourly.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3435. Then, if there is to be that communication between the foreign market and the home market, and if the home cattle are to be allowed to go over the country, would not the danger of such an infection on the proposed plan be far greater than at present?—No doubt of it.

3436. Then I take it as your opinion that this is a very bad Bill to prevent infection?—If you allowed cattle to be brought from any country where the plague existed without inspection, there would be still a very great chance of spreading the cattle plague again.

3437. If inspection is considered a security against infection, there would be no objection to the two kinds of cattle mixing together?—Just so.

3438. But if inspection is not a security, then this Bill will not be a security?—Not the slightest.

3439. You have had your attention called to the question of prices, have you not?—Yes. (*The Witness delivered in the Tables of Prices*—Vide *Appendix*.)

Vide Appendix.

3440. This Table gives you the price of mutton from the year 1866 to the year 1867, and will show in the form of a diagram the fluctuations in price. We will deal with the Mutton Table first; does it show that in the last half year of 1867 the price of mutton has been lower than at any period for the last six years?—Yes.

3441. Are these Tables taken from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" for the year 1867?—They are.

3442. The Table as to mutton is taken from the prices quoted in the "Royal Agricultural Journal," as the average price of mutton of different qualities?—Yes.

3443. That would represent the price quoted in the market, which, of course, is regulated by the supply of home and foreign cattle?—Yes.

3444. It is the general price ruling in the market?—Yes; it is the general price which is given in by certain salesmen in the market and the clerk of the market.

3445. I suppose that, as a rule, foreign mutton would include the middling and the inferior classes?—Yes; but I cannot speak to those myself as being the prices of foreign mutton at that time; I only take this as the market price.

Examined by Mr. *Haly*.

3446. You mentioned that you had been lately concerned in the importation of cattle by sea; do cattle suffer much upon sea voyages?—Yes, at times.

3447. The longer the voyage, the more they suffer?—Most decidedly.

3448. The suffering is not only from bad weather, is it?—The suffering is from bad weather; the extraordinary suffering is from bad weather; there is no other suffering which is necessary.

3449. Is not there also some suffering from the difficulty of feeding and watering them while at sea?—Yes; that applies to all animals.

3450. Then, altogether, you would prefer the shortest sea route which you could procure?—I think that the shortest sea route which you can procure is the most desirable.

3451. As between Southampton and the Thames, do you know the difference in the time?—I do not know, but I should fancy something like six or seven hours, but I am not certain about that.

3452. Then the result of the longer and rougher sea passage is deterioration in the condition of the cattle?—Yes; there has been a misunderstanding, I did not put it as the passage from Honfleur to Southampton, but I put it as the difference in time between the passage from Honfleur to Southampton, and the passage from Honfleur to London, but I cannot speak positively to it, it is only an idea; I believe that it is something like that.

3453. Would not the result of that difference of time be a considerable deterioration in the condition of the cattle?—Yes, decidedly so; especially in hot weather.

3454. Then you would infinitely prefer the shorter sea passage from France to Southampton in preference to the longer route?—I should always advocate that.

3455. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] During the year 1866, when you see the highest rise in the price of beef, was not there an absolute exclusion of beef from Holland?—I believe that there was in 1866; I cannot speak exactly to the date.

Cross-

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

3456. Has my learned friend asked you where you carried on your business?—At the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

3457. Have you any country residence?—No, I reside in town.

3458. Is there any country place where you carry on your own business?—No, I carry it on at the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

3459. Nowhere else?—No, not a live sheep business.

3460. Have you any lairs?—I have.

3461. Are they all at the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—They are not in the Metropolitan Cattle Market; they are close against the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and I built them expressly for holding sheep; I believe that they are the best in Europe.

3462. Have you any out of London?—No.

3463. Have you none at Thames Haven?—No.

3464. Have you any interest in Thames Haven?—I am a director of the Thames Haven Company, and I am a shareholder in it.

3465. You say that you originally imported from 2,000 to 6,000 sheep from Holland, and that they have been very much diminished?—I did not say that I imported them, but that they were imported into England.

3466. Can you tell me what number come now; I mean represented by the same sort of figure?—The time when they came in large numbers from Holland was from June to December, but I cannot tell you what may come between next June and December; I only have an idea. There is another part of Holland which exports to England a very large quantity of sheep, and those sheep usually come at the rate of about 600 to 1,000 or 1,500 a week during March, April, and May; but at the present time those sheep are not coming more than about 100 to 200 a week.

3467. Then they used to come at the rate of from 1,000 to 15,000 a week, and they now come only at the rate of from 100 to 200 a week?—At the present time you may take 200 or 150; it is an enormous reduction.

3468. Why is that?—Because I believe that they have not the sheep there; they have left off breeding because for two years they were compelled to kill their sheep, and they did not send their sheep; I believe that they have not got them.

3469. As regards Holland sheep we are not to expect any great arrivals?—You will have those arrivals, I believe, in the autumn, but at present they are very few indeed.

3470. According to your view Mr. Robinson appears to be a very misguided man; is not his business to import cattle?—I do not know that his business is to import cattle: he is very largely engaged in the East Indian trade; he is not largely engaged in importing cattle from Spain and Portugal. So far as I know he does not import cattle.

3471. Supposing that he does import largely, must he not be rather misled if this Bill will lessen the import. Will you assume that he is right, and that he knows what he imports; does he not hold a very erroneous view in supporting this Bill if it will lessen the importation of foreign cattle?—I think that he is taking a very erroneous view of this Bill.

3472. I am afraid that if foreign cattle were taken to this market and were slain, there would not be the same occupation for the lairs outside the Copenhagen Market?—I am not certain of that, because I have built them expressly for the purpose, and I have no doubt that they would be used for English sheep quite as much as they are now used for foreign sheep.

3473. Then you are profoundly indifferent with regard to those lairs?—I am.

3474. I understand that one of your material complaints against this Bill is that though it would not much lower the price, meat would be of a less price?—I do not think that I said so. If I understood rightly I said that in case of compulsory slaughter it would lower the price materially, and that if this Bill passed without compulsory slaughter it would not lower the price very materially. The Bill, as it stands before the Committee with the Lord's amendments, would decidedly lower the price very considerably to the importer.

3475. And so far meat would be got at a less price?—No; that is a curious thing, I do not think that it would.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3476. You do not mean that the butchers would pocket the difference?—No; I told you that there is a large difference in the prices of dead meat at certain times of the year; that is to say, in warm weather or sudden changes of the weather, that difference ranges from 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* a stone, and I consider that a very low rate. You have to insure yourself against that. You must distribute that over the whole body of your sheep. Therefore at certain times you lose a good deal, and that is entirely wasted, it is sacrificing God's food which He sends to us.

3477. But still meat would be cheaper?—The importer would not get a much lower price.

3478. With reference to your Friesland import, were those animals sold in the market?—No, they were sold in the market lairs.

3479. And not in the market?—Not in the market place.

3480. Therefore you are not presenting that case as a parallel case to that under this Bill, where they would be sold with all the buyers in the market, and therefore is not that an error?—No; that is a more favourable case than you would have under this Bill, because in the one case you would have them adjoining the market place where all the buyers were, but in the other case you would have them far away with only a limited number of cattle and of buyers.

3481. They were not sold within the market place?—They were not sold within the market place, but within the market area.

3482. Was not that a sudden and exceptional thing arising out of the sudden Order of the Privy Council?—It was a sudden and exceptional thing arising out of the Order of the Privy Council.

3483. Can you mention any other such instance as that?—I said that that was the only parallel case.

3484. With reference to those papers which you have put in, I dare say that you have yourself interest enough in the matter to have read the evidence given before the Committee on Trade in Animals?—I have either heard or read every bit of the evidence given before the House of Commons on the cattle question since 1859.

3485. Do you know that Mr. Giblett gave evidence before that Committee?—I do.

3486. Do you know that he said that he was sorry to say that the information upon which the Agricultural Society relied in that case could not be relied upon?—In all probability he may have stated so.

3487. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I think that the Committee also stated that Mr. Giblett's evidence could not be relied upon——

3488. Mr. *Merewether.*] Then you are putting in this paper, which is described by a witness who cannot be relied upon, as having been computed by a body who he says cannot be relied upon, and you desire the Committee to rely upon it?—No, I do not desire the Committee to rely upon this paper in the sense in which you take it. Comparatively it is correct; they are all taken from the same data. If a man was wrong in 1861 in his price, he would be wrong in 1867; it is only showing the difference in the price. I would not myself be answerable that all those prices were the exact prices; but these would be a criterion to go by as to the relative prices of those years which are stated.

3489. Mr. *Selwin Ibbetson.*] They bear the same proportion?—Yes.

3490. *Chairman.*] Why should there always be the same amount of error?—Because it arises from the same source.

3491. Mr. *Merewether.*] It arises from the same source, and they may be right in one case and wrong in another?—No.

3492. You object to Mr. Giblett; is Mr. Rudkin a witness upon whom you can rely?—I do not object to Mr. Giblett; it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who objected to Mr. Giblett.

3493. How did Mr. Rudkin give his evidence?—I suppose that Mr. Rudkin gave his evidence pretty well.

3494. Do you know that he thought that there could not be much reliance placed upon these returns?—I tell you myself that I do not put reliance upon these returns as being a fact.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

Re-Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

3495. I dare say that you are aware that those Tables were made by Mr. Herbert?—Yes.

3496. The account of how Mr. Herbert made those Tables is given in page 208 of the Cattle Trade Commissioners' Report. You have said that you deal in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and my learned friend asked you whether you were not one of the Directors of the Thames Haven project; at present is not a large quantity of foreign cattle brought to Thames Haven?—Yes.

3497. And have you built commodious sheds there, and are the cattle inspected there by a medical officer, and if passed by him are they carried up to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes.

Mr. *Haly.*] I believe, my Lord, that I must object to this on the part of the Dagenham Dock Company. If my learned friend had opened it at all, it would have been another thing.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] But my learned friend, Mr. Merewether, has cross-examined upon it. My learned friend, Mr. Haly, has nothing to say to this. The absolute rule is, that an opponent of a Bill cannot cross-examine a witness called by another opponent.

Mr. *Haly.*] What I object to, is that my learned friend not having opened anything about the site of the Thames Haven in his examination in chief, now proposes in his re-examination to go into this matter.

Chairman.] It was for that reason that I asked Mr. Merewether what the rule was in such cases.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The rule is that two opponents of a Bill cannot cross-examine each other's witnesses.

Mr. *Haly.*] Nor do I seek to do so.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I assure my learned friend that I will not seek to do anything to damage Dagenham, for I have not the slightest idea where it is.

Chairman.] I think that Mr. Vernon Harcourt had better go on with his re-examination of the witness.

3498. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (to the *Witness*).] At Thames Haven the cattle from abroad are inspected, and if they are passed they go on to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes.

3499. And I believe that you have laid out those sheds at Thames Haven at considerable expense after communication with the Privy Council?—Yes; we were recommended to do so by the then President of the Council; it was thought an advantage that we should have those places to bring the cattle to.

3500. You have said that the amount of sheep has diminished from 1,000 or 1,500 to something like 200 a week?—Yes.

3501. Do you say that that diminution was because, under the restrictions of 1865, they could only be imported as dead meat?—I believe so; they used to keep them older for their wool, and in the last few years they have sent them away younger.

3502. Therefore you say, that in consequence of those restrictions the production was reduced; but do you believe that if the present system of allowing importation into the Metropolitan Cattle Market were continued, the importation would recover?—I do not doubt that it would recover in time; I believe that it would do so.

3503. But with the restrictions proposed in this Bill it will not recover?—I am quite certain that it will not recover.

3504. Therefore you say that the existing importation is not to be taken as a test of the number of animals coming from abroad, if things were left alone?—Certainly not; but in the next year or two I do not think that the quantity would be so much, because we have been overdrawing from the continent, we have had more than our allowance.

3505. My learned friend has said that Mr. Robinson must have been misled if

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

if the effect of this Bill were to diminish the foreign cattle; but if this Bill had the effect of throwing the whole of the foreign cattle trade into the hands of the water carriers instead of the railway carriers, although the whole quantity might be less, the water carriers would get more out of it?—Yes; if Mr. Robinson is correct in his assumption that the Goverment will allow him to bring any sort of cattle from any country, and he has now a large trade from Russia, he could bring cattle from Russia which could be sold upon the same terms as cattle from France and Holland and other places. The Russian cattle, generally speaking, have to be killed at the waterside; he has tried the market, and he finds that it does not answer, but by bringing them all on to a dead level, he may be able to carry on the trade.

3506. My learned friend seems to have understood you to say, that the effect of this Bill would be to make a less price in the foreign market permanently; was that what you meant to say, or that the foreign meat would be driven out of the market?—I believe that the foreign meat would be driven out of the market to a great extent, and a man's expenses would be so much more upon it, and that has all to come out of the pocket of the consumer or the importer; and therefore he will make a higher price, and the consumer has to pay a higher price.

3507. Of course a certain fall in price will always drive the meat out of the market?—Yes.

3508. My learned friend asked you, with regard to the instance you gave of compulsory slaughter; you said that that was the only instance which you know; but was it the only instance where there was compulsory slaughter at the market?—Yes.

3509. You gave that as an instance of the effect of compulsory slaughter, because it was the only instance where compulsory slaughter was insisted upon?—Yes.

3510. Whereabouts was it that you sold?—A great many of the cattle were here (*pointing to the Plan*), and some of them were in this place.

3511. They were absolutely in the market area of the Copenhagen Market?—Yes.

3512. For all purposes the animals were practically in the market-place, were they not, though they were not in what is technically called the market-place; they were accessible to all the buyers coming to the market?—Yes.

3513. Therefore, in that respect there was no distinction?—There was no distinction at all. A great number of English beasts are sold in the market area, which do not go into the market at all; they are sold on the Wednesday night.

3514. *Chairman.*] All the former part of your evidence, with regard to the diminution of trade, was against the present restrictions, was it not?—No; the diminution of importation, I believe, was caused by the cattle plague raging abroad, and the animals not being allowed to come from Holland. During the last month or two I believe that there has been a certain amount of restrictions on account of the Privy Council Order not allowing them to be brought up by the Great Eastern line from Harwich. The restrictions were imposed by the Privy Council here not allowing foreign cattle to come from Holland during 1866 and 1867.

3515. Then the diminution of the trade is due to the restrictions imposed by the Privy Council?—Yes, the diminution of supply.

3516. And, as long as those restrictions are in force, I suppose that the trade would be in a bad way?—But the restrictions are not in force; there are no restrictions now to keep away the cattle to the extent that I am speaking of.

3517. Are cattle allowed to be imported into the country?—They are not allowed to go into the country districts.

3518. Then all that injures the trade is the restriction as to the importation into London?—I do not say that there is any cause for the diminution of the trade at the present moment on account of the restrictions. The compulsory slaughter would be the restriction which I speak of.

3519. I am asking you what caused the diminution of trade which you say has taken place?—Your Lordship means the diminution in the supply which I say we have had, or are likely to have.

3520. Did not you say that you brought over fewer cattle?—We are bringing over fewer cattle than we did before.

3521. And

3521. And you said that that was due to certain restrictions of the Privy Council?—That was due entirely to the prevention of the importation of the cattle in 1866 and 1867, the loss on which so materially reduced the price on the other side that they left off breeding to a great extent.

3522. I understood you that they were allowed to be imported into the metropolitan market?—They were not allowed to be imported at all in 1866 and 1867; I am only speaking of from Holland.

3523. Then the cattle trade generally has not been diminished?—I believe not. The cattle trade was large from the other countries during that time, because a live animal made more than a dead one.

3524. Then provided that there were no more restrictions than there are now, the cattle trade from Holland would flourish as much as it does now?—Yes.

3525. Provided these cattle could come across the water to London, you would be quite satisfied?—I am perfectly satisfied that they should be allowed to come to London, and to be killed, if the Government in their wisdom thought that perfectly healthy cattle should be killed coming into the metropolitan district. We do not believe that it would reduce the supply very materially from abroad.

3526. As long as they may cross the water you would be satisfied?—Yes.

3527. At any time might not persons have brought them over and slaughtered them at the waterside?—Not from Holland.

3528. You have said that we have been overdrawing cattle from abroad, and that we have had more than our allowance?—I believe so, but I cannot give a decided instance of it; but I fancy that it is so because the price in the large manufacturing districts abroad, in Paris and in Brussels, is so much larger than it is in England. During the last three or four weeks I have had sheep sent to me and they went to Paris two or three weeks previously, they sent me one or two lots, and they were intended to be sent to Paris instead of here.

3529. That effect will pass away, as it is not due to the restrictions?—Just so.

3530. A part of your evidence is as to sheep; is not that directed against the amendment in the Bill as to sheep?—I referred to sheep. I am not particularly concerned in cattle, but principally in sheep. I have myself no doubt that the Bill would have the same effect upon cattle as upon sheep, and that it would prevent some importation of them, though not, perhaps, to the same extent.

3531. All that you said with regard to sheep was as against the amendment of the Bill with regard to sheep, and not against the Bill as you have it in your hand?—Yes; because there is no compulsory slaughter there.

3532. Does the Bill, as it is in your hand, affect sheep at all;—Not at all, excepting as coming in the same boat as cattle; they would never have brought them with cattle to have them killed at the waterside.

3533. You said that a separate market would lead to a lowering of price?—Yes.

3534. Do you mean a lowering of price in the foreign cattle market?—It would reduce the actual value of the animal in the foreign cattle market.

3535. Would it, as a necessary consequence, lower the price of cattle in the English cattle market?—No; I think that it would raise the price of cattle in the English cattle market.

3536. Then the English cattle market would be a dear market, and the foreign cattle market would be a cheap market?—Yes; there would be a far greater space between them than there is now, as regards price.

3537. To which market would a butcher go to buy, to the cheap or to the dear market?—No retail butcher would come to our market to buy. The butchers would go to a cheap market in preference to a dear market; but, if the animal is reduced in value, he is no cheaper to the butcher. There is a certain amount of expenses put upon that animal, which reduces the value of that animal to the importer.

3538. You have said that the cattle will be cheaper in the foreign market than in the English market?—I say that the value will be reduced.

3539. At what would you put the difference between cattle in the foreign market, and cattle in the English market?—It is impossible to say that, because there is a difference in quality. There are 20 or 30 different sorts of sheep, and you cannot compare the two things together. Supposing that one animal is to

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

be slaughtered, and that the other is to go all over London, that makes a great difference.

3540. Have you no idea what would be the difference of price between the beasts in the one market, and in the other?—Taking the same quality, I should think that there would be a difference of 5 *s.* to 6 *s.*

3541. Then, unless the expenses of the butcher consequent on having to kill the animals at the market would exceed 5 *s.* or 6 *s.*, the butcher would rather go to the foreign market than to the English market?—I said that the value of the animal was reduced, because the deterioration and expenses were so much.

3542. What deterioration are you speaking of, and what expenses are you speaking of?—In having to go to the dead meat market, he must at times submit to a reduction of 1½ *d.* to 3 *d.* a pound, whereas in the live market it was never more than three farthings a pound.

3543. Unless that deterioration amounted to more than 6 *s.*, would not every butcher run to the foreign market?—No; I do not think that he would go at all.

3544. Why?—The butcher's trade is a curious trade; he will have his animal at home if he wants to kill it, or he will go to the dead meat market. There is no doubt that we shall sell our meat.

3545. All other things being the same, would not the butchers rather go to the cheaper than to the dearer market?—Yes.

3546. Then what you must show is, that there would be a larger price to pay in the foreign market than in the English market?—I am sorry to say that I can hardly understand your Lordship.

3547. What is to prevent the butchers going to the foreign market if the beasts are to be cheaper in the foreign market?—They will not be relatively cheaper; their value will be greater in the English market.

3548. To which market will the butcher go to buy?—To the live market.

3549. Where he will buy more?—Yes.

3550. Why?—Because the animal is worth more to him.

3551. Then the amount by which it would be worth more to him would be greater than the difference of price in the other market?—Yes.

3552. And you have already said that that would be 6 *s.* a head?—No; the difference in the value would be from 5 *s.* to 6 *s.* in the animal in the one market; and in the other, I think that there would be a difference of about 3 *s.*

3553. What would be the price of a sheep in the English market, supposing this Bill to be passed?—It is impossible to say that; I cannot tell whether it would be 1 *l.* or 4 *l.*; I sell sheep from 1 *l.* to 4 *l.* a piece.

3554. And you could not tell me what would be the price of a beast in the foreign market?—It would range between those figures.

3555-6. With regard to these papers which you have put in; I observe that beef was the cheapest in the beginning of the year 1862; it has never been so cheap as it was then?—I have not the beef paper here.

3557. Just look at mine (*handing the Paper to the Witness*)?—Yes, all sorts of beef were cheaper in the first half year of 1862 than they have been since.

3558. Both the superior beef, and the middle class beef, and the inferior beef were cheaper then?—Yes, the whole of them were cheaper.

3559. How do you account for that?—I cannot account for it.

3560. Then you are not quite certain that the low price of beef now is due to any restrictions; can you account for the low price of beef now?—There is a great quantity.

3561. You can account for the lowness of price in 1867, but you cannot account for the still lower price in 1862?—I do not account for the low price in 1867.

3562. Then that has nothing to do with this question. I think that you will find that the inferior class of mutton was never so cheap as it was in the second half of 1861?—No.

3563. Can you account for that?—No.

3563 * With those exceptions, all meat is cheaper now according to these Tables. Is it a good or a bad thing to have meat cheap?—A good thing.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I think that your Lordship has misapprehended the object with which we put in these Tables. It was to rebut the supposition that it was necessary to do something for the consumer on account of the cattle plague. We put in these Tables to show that meat was not higher than it was before the cattle plague. Subsequently to the cattle plague,

plague, the prices do not rule higher than in years before the cattle plague. We did not mean to put in those Tables to show that the restrictions had caused a particular price, but we did it to rebut the proposition that the cattle plague had increased the price in England.

3564. *Chairman* (to the *Witness*).] All that you have put in these Tables for is to show that the cattle plague, and all the consequent restrictions, have not had the effect of increasing the price of meat?—They have not had that effect.

3565. In spite of all the restrictions, meat is as low now as you ever expect it to be?—I cannot say that.

3566. What do you put in these Tables to prove?—To prove that meat is as low now as it was in 1865.

3567. In spite of the restrictions?—Yes.

3568. Then the restrictions have not had the effect of making meat dearer?—No.

3569. Then would you like to get rid of all the restrictions of the Privy Council which now exist?—I should be sorry to do so.

3570. Would you like to get rid of any of them?—I should like to see the cattle get out of London again.

3571. Are there any other restrictions which you would like to get rid of?—I do not know; there are several Orders which I think might be altered to a certain extent. I think that if fat cattle could be allowed to go out of London it would be an advantage.

3572. That is all that you would like to get rid of?—I do not say that; there are a great number of restrictions which, I think, might be modified, to a great extent; I do not think that it would be fair to let cattle go out of London for any purpose; I think that the cattle plague has taught us a lesson, by which we ought to benefit, to a certain extent.

3573. What other regulations would you like to have made, in order to meet the views of the trade?—I should like cattle to be taken out of London to be slaughtered.

3574. Would you like to see removed any other of the restrictions which are now in force; what others would you like to have removed?—I can tell you one directly; I should like to allow the cattle to come from the outports in England to London, or to any market town, to be killed; to any large centre, where the food is required.

3575. Is there any other restriction which you would like to see removed?—I do not know that there is any at the present moment; I think that cattle should be allowed to go from the outports, and from London, to the large manufacturing towns.

3575.* If the shoe really pinched you, you could tell me where it pinched at the present moment?—Yes.

3576. You still adhere to the opinion that butchers will not go to the foreign market as a cheap market?—I say that an animal is not cheap to a man if he does not want it.

3577. If he does not want it, he will not go there to buy it; but if he does want it, he will go there?—Yes, if he wants it.

3578. And will not he be glad to have it cheaper at the foreign market?—He will be glad to have it at any market.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My Lord, it is thought that your Lordship has stated that the Bill does not include sheep.

Chairman.] No, the question which I asked was this; I asked the witness with respect to sheep, whether his answers were not directed against the amendment of the Bill, and not against the imperfect copy of the Bill in his hand.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We are right in assuming that the Bill as amended equally applies to sheep?

Chairman.] Precisely so.

3579. Mr. *Read* (to the *Witness*).] Is the importation of sheep from Holland here now excluded?—No.

3580. That regulation has been relaxed?—Yes.

3581. Why were they prohibited?—Because the cattle plague existed in the country.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3582. Are you not aware that the cattle plague ravaged Holland to a great extent?—Yes, it did.

3583. Do you not suppose that the farmers in Holland would be more desirous of stocking their land with sheep?—I believe that they did so last year.

3584. And that may be one reason why they sent us so small a quantity?—No; it is because the sheep are not on the land, but they are in stables.

3585. If a farmer had no cattle, I suppose that he would like to have sheep to stock his farm?—Yes.

3586. And you would apprehend that he would keep a large number of sheep?—Yes, but there is no cattle plague in Holland now.

3587. A farmer must stock his land with something, and consequently would he not under those circumstances stock his land with sheep?—I am to assume, first, that the cattle are dead, and that there is a very small supply of them, and I suppose that then he would stock his land with sheep.

3588. That is the case in England?—Yes; there are more sheep in England than were ever known.

3589. Is not that the reason why there is such a low price for mutton?—Yes.

3590. You say that there is such a small difference that the slightest disturbance would divert the trade?—Yes.

3591. Do you not think that the price of mutton would have something to do with it?—Yes.

3592. Are you aware that we had the largest amount of importation of sheep in 1865?—I know that we had an enormous importation in that year; in 1865 we had 323,000 from Holland, and in 1866 only 93,000; from Belgium we had 167,000, whereas in the year 1865 we had 290,000.

3593. But in the year 1865 very high prices prevailed, the highest which we have had in the last ten years?—Yes, I expect so.

3594. Your return tells us that in the second half-year of 1865, compared with the second half-year of 1867, there is a reduction of 1*s.* 2*d.* per stone of eight pounds?—It seems to be something like that.

3595. Do you not think that in all probability that decline in price has been the reason why we get so few sheep from abroad?—That is one reason why they have not come.

3596. Are you aware that the highest price in these returns for beef, is in the first half-year of 1866?—I see that in these returns.

3597. Are you aware that in that half-year the foreign cattle had the advantage of coming into London, and that during two months of that year the English stock were entirely excluded?—I am aware that during that year the foreign cattle from certain places were allowed to come to London, but not from the chief places from which they were imported.

3598. Are you aware that in 1862 the price of beef was the lowest that it has been for several years?—It is stated so in this return.

3599. Are you aware that in that year we had the smallest importation of foreign cattle?—I have not the return here; in 1862 it appears to be so.

3600. Are you aware that the same remark applies to sheep, namely, that in the year 1862 we had the smallest quantity of sheep and the lowest price?—In 1862 we had a much smaller quantity of sheep.

3601. And by your returns, you tell us that you had the lowest price?—Yes.

3602. Do you consider that inspection is certain to keep out the plague?—Yes, and I have the best authority for saying so; Professor Brown has told me that cattle if they had not the seeds of rinderpest in them, and were under inspection, would be perfectly safe to go anywhere if he inspected them, for two consecutive days; that was in a conversation which I had with him; I believe that supposing the disease took nine days to incubate, if you took an animal and followed him for two or three days if he had any signs of the disease in him, he would show it, that I am quite certain of.

3603. I suppose that you do not think that the plague came from abroad?—I think that it is very possible that the plague did come from abroad.

3604. Notwithstanding this very close and vigorous inspection which we have had?—I believe that our inspection now is far better than it was before; I do not believe that the cattle plague was brought from abroad by cattle.

3605. Or by sheep?—I am certain that it was not brought from abroad by sheep.

3606. Are you sure that inspection will not prevent the importation of the scab?—

scab?—It will not prevent the importation of the scab, but it will detect it at the time.

3607. If you had developed it, you could tell it without the aid of a veterinary surgeon?—Yes.

3608. Could a veterinary surgeon tell whether a sheep was going to have the scab or not, after it had been in contact with the disease?—No.

3609. What would be the case with respect to smallpox in sheep?—I believe that a veterinary surgeon would discover it.

3610. During the period of incubation?—No, not in the earliest stage; the profession cannot agree about small-pox; some say that Professor Symonds increases it by inoculation, and some say that he does not; it would be silly for me to give an opinion where they cannot agree.

3611. What is the rate of sea freight from Oporto to Southampton?—I do not know; I believe that all the cattle brought from Spain, with very few exceptions, are brought on the part of shipowners who buy them and make up their cargo with them, and that is the way in which Mr. Robinson is an importer of foreign cattle; he does not send a boat expressly for them, but they are brought in boats trading from the place.

3612. You are not aware that the freight is the same to London as to Southampton?—I do not know.

3613. I suppose that the sea is open to anybody?—Yes.

3614. Consequently anybody might load a boat if he thought proper to trade?—Yes.

3615. Are you aware that at Southampton and at Harwich a large expenditure has been made for sheds?—I have never been at Southampton, but I know that at Harwich a great deal of money has been judiciously laid out.

3616. Southampton and Harwich have been prohibited from the importation of cattle?—Yes.

3617. But Thames Haven is allowed to import them?—Thames Haven is in the port of London. The provision only confined the cattle to a port, and not to a place.

3618. Are you aware that two-thirds of the supply of cattle in London are killed by the carcase butchers?—I am not aware of it, and I do not believe it; know that sheep are not.

3619. You do not know that we have returns to that effect?—I do not.

3620. What would be the average weight of a foreign sheep?—I should think nearly 6½ stone.

3621. I think you said that the depreciation would be 6 *s.* a head if the animals were killed in the foreign market?—No; I said that it would be from 3 *s.* to 4 *s.* a head.

3622. How do you know that a depreciation of 3 *s.* or 6 *s.* would take place?—I know that it would take place in this way: (You have 9 *d.* to pay—I am now speaking with regard to the retail butchers); but I have no doubt that you will have retail butchers brought before you who will give you an account of their trade. Ninepence is to be paid for lairing, the same as at the Metropolitan Market at present; but I fancy that it will be a great deal more.

3623. But you do not know any more than we do on that subject?—I think that it is very likely that I do know more than the Committee.

3624. Are you aware that in a great number of towns in England, and also in Edinburgh, there are public slaughterhouses, and that no cattle may be killed in private slaughterhouses in those towns?—Yes, I know that in Edinburgh it is the case, but the area comprised in that port I believe is small, and the inhabitants are few; I do not know it from practical experience.

3625. Are you aware that during the years 1866 and 1867 there was a prohibition against the importation, not only of live stock, but also of uncured meat into France?—I know that a restriction was placed upon the importation of cattle into France, but I can hardly give you the year; it was at the time of the outbreak of the cattleplague in Holland, and restrictions were placed upon the importation of cattle there; and after that there was a stronger restriction placed upon the cattle, but it was obliged to be withdrawn directly.

3626. Have you any idea of the price of meat in Paris, and the price of meat in England, taking last year, at the present time?—I cannot tell you; I cannot state what it is at the present moment; they get a very different class of meat in Paris from that which they get in London.

3627. Which is the best quality?—Most decidedly the London meat.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

3628. And yet, notwithstanding that, the price in France is more than it is in England?—Yes, there are more restrictions in France.

3629. They did not allow cattle to be imported in 1866 and 1867?—Not for a part of the time.

3630. And now that they have opened their ports again that is one reason why our supply is diminished?—Yes.

3631. *Chairman.*] Are there now more internal restrictions in France than in England?—No, not now.

3632. Mr. *Goschen.*] When you spoke about a cheaper market and a dearer market, and whether a butcher would go to the one or the other, did you mean that a butcher would rather give a higher price for an article than have to incur a great delay merely in going to another market, and where he could not do with the beast as he liked?—Yes, that was my meaning.

3633. People will much rather go for an article to a place where it is convenient for them, than where it is inconvenient?—Yes.

3634. And according to whether there is a supply of the article or not?—Yes.

3635. So that the question of cheapness is relative?—Yes.

3636. You say that, practically, there would be a difference between the two markets about equivalent to the inconvenience and the expenses?—Yes.

3637. Of course if beyond that there was any great difference, a person would go to the cheaper market?—Yes, decidedly. The animals would probably be cheaper in one market than in another.

3638. The prices might be quoted lower there, but the butchers would not run to the cheaper market, because of the inconvenience to them?—Yes, and also the expense to them.

3639. And the best judges of that would probably be the butchers?—Yes.

3640. Would not one of the elements of the difference in the price be, that the slaughter would be not at the butcher's own slaughterhouse, but where he would have to pay a fee?—Yes, but that would only be a small part of it. I believe that the retail butchers would not go to this place at all; I asked the people whether they would do so, and they said no. There would be no trade for them at the waterside.

3641. The West-end butchers, who, as we know, are very particular about the look of their meat, would not be tempted to buy the meat in the foreign market?—No.

3642. You have been asked a great many questions with regard to restrictions. You do not, as I understand, complain of the present state of things?—No, I do not complain of the present state of things. I think that the restrictions ought to be relaxed; I think that the cattle ought to be killed at any place where they are perfectly healthy.

3643. But you do not come here to give evidence against the restrictions now in force?—No.

3644. But you come to give evidence against certain restrictions proposed by the Bill?—Yes, the great restriction.

3645. The Noble Lord asked you whether you would be satisfied if foreign cattle could be brought into the country. Would you be satisfied if foreign cattle could be brought into the country, and must be slaughtered at the place of their arrival?—Decidedly not; that is our objection.

3646. That, in fact, is one of the regulations under the Bill?—Yes. Virtually that animal does not come into the country.

3647. It would be no relief to the foreign trade that the English cattle might leave the metropolis?—No; the one restriction would be so great that it would override everything else.

3648. Therefore, in that way it would be no concession that the English cattle might leave the area, if the foreign cattle must be killed at the place of arrival?—If it is necessary to kill the foreign cattle at the place of arrival, most decidedly you must not allow the English cattle to go out of the town.

3649. Are you not aware that that is one of the chief provisions of the Bill, namely, that the English cattle are to go away, while the foreign cattle are to be killed?—No; I am not aware of that being one of the intentions.

3650. That would appear to you to be the height of injustice?—If it is necessary to kill the cattle, they must be diseased, and therefore they should not be allowed to go out of the metropolis; but, supposing that the cattle come into the metropolis

metropolis healthy, you may allow animals to go out of the metropolis for slaughter.

3651. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You said that sheep generally came by the Harwich route?—Yes.

3652. What happens to a sheep when he comes to Harwich?—He is allowed to come up to London from any place except Belgium.

3653. Is that general; are the sheep allowed to come up to London without any restrictions?—Yes, supposing that they come in a boat by themselves.

3654. You say that you entirely disapprove of slaughtering at the outports?—Yes.

3655. How would you bring up the cattle to London; would you bring them up in separate trucks?—I would bring them up to London; they would undergo a proper examination; they are now kept 12 hours for examination. I say that the cattle might come to London, or to any other large town, for food.

3656. Do you propose that separate trucks should be kept by the railway company?—I do not think that that is necessary.

3657. As to the relative prices of meat in different years, what is the relative price in the current half-year?—I think that mutton is a good deal lower than it was last year, but it is dearer now than it was a little time ago; mutton has been very low lately, but it is dear at the present moment.

3658. Do you attribute the lowness in the price to the co-operative societies?—I do not think that that makes any difference at all.

3659. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] Have you reason to think that the diminution in the quantity of foreign sheep imported is likely to continue?—I should think that we should not have the quantity which we have had for some years. The meat-consuming population of Europe is now very much larger than it was, and I believe that the high prices in 1865 and 1866 brought us a larger import than we ought to have had, and other countries are now feeling the effects of it.

3660. They have a large demand on the other side of the Continent, and their sheep have been mostly killed under the restrictions at one time existing, that they could not come otherwise than as dead meat?—Yes, in Holland.

3661. You are a large importer of sheep?—I am agent for importers.

3662. I understood you to say that the principal part of your sheep came from Holland?—No; I say that previously to 1865 a larger proportion came from Holland than from any other other country, more especially as to weight.

3663. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] I understood you to say that cattle imported came to London from the outports after 12 hours' inspection; do you know that to be the fact?—I said that I thought that they ought to be allowed so to come.

3664. In the first part of your evidence I do not think that you said what the quantities of your importations are annually?—They vary very considerably. I have now for some years sold in some weeks not above 300 or 400, and sometimes 4,000 or 5,000 in a week.

3665. Principally consisting of sheep?—All sheep.

3666. You have said that you should prefer the shortest sea route, and that the route to Southampton would be about seven hours' shorter. Before the restrictions were imposed as to bringing cattle to Southampton, did you ever bring any by that route?—I never had but one lot of sheep by that route at all, and I do not think that they came by Southampton.

3667. Do you think that there would be any considerable increase by that line if the restrictions were removed?—I think so from Normandy and those countries.

3668. Do you not think that they would have done so previously?—They did bring them by that line; it has, I think, only been opened for a few years.

3669. You believe that the present restrictions are effectual in keeping out the cattle plague?—Yes.

3670. And that inspection on the Continent would effect that object?—No, not inspection alone.

3671. But inspection would follow here, on knowing that the districts were infected?—I am supposing that the Privy Council, the moment that they know of the disease in any country, will stop importations from that country.

3672. Are you aware from your own personal knowledge, that some time before the restrictions against Belgium were removed, sheep were largely imported into England by a salesman of the name of Poole?—I forget when the restriction was put on; are you speaking of the latter part of last year?

3673. Before the restrictions were removed on the importation from Belgium?—The

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

—The restrictions are still in the importation of sheep from Belgium; they can come, but they are obliged to be in quarantine for 12 hours.

3674. But at one time they were not allowed to come at all, were they?—From Belgium it has never been stopped.

3675. If that be the case, it would tend to show that the restrictions of the Privy Council are not effective in keeping out infected animals?—I have had a good deal to do with the matter, and I never knew of but one case of rinderpest being imported into London, and that was from Holland.

3676. *Chairman.*] Were not sheep from Belgium stopped altogether a short time ago, on account of the small-pox?—I am not quite sure whether they were entirely stopped, I almost think that they were.

3677. And now are they not treated the same as cattle?—Yes; I do not think that at any time the blockade was run, except in a small case.

3678. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You were asked several questions with regard to the price of meat; was not that to some extent dependent upon the condition of the population; if there is much distress, and there are not so many buyers, the prices fall?—There is no question about it; that reduces the price of meat in London at the present moment, and a rise in price at any time makes a great alteration; a penny a pound makes an enormous difference in the consumption of meat in London.

3679. I collect from you that if foreign live cattle are not to be allowed to go beyond the waterside, it is the next thing to keeping them out altogether?—Yes, there is no restriction which you can put on between the two.

3680. Considering our large population, and increasing population, are you of opinion that it is very undesirable to put any restrictions upon the supply of food to the people?—I am quite certain that it is very undesirable, and very detrimental to the people of Great Britain while you do that, because you also supply your competitors with food to feed their people at a lower rate than we do. If you prevent the importation of meat from Belgium you give the Belgian workman a great advantage over our workman, because he can live cheaper, and equally well.

3681. You are forcing down the price of food abroad, and forcing it up in England?—Yes.

3682. Have you been able to get any information where this waterside market is to be?—No; I am sure that I do not know where it is to be.

3683. It seems to be a very mysterious affair; we cannot ascertain where it is to be placed?—I do not know where it is to be, and it would make very little difference wherever it was; it is so thoroughly bad that I do not think that it will be carried out; wherever it is placed, I think that it will so affect the price of foreign meat that it will be taken away, and will become a nonentity. Whatever Government there is, I believe that that will be the result; that is a mere matter of my own belief; I cannot bring any proof of it.

3684. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You say that the importation of sheep and cattle from Holland has decreased?—Yes, so far as I can tell at present; I could tell you better in a few months' time.

3685. I suppose that all the cattle from Holland were not necessarily bred there?—There was a time when cattle were allowed to be brought through Germany to Holland, but that has not been allowed for some time.

3686. There have been restrictions, and those restrictions, I suppose, have naturally prevented a great many cattle coming out from Holland?—Holland is a producing country, and she did not want cattle from elsewhere.

3687. You say that Holland is not a consuming country. I infer from that that the cattle came through Holland to come to England?—Yes, they did at one time.

3688. But when the cattle plague arose, they were prevented from coming into Holland?—Yes.

3689. And therefore they could not come out of Holland?—Just so.

3690. Mr. *Corrance.*] You seem to have changed your opinion on a good many points in the course of the examination?—I am not aware that I have done so.

3691. You started by telling the Committee that you considered that it was entirely on account of all these restrictions which have taken place, that this trade has progressively decreased?—I started by stating that the reduction in the

Mr. *James Brewster.*

1 April 1868.

the number of the beasts was in consequence of the restrictions in Holland. I do not consider that they apply now.

3692. You have given three excellent reasons why the supply to England from abroad has diminished, namely, that there are higher prices in Paris, that the prices are lower here, and that there is less demand?—Yes.

3693. And you say that you consider that, after all, we are making a great fuss about nothing?—I do not think that I said that.

3694. You say that we need not trouble ourselves about the foreign market, and that when the Bill is passed, it will be of no use to anybody?—No, I did not say that.

3695. You say that the foreign workman retained the meat in his own area?—Yes.

3696. Then you are in favour of protection?—I say that, as a fact, I think that the working man has a benefit in that case; but that is not protection.

3697. You say that Holland is not a consuming country; do not they eat there?—Yes, but they have a far greater supply of animal food than they can consume themselves, and naturally they export it.

3698. You think that they produce quite enough for their own consumption?—They have hitherto produced a great deal more than enough for their own consumption.

3699. They would be very wrong to take diseased foreign meat?—Yes, and they would be very wrong, in my opinion, in taking in healthy beasts.

3700. You think it perfectly right to impose these restrictions?—Yes.

3701. You have said that these restrictions which now exist, do not hurt you in the least?—I think not to any great extent.

3702. Are you aware that they do press in some quarters on some people?—Which restrictions do you refer to?

3703. Are you aware that they press upon anybody else?—Most decidedly the restriction preventing cattle going out of London hurts the English farmer.

3704. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] At present there is not a per-centage paid on the wharfages?—There is.

3705. That would be done away with, of course, if there is a general market?—I do not know what charge they are going to make; if that is only 10 per cent., then it would be about 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; we cannot tell what the charge would be. I should think if the Bill passes the charge would be very heavy.

3706. I understood you to say that you were a shareholder in the Thames Haven works, which have been erected in consequence of this Bill allowing cattle to come into Thames Haven?—No, that is not the fact; the Thames Haven place has been established for some years.

3707. But those wharfs have been created subsequently to this, in expectation of a large trade, have they not?—No, those wharfs were made before the restrictions were thought of.

3708. With the lairs?—The lairs were made about two years ago; but that was only a continuation of the former work; it was all one work.

3709. But that would be done away with; supposing this market is established they would become useless?—No, they would never be useless.

3710. It must be useless for the importation of foreign cattle?—Not to the same extent; as far as cattle go, it would be closed to a certain extent.

3711. And, therefore, the interests of the proprietors would be very much injured?—Yes, but there are several.

Mr. *Ashley.*] It is 10 or 12 years since that establishment was made.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *William Lancaster*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

3712. You are a Wholesale Carcase Butcher of sheep?—Yes.

3713. Where do you carry on business?—Seventy, Aldgate, High-street.

3714. Do you deal both in home and foreign stock?—Yes.

3715. You buy them in the metropolitan market?—Yes.

3716. Have you paid any attention to the subject of the separation of the two markets?—Yes.

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

3717. What opinion have you formed upon that matter?—It will be a considerable extra expense to me.

3718. In what way would it be an extra expense to you?—There would be extra men, extra horses and carts, and extra expenses for the slaughterhouse, and a deterioration in the value of the offal in the sheep.

3719. But in the transaction of your business would you be hampered?—Very much so.

3720. Do you now go indiscriminately from one to the other?—Yes.

3721. Would you be able to do so then?—Certainly not.

3722. What proportion does the foreign stock in the metropolitan market hold to the home stock, in your opinion?—I should say very nearly half.

3723. It is your opinion that they ought not to be isolated into by separate markets?—Certainly not.

3724. With regard to the slaughterhouses, how many beasts do you kill?—From 400 to 450 a week.

3725. And do you object to the proposal to create public slaughterhouses?—Yes, I do.

3726. Tell us in figures about what loss it would occasion you as to the offal?—It would deteriorate, would decrease the value of the small offal at the rate of 7½*d.* a sheep.

3727. That would be on 400 or 450 a week?—Yes.

3728. Would you have to employ any extra men?—Three.

3729. At what wages per week?—30 *s.* a week.

3730. Would there be anything to add for rent?—Yes, for lairage; the rent of the slaughterhouse I would put at between 4*l.* and 5 *l.* a week.

3731. Your increased expense would be how much per week?—Between 25 *l.* and 30 *l.*

3732. That would make a total per annum of how much?—About 1,300 *l.* a year.

3733. Now, in the conduct of your trade, do you find that it is of great importance to have the power of regulating your own supply?—Yes, very much so.

3734. Because, if the weather is hot, you may have killed too much?—Yes.

3735. But, on the other hand, you may have killed too little?—Yes.

3736. A man with a private slaughterhouse has all that under his control?—Yes.

3737. That would be difficult with this public slaughterhouse?—Very much so.

3738. Do you think the producer would suffer from the establishment of these public slaughterhouses?—I think so.

3739. In what way?—If there is a large quantity of sheep come, of course we should buy them as low as we could, and I think that the price would be such that a man could not send them, and, ultimately, he would leave off breeding sheep, and there would be fewer, on account of the expense, and that would fall on the producer, and then, if there was a small supply of sheep, it would fall upon the consumer.

3740. Mr. *Merewether.*] What producer do you mean?—The foreign producer.

3741. Mr. *Ashley.*] But there is no reason why that should not apply to both?—But I speak of the foreign.

3742. With regard to the dead meat trade from Harwich, there was a large trade from Harwich some time ago for foreign beasts?—I believe so.

3743. It has been suggested that there should be substituted for it a dead meat trade from Harwich; do you consider that practicable?—No.

3744. On the ground of cost?—On the ground of cost, and on account of the deterioration in the value of the animals.

3745. How would that work; I am speaking of foreign sheep?—They are of an oily nature, and if he is muddled and moved about many times, he looks very unsightly.

3746. He loses value in the transit?—Yes; he loses value in transit.

3747. There are also the expenses of packing, which are high?—Yes.

3748. And the weather acts on the dead meat frequently?—Yes, from May up to Christmas the weather acts.

3749. Has

3749. Has the experiment been tried of bringing dead meat up from Harwich?—I do not know that it has.

3750. Have you heard whether the importation to Harwich has ceased since the restriction?—I believe so.

3751. Therefore, you argue from that, that any dead meat trade there cannot succeed?—Just so.

3752. Suppose, for argument sake, that disease existed in this foreign market down by the waterside, do you consider that there would be absolute safety to the home market.?—No, none whatever.

3753. Do you consider that the infection would be carried by people going to one market, and bringing it away to the other?—So the medical gentlemen tell us.

3754. You believe so yourself?—Yes.

3755. And it would naturally be carried through the country?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

3756. All that you say with regard to Harwich would apply to Southampton?—Just so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

3757. Perhaps that is the reason why there has been no dead meat market at Southampton lately?—Perhaps so.

3758. Assuming that the foreign cattle market would be held on Thursday, do I understand you to say that, being in the foreign market on Thursday (let me make you the medium), you, yourself carrying the infection, would communicate the disease to the beast on the Monday in the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—If the veterinary surgeons are right, I should.

3759. But you would have deterged yourself in the meantime I suppose?—Yes; but it is not to be supposed that I am not to go to the foreign market in the days that intervene. I should go down there to look after my men that were slaughtering the cattle, and I should be among the cattle.

3760. You know there are two cattle markets at present?—No, I am not aware of that.

3761. Two in the week I mean?— Yes.

3762. Do you attend both?—Yes.

3763. Do your horses go to both?—Yes.

3764. Suppose it was limited to one, and this was substituted for the one that was taken away?—That would be objectionable.

3765. But let us deal with the horses?—I hardly understand your question.

3766. Assume that instead of there being two cattle market days in the week the metropolis were limited to one, and this foreign cattle market was substituted for the other?—Yes.

3767. Your horse goes to the two markets?—Yes, but I should not want a horse to go to the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

3768. Why not?—Because the things that I bought there would walk home of themselves, and I should go home by the train.

3769. Then the question of your horses does not arise?—They do in the foreign market.

3770. But not in the Metropolitan Cattle Market; now, with regard to the deterioration of the offal, are you a butcher?—Yes.

3771. A carcase butcher?—Yes, a carcase butcher.

3772. May I ask you this question: have you managed to dress your own tripe?—There is no tripe in sheep.

3773. Then you are not a gentleman to whom the other witness's suggestions would refer?—No.

3774. That question does not arise with you?—No.

3775. Do you contract for your offal?—No.

3776. Then what becomes of it?—For one portion of it I do contract, what we call the running guts.

3777. You contract for your running guts?—Yes.

3778. Then what are your walking guts?—That is the small offal that we sell to the shops in the afternoon.

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

3779. The feet?—No, the milts and the paunches, and what we term the fat guts.

3780. *Chairman.*] The heart?—No, the heart and the head and the pluck are another thing.

3781. But are they offal?—Yes, but we sell them at the doors.

3782. And you contract for the others?—We contract for the running guts, but the others are sold to the poor people.

3783. But are the head and the heart sold to the poor people?—No, I sell them to sheep's head and pluck men.

3784. Mr. *Lowther.*] Are the kidneys offal?—No.

3785. Mr. *Merewether.*] Is yours a very large way of business?—It is considered a large way, 400 or 450 sheep a week.

3786. Which is the largest proportion of your offal, the ambulatory or the other part?—The other parts come to the most money.

3787. But which is the largest part, that which you contract for, or that which you do not contract for?—They are equal.

3788. Supposing you could contract for the carrying away of it, if you went and bought a beast at the foreign market, what would be the difference?—I should have to pay a man for taking it away instead, then.

3789. But if your offal was sold at the foreign market?—I do not think I could sell it; I should have to pay a man to take it away.

3790. That is your impression, is it?—Yes.

3791. And it is under that impression that you give your evidence?—Yes.

3792. Do you know a Mr. Blackman of Newport Market?—No.

3793. He has a contrary impression to yours?—He was here yesterday, and I heard his examination; but he is a beef butcher and I am a mutton butcher; what applies to him with regard to offal does not apply to me.

3794. But suppose we called a sheep butcher instead of a beef butcher, I take it that there is some sort of sale or contract under which their offal is carried away?—Yes.

3795. Now then with regard to the extra men; where is your slaughterhouse at the present time?—Behind my house.

3796. Do you assume that you will have to pay more toll than you now pay if this Bill passes?—Certainly; I pay now the rent of my house.

3797. But if the producer has paid the market toll and he is obliged to ask you a remunerative price, what then?—That is very nominal upon sheep.

3798. But now suppose the toll which is imposed upon that sheep will be lessened under the Bill, would you be wrong then in giving your yearly loss?—The toll would not be lessened.

3799. But you have come here to give your evidence under a fixed impression, and you are sure that the toll will be higher than it is now?—Yes, I am sure.

3800. Who told you that?—My own common sense.

3801. And it is upon that common sense that you rely in giving your evidence?—Yes.

3802. Now take lairage, suppose your sheep were landed and had its throat cut and its stomach taken away by contract, what should you have to pay for lairage?—It depends upon the number; at the present time the lairage is 1 *s.* a score in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

3803. What should you have to pay?—If I had 400 or 500 sheep that is very easily got at.

3804. But what is it under this Bill, do you know?—No; I presume that it would be the same as it is now.

3805. Mr. *Read.*] One shilling a score for how long?—For a night. I am obliged to the Honourable Member for reminding me.

3806. Mr. *Merewether.*] And those are the items by which you arrive at this 1,300 *l.* a year loss?—No, I did not say 1,300 *l.* a year loss; it would very soon snuff me out if I had to pay 1,300 *l.* a year loss.

3807. I was going to ask you why you did not retire on your present savings?—The public will have to pay that.

3808. You disagree with that portion of Mr. Brewster's evidence, which stated that a foreign market would cheapen the price of meat?—It would cheapen it to the producer; it would lower the price to the producer upon those expenses.

3809. But would put 1,300 *l.* a year loss upon the consumer; he would have to pay 1,300 *l.* a year?—It would depend upon circumstances. I think that if there

there was a short supply of sheep the consumer would have to pay the 1,300 *l.* a year, and if there was a large supply of sheep the producer would have to pay the 1,300 *l.* a year,

3810. But at one time or another the consumer would have to pay the 1,300 *l.* a year while the producer would get less, you think?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

3811. My learned friend has a little confused two things, I think. The consumer would get a lower price, but the butcher, or whoever buys, would be put to a great inconvenience, which would induce him to give less money?—Yes.

3812. Therefore the butcher does not get the thing any cheaper, though he gives a lower price, because the difference in money is represented by the greater inconvenience?—Yes.

3813. Therefore, though it is quite true that the producer gets 6 *s.* less, it does not follow that the butcher receives 6 *s.* more?—No.

3814. The butcher is paid less because he will have greater inconvenience?—Yes.

3815. Though the producer has got less money the butcher cannot afford to sell any cheaper, because the smaller sum which he has paid is represented by the greater inconvenience to which he is put?—Yes.

3816. Therefore there is no inconsistency in saying, that though the producer may receive less money, neither the butcher nor the consumer will have the meat any cheaper——

3817. Mr. *Merewether* (to the *Witness*).] Will you repeat that question of my learned friend's?—I understood him to say, that if there was a large quantity of sheep there, and he bought them at a lower price, the public would get the benefit of it, and if he bought them at a lower rate he would sell them at a lower price.

3818. Do you say yes or no to that?—I say that the public would get the benefit of it if he bought them at a lower price.

3819. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If he bought them at a lower price, do you mean under the same circumstances, or under different circumstances?—Under the same circumstances, if he bought them at a lower price.

3820. Of course then the public would get the benefit of that?—The consumer, of course, would be the loser by it; things would be brought to such a high price, that the producer would not send them.

3821. Suppose that we will say, at a particular cattle market, cattle were sold at 10 *s.* less than at another market, and that it cost you 10 *s.* to get there, would it follow that because you bought the beast at 10 *s.* less you would therefore sell it at 10 *s.* less, if you had to pay 10 *s.* to get there?—Certainly not.

3822. Then it does not follow that because a thing is sold at 10 *s.* less in the market, the person who buys it can sell it for 10 *s.* less?—No; not if he has to pay 10 *s.* more expense.

3823. If it should happen that in point of expenditure and inconvenience the butcher suffers to the amount of 10 *s.*, it would not follow that though he gave 10 *s.* less he would be able to sell any cheaper?—Certainly not, if he has 10 *s.* expenses.

3824. One question about the different market days; do you think that it would be convenient that there should be one market for home cattle alone, say Monday, and one market for foreign cattle alone, held on Thursday?—No; I think it would be very inconvenient.

3825. Is it in your judgment essential that the whole stock of cattle available for the metropolis, whether for foreign or home, should be in the market on the same day?—On the same day.

3826. And do you think that any plan which involved the separation of the sale of the two classes of cattle on different days of the week would be an injury to the market altogether?—Yes.

3827. Suppose that foreign cattle arrive too late for the Thursday market; suppose on the Thursday night they arrive too late to go into the market, that would involve the necessity, if there were this separate market, of their remaining a whole week before they could be sold?—Yes.

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

3828. By the existing system, if they arrive too late for the Thursday market, they can go into the Monday market?—Yes.

3829. But the other system would involve considerable extra expense, in keeping the cattle from the Thursday to Thursday?—That would be a waste.

3830. Supposing the two markets to be separated in this way, do you think it would be absolutely essential for some of the parties who went to one market to go to the other?—Yes, I do, both foreign and English.

3831. You go from one market to the other yourself?—Yes.

3832. The markets, you think, should be held on the same day, unless they are to be seriously injured?—I think they ought to be on the same day, certainly.

3833. *Chairman.*] Your evidence applies to sheep only, I believe?—Sheep only.

3834. Just as the evidence of the last witness applied to sheep only?—Yes, my Lord.

3835. You stated that the offal would be deteriorated if this separate foreign market were established?—Yes, my Lord.

3836. Would only some portions of the offal be deteriorated or the whole of it?—I think the whole of it.

3837. The poor eat a great deal of offal, do they not?—Yes.

3838. Perhaps they would be glad that it should be somewhat deteriorated in price?—I think not; it would not be fit for human food.

3839. You said you would not be able to sell it at the foreign market, but would have to get some one to take it away?—Yes.

3840. Suppose you were to let the poor people carry it away?—They would not eat paunches and guts.

3841. I thought you said that all portions of the offal would be deteriorated?—Yes, but that portion is sold for cats and dogs.

3842. Then it is not all portions of the offal that you would have to pay to have carried away?—Some only.

3843. You say there would be a deterioration in price?—Yes.

3844. Why would not the poor people be glad that there should be that deterioration in price?—The poor people would not be there, I suppose.

3845. Do you think that the market will be placed at a distance from all poor persons; suppose it was quite at the East-end of London?—Very much in the east of London

3846. In an adjoining parish to the metropolitan area?—I take it that the market will be some considerable way down the river.

3847. I suppose your Counsel told you that?—No, he did not.

3848. But suppose it were either in the metropolitan area, or in a parish immediately adjoining, there would be poor people at hand, would there not?—Yes.

3849. And those people would be glad to get the offal cheaper I presume?—Yes.

3850. Would it be a considerable benefit to them?—It would if they could get it.

3851. I understand you to object to public slaughterhouses?—Yes.

3852. Are you aware that they have public slaughterhouses at Paris, at Edinburgh, and at other places?—I have heard so.

3853. And have you also heard that people think it is a very good plan?—I have not heard it.

3854. If it satisfies the people of Paris or Edinburgh, do you think it ought not satisfy the people of London; or what reason can you give why it should not satisfy the people of London if it satisfies the people of Paris?—I cannot say; the population of London may be very much larger than that of Edinburgh or Paris.

3855. Then suppose we were to take a slice off London, and have a slaughterhouse on one side of the river, and take off another slice and establish another slaughterhouse on the other side of the river, that would meet your objection?—That would be better.

3856. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will your Lordship permit me to ask whether we have any evidence that people are satisfied in Paris with the public slaughterhouses?—I put it hypothetically; I said if people were satisfied.

3857. *Chairman.*]

3857. *Chairman.*] It would meet your views, then, if we had two separate markets and slaughterhouses instead of one?—The less markets you have I think the better.

3858. I think you said that you considered the difference between Paris and London was, that London was larger, and that though they might be satisfied in Paris, yet, as London was larger, it might be dissatisfied; would it not meet your objection, then, to have two markets instead of one?—No; that would be making three markets.

3859. It is only three public slaughterhouses that you would like then?—I only want one market.

3860. And no slaughterhouse?—The slaughterhouse that I have now is at the back of my house.

3861. You were asked by the learned Counsel a hypothetical question, namely, whether, if you paid 10 *s.* less for your sheep in the market, yet, if it cost you 10 *s.* more to get it, you would be the gainer, and you said no?—Just so.

3862. Now these sheep arrive at the waterside when they come in?—Yes.

3863. Where do they go to then?—Direct to the Cattle Market.

3864. How do they get there?—By railway.

3865. You have to pay their fare, then?—Not direct.

3866. Some one has to pay their fare?—Yes.

3867. And when they get to the market, what happens to them?—According to what I think they weigh or will be worth.

3868. And what happens then?—I take them away.

3869. You drive them?—Yes; I pay the drover.

3870. Suppose, instead of all that expense, you could go straight to a market and buy the sheep there, and take them home in the shape of meat in carts, would not that be much cheaper for you?—I think not.

3871. Why not?—The expense of conveyance from the wharf to the cattle market is very little to what it would be, by my having another slaughterhouse, and paying for it as well as for my own place.

3872. You mean that you would have to rent a slaughterhouse at the waterside, and also pay rent upon your own, as you do now?—Yes.

3873. And if you paid two rents you would be paying twice as much as if you paid for one slaughterhouse only?—Yes, more than twice as much.

3874. Why do you think it would be twice as much?—I think that if a cattle market is established at the waterside that would be a very high rent.

3875. But suppose they did not ask a high rent, and it was cheaper than the rent of your present slaughterhouse, there would be no need of paying for your present slaughterhouse, would there?—Yes; I have the lease of my house, and the slaughterhouse is behind my house; I sell all my meat in the shop and the slaughterhouse.

3876. You would still keep the shop, but would you require the slaughterhouse?—I should keep it for my home cattle.

3877. You would still have a use for it?—Yes.

3878. Then the rent you would pay would be due to your home cattle?—Yes.

3879. Then you ought not to put it to foreign account?—The principal part of my trade lies in foreign, although I must have a few English.

3880. But supposing that we met that objection of yours, you would incur less expense than you do now?—I do not see that.

3881. Would you not save the expense of the railway to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and then driving your sheep to your house; the expense of the double journey?—That is very trifling; if the sheep come over by themselves they can walk up to the market, but if they come over in a boat with the bullocks they come up by rail. The expense of conveying them up alive would be trifling to my incurring the expense at the waterside and the deterioration of the offal.

3882. Do you pay so much a head for the driving of the sheep?—Per score.

3883. How much a score?—1 *s.* 6 *d.*

3884. You would save that, would you not?—I do not see that; I should have to have a drover to take the sheep from the market to the slaughterhouse. Butchers do not like to be drovers, I mean from where the sheep were sold.

3885. The new market?—Yes.

3886. Suppose the slaughterhouse were in the new market?—Then I should want

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

want a drover to take the sheep to the slaughterhouse; I should save a little in expense, but very trifling.

3887. Mr. *Corrance.*] You say that you like things that walk home by themselves?—Yes.

3888. What do you call home?—Home to my shop.

3889. They pass through a good many streets in walking home to your shop, do they not?—Necessarily so.

3890. Do you ever have any of them injured on their way:—Very seldom

3891. Occasionally?—I have not had an injury to a sheep for these two years I think, not to have one run over.

3892. You think that that loss does not amount to any considerable percentage?—No.

3893. Do they lose condition in going through the streets?—No, not for a small distance.

3894. Not at all?—I think not.

3895. Among whom do you sell principally?—A good deal to Jews.

3896. Principally to the poorer classes?—No, not principally; there are plenty of rich Jews; the Jew butchers buy them from me.

3897. To consume?—They take them home to their shops and sell them to their customers.

3898. First they pass out of your hands into the hands of the Jew butchers, and then they pass from the hands of the Jew butchers on to the poorer classes?—No, not necessarily to the poorer classes.

3899. To their customers at all events?—To their customers.

3900. Their customers we have been told by a former witness, are principally among the poorer classes; at all events it passes through two hands before it reaches the poorer classes; it passes through your private slaughterhouse, and then through the Jew butchers' hands?—Before it comes into the consumers' hands.

3901. If the consumers are principally the poorer classes, do you not think they pay a double profit upon that?—No.

3902. You have a profit on your business, of course?—Yes; the meat that I sell, I sell to the butchers.

3903. I do not ask what is your profit or what income tax you pay, but you do make a profit?—Yes; they charge me quite enough.

3904. And the Jew butchers must make a profit, too?—Yes.

3905. Then who pays for the double profit?—The consumer.

3906. Is that not in consequence of the things going from the dock to your slaughterhouse, then to the Jew butchers, and then to the Jew butchers' customers?—Yes, but it does go to other classes of customers; there are Christian butchers.

3907. Why do you assume that there will be higher tolls paid in this market?—Because of the extra expense; we have a very fine market suitable for all purposes already.

3908. What extra expense?—The extra expense of the building.

3909. But who pays that,—the Corporation of London?—Yes, but it would necessarily fall on the people who hire the places.

3910. You think it would be necessary that they should raise the toll?—Very likely they would.

3911. If there was no restriction inserted into the Bill by the Government, you think they would raise the toll?—Yes.

3912. Then do you think it is necessary that the rate of toll should be fixed by us?—I think it would be desirable.

3913. Do you buy in both markets?—Yes; both English and foreign.

3914. Do you know that there is a clause upon the subject of tolls in the Bill?—I have not read the Bill.

3915. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you think that the effect of slaughtering at the waterside, as proposed by this Bill, would be to lessen the importation very much?—I do.

3916. Then if there were very few sheep or cattle coming into this market, there would be a very small increase of the tolls?—Very small.

3917. Would you advance any very large sum of money on the security of the probable income from the number that would come there?—I would not.

Mr.

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I do not know whether I am at liberty to ask a question of the learned Counsel, but is there any power in the Bill for the Corporation to apply its own funds, or for the Government to apply funds for the purposes of the Bill, or is the money to be found exclusively by borrowing on the security of the anticipated tolls?

Mr. *Merewether.*] I did not state that in my opening speech because I dealt with the Preamble only, but the proceeding which is intended by this Bill is that the Corporation should raise the money and rely on tolls for the interest to be paid up.

Chairman.] They are to raise the money on the security of their own funds?

Mr. *Merewether.*] I am not quite certain——

Mr. *Rodwell.*] We are very anxious to know about this. Is Clause 10 to stand in the Bill as it now stands, or are you going to make any alteration in it?

Mr. *Merewether.*] My learned friend puts rather an embarrassing question to me. Suppose I ask him what *he* intends to do?

Mr. *Rodwell.*] That is rather a mere *tu quoque.*

Mr. *Merewether.*] He would decline to tell me; and cannot we understand the Corporation equally declining till we come to that clause?

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Is Clause 10 substantially part of the Bill or not, or are you going to alter it; if not, it speaks for itself?

Mr. *Merewether.*] We have no present intention of altering that clause. "The market authority, in order to defray the expenses incurred by them under this Act, may borrow at interest such sums of money as they deem requisite, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thousand pounds, on the security of the tolls, rates, rents, and stallages, and other income to be raised under this Act; and in the case of the Corporation on the further security of the estates and revenues of the mayor and commonalty and citizens; and in the case of the Board on the further security of the rates leviable by the Board for defraying their expenses in the execution of the acts relating to the Board, subject and according to the provisions of 'The Metropolis Management Act, 1855,' respecting borrowing or such other provisions as are for the time being in force for regulating the exercise of the borrowing powers of the Board." You see my learned friend, at all events, has got this answer; he knows, perhaps, as he is the market authority, on what security he would have to raise the money.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] This is very material to the question in which we are concerned. The Noble Lord in the Chair has asked the witness whether he would not save money if he slaughtered his sheep at those public places; now, it depends upon what the price is which is to be asked of him for that. The Preamble says that all foreign cattle shall be slaughtered at this place, and nowhere else, consequently you must pay any price that is asked, and that price must cover the expenditure of the Corporation, that expenditure being left undetermined, like everything else in the Bill, the place included. The price of the stalls will depend upon the whole cost, which they refuse to state; the price will be so enormous that the real object of the Bill will be then accomplished, which is to keep foreign cattle out altogether; leaving this entirely undefined would enable them to keep the foreign cattle out, by fixing such a price that foreign cattle will not be bought at all. I say that is the real object of the Bill, and I will prove it. First, they say you shall slaughter there and nowhere else; then they say, we will have the control of the charge to be made for slaughtering there, so we will put not only screw number one on you, but screw number two and screw number three, till we squeeze you out of the kingdom.

Chairman.] Do not you think, Mr. Harcourt, that the speech in which you are going into the general question, will come better at the end of your evidence?

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] No, this is only a question of slaughterhouses.

Chairman.] Mr. Merewether has promised to hand the schedule to Mr. Rodwell by Friday morning, if possible, when all those details will be filled in.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The maximum tolls?

Chairman.] Everything.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That would meet my objection, but I did not understand my learned friend to say that he was going to give us the maximum tolls.

Mr. *Merewether.*] If my learned friend would listen to me a little instead of listening to himself so much, he would hear me say things.

Chairman.] If you would look at the Bill you would see that that is so. Mr. Merewether promised to give the second schedule to Mr. Rodwell, and the Committee on Friday if possible, and he said that he had had a consultation with the Corporation in order to do that. Now you will see, if you will refer to the Bill, that the schedule includes the maximum tolls, stallages, rents, and so forth.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Then that so far meets our difficulties.

3917*. Mr. *Milner Gibson* (to the *Witness*).] Would you consider these restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle the same in effect as putting an import duty on foreign cattle?—Just the same.

3918. Is there in your opinion any security for equality of treatment as between foreign and home cattle, unless both could use the same market?—None whatever I think.

3919. If the foreign cattle were collected all together, to be dealt with separately, does not that open the door, notwithstanding the stipulations in the Bill for placing them under numerous disadvantages?—Certainly.

3920. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] With regard to what you stated about the loss you would suffer through having a separate market, I understood you to say that that would be about 1,300 *l.* a year?—Yes.

3921. And you stated that you would have to employ three extra men at 30*s.* a week, and that your rental for your other slaughterhouse will be about 5*l.* a week?—Slaughterhouse and lairage.

3922. That makes a total of under 500 *l.*; how do you make the other 800*l.*?—There will be the horses and carts; two extra horses I reckon.

3923. But I thought that the learned Counsel had asked you a question with respect to horses and carts, and you said you used them at present?—No, I do not, except for my own purposes.

3924. Do you mean that the additional expense of horses and carts would amount to 800 *l.* a year?—Yes; horses and carts, and the deterioration of offal, would come to between 25*l.* and 30 *l.* a week; three extra men, 4 *l.* 10 *s.* a week; two extra horses, with wear and tear, 3 *l.* a week; loss upon the offal, the heads and pluck, and small offal, 7½*d.* a sheep, that would come to something like 10 *l.* a week upon 400 sheep, reckoning 400 only; then there is rent for the slaughterhouse and lairage, that is 5 *l.* a week, and wear and tear of carts and harness, I will put at 1 *l.* a week, and that upon 400 sheep would be 25 *l.* a week.

3925. That is about 1,000 *l.* a year, is it not?—Rather more.

3926. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] I think you said to the Committee that you scarcely ever recollected an instance of having any damage arising to your sheep from their being driven through the streets?—It is two years ago since I had a case.

3927. Where is your place of business?—Aldgate, Whitechapel Market.

3928. What distance have your foreign sheep to go to get there?—Four miles, both foreign and English.

3929. In the hot weather, when the streets are dusty, do you not find they are deteriorated?—No, I think not.

3930. When do you slaughter; at what period after their arrival?—Sometimes I do not kill them till next day; but if I have a few on hand, which is very seldom, I kill them on the same day.

3931. How many do you bring at once?—Sometimes 200; but that depends upon circumstances; under the restrictions we are now forced to bring them home

home before ten o'clock, and I have to take a fewer number, say 150, at a time.

3932. What lairs have you to put them all into when you get them home?—I have a lair close to my house.

3933. What is the size of it?—It will hold 200 sheep.

3934. Without pressure?—At the present time without the wool, and 150 with the wool.

3935. Is it open or roofed in?—It is roofed in, but there is plenty of ventilation.

3936. Now suppose this market were at a place to which you had direct access by railway, would not that obviate the objection you take on the score of inconvenience to yourself of extra horses and carts?—No; I should prefer carrying them in my own carts; I could depend more on having them at the proper time.

3937. But with regard to your own personal convenience it would be an advantage, if there were a railway direct to where this foreign market were established, would it not?—As to my own personal inconvenience going up and down.

3938. But by so much it would lessen your expenses, would it not?—Not my own. I should go by railway probably, but still I should require the carts and horses to bring the sheep up.

3939. In what way would this foreign cattle, collected at one spot, be subjected to great disadvantages?—I think there would be fewer buyers; it would put the little man out altogether; men that kill two or three beasts a week, and 20 sheep; it would not answer their views to come there, I think, at all, because they would have to kill them at the public slaughterhouse, and they would be obliged to kill just when they pleased. and lose a great deal of their offal and fat, too, and many little things that they could turn into money.

3940. Have you not heard that it has been proposed before now, that there should be proper lairs and depôts for this offal, and that such arrangements do exist in other places, each butcher having his own quay and regulating the disposal of his own offal?—I do not know.

3941. You are aware such things do exist in Edinburgh, and have existed for some time, are you not?—I have heard so.

3942. And that no disadvantage appears to have arisen to the butchers?—I have never heard either way.

3943. You have had no means of judging the advantage or disadvantage of the public lairs?—Never.

3944. You could not give a decided opinion from your own personal knowledge, because you have no acquaintance with the subject beyond what applies to your own premises?—Just so.

3945. Mr. *Read.*] What is the value of the small offal and of the sheep's head and pluck?—A sheep's head and pluck is worth about 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the small offal about 4 *d.*; that is without the fat.

3946. Do you apprehend that you would suffer a depreciation of 7½ *d.* on the head and pluck?—Yes; the fat, guts, and paunches.

3947. Why do you apprehend that you would suffer that loss?—Because they would necessarily lie together, and would get heated, and become useless.

3948. In the transit?—Yes. I sell a great many heads and plucks to people who take them away; as soon as they come out of the sheep they are taken off and sold.

3949. Hanging in the slaughterhouses at the waterside, they would hang as well as up at your own slaughterhouses; but it is in the transit that you think they would be deteriorated?—In the transit.

3950. How many miles do you suppose they would have to go?—I cannot say.

3951. How many miles would you say the 7½ *d.* ought to represent?—I should say we should not get them under 10 miles from my present place.

3952. Would you say that Norwich is more than 100 miles off from London?—Yes.

3953. But you know that we send offal up from Norwich to London?—Yes.

3954. Suppose I tell you that whenever we send dead meat we send the offal with it?—What do you call offal?

Mr. *William Lancaster.*

1 April 1868.

3955. Sheeps' heads and plucks?—I never saw it; I have seen a great many sheep sent from Norfolk.

3956. I send them in that way, and some of our butchers kill a great many?—I do not think any one else in Whitechapel ever saw it, though I do not doubt that you do it.

3957. Are you aware that they came from Holland last year?—Yes, and I am aware of what state they came in.

3958. Do you mean to say that you retail 400 sheeps' heads a week?—No, I sell them to the butchers who keep offal shops.

3959. In what sort of number?—Tens, twenties, fives, sixties, and sometimes one if they like.

3960. You would call that wholesale rather than retail?—Yes, all to sell again; I do not retail.

3961. With regard to the lairage, why do you apprehend that you would have to pay more down at the waterside than you pay up at the Islington Market?—I do not apprehend that; I think the lairage would be the same.

3962. How far is it from the Islington Market to where these sheep are mostly landed?—If they are landed at Blackwall, it is seven or eight miles; seven miles.

3963. You are four miles from the market?—Yes, four miles from the market.

3964. That makes 11 miles; do you mean to tell me (I am a farmer, though not a butcher) that to drive a sheep 11 miles through the streets of London does not deteriorate its value?—Not to any very great extent.

3965. But there is a little deterioration you admit, and there is also a certain amount of expense in driving them backwards and forwards?—There is the expense of the drover.

3966. You would necessarily save that expense and that loss?—No; save the expense of the drovers to a certain extent, perhaps half of it.

3967. You would also save the deterioration, whatever that is, of the sheep?—Yes; you must buy the sheep as it comes; I am not to study what the sheep is at Blackwall; I buy them at the Cattle Market.

3968. But somebody has to pay the expense and take the loss, if it exists?—The sheep are not full of victuals when they arrive.

3969. Do you mean to say that after a long voyage, when they have been thoroughly muddled about in the steamer, they are in a much better condition to walk than when they come off my farm?—In a much better condition to walk.

3970. After they have been muddled about in the steamboat?—They are not muddled about in the steamboat.

3971. I am muddled about whenever I am on board a steamboat; do you buy anything out of the cattle lairs?—Never.

3972. Is that ever done?— I never do it.

3973. What do you do with the blood?—Sell it.

3974. Would you be prevented from selling that, then?—I think not, if I had my own slaughterhouse.

3975. What is done with the manure now?—We pay a man to take it away.

3976. Do you apprehend that you would have to pay more for taking it away then than in your own slaughterhouse?—Very likely.

3977. Tell me why; where does the manure go to?—To Barking and Plaistow.

3978. How does it get down there?—It is carried by waggons.

3979. If the manure was carried by water, by barges, it would be much better, would it not?—It must be taken then by waggon from the barge; from the waterside.

3980. To go where?—To Barking or East Ham.

3981. But when it comes out of the railway truck, what then?—It all goes in a waggon.

3982. How far is that place off?—Ilford is about seven miles; the men collect it for those farmers, and we pay them a very small sum to take it away; there is a man to collect it from our slaughterhouse, and take it away.

3983. Do you think you would have to pay more at this market?—I would not

not say more about the dung; I allude more to the offal; and that offal for a great part of the year would be useless.

3984. If the market was nearer Barking than it is now, do you think you would have to pay any more then than you do now?—No, I do not think so.

3985. The advantage of water carriage is admitted, and the manure does not necessarily all go to Barking?—No.

3986. Then about the skin and wool, would that be any the worse?—No, not if you would allow it to come out of the market. I think that would make no difference to the skin and wool.

3987. You wish both markets to be on the same day?—Yes.

3988. Why?—Because I want English sheep on Monday, and foreign sheep on Monday; it would not answer my purpose to buy English sheep to keep alive from one Monday to another.

3989. You buy both sorts of sheep?—Yes.

3990. Some people buy foreign sheep only, do they not?—There are very few indeed but what kill both.

3991. But we have it in evidence that some people will not have the foreign sheep?—There may be a few such people.

3992. But independently of them, the fact that contagion could be conveyed more readily when the two markets are on the same day, it would, as a matter of course, be very inconvenient for a buyer to go to two markets on the same day?—Very much so.

3992*. If you had three market days, would that suit you better?—No.

3993. In fact, in no way can you be pleased, or your condition be improved by any alteration whatever?—Not much now, I think.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will you allow me to call your Lordship's attention on the subject of the Paris abattoirs to the evidence of Mr. Hicks, at page 142 of the Trade in Animals Committee, and to a paper put in, which is a letter to Mr. Hicks, at page 324 of the same, signed *Portout Ainé*, stating that very great objections were entertained to the Paris abattoirs.

3994. Mr. *Read.*] You are aware where those abattoirs are at Paris, I suppose, and of the regulations that are enforced?—Yes.

3995. Mr. *Goschen.*] Have you heard that infection is sometimes conveyed by the clothes people wear, and so on?—Yes.

3996. Would you like that a regulation should be adopted for the disinfection of salesmen who attended the foreign market?—No, I should not.

3997. But if there were not such regulations in the Bill, there would be always a danger of salesmen, butchers, and others, carrying the infection straight to the Metropolitan Market, I suppose?—Yes.

3998. But you do not think that either the butchers or the salesmen of London would consent to be baked after they had been in the market?—No.

3999. So that, after all these other regulations were made, it would still be possible, if there were infection in the foreign cattle market, that it should be carried to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes; and the danger would be greater than it is now.

4000. Because the inspection might be a little looser than it now is, upon the theory that the cattle had all to be slaughtered at the port?—Yes; the butchers would bring it away, and take it all over England.

4001. Then suppose it were thought that this Bill ought not to be passed without putting in some regulation for disinfecting salesmen?—It would be quite useless, and I should not like to be baked.

4002. *Chairman.*] I suppose you mean that salesmen would only have to be disinfected if there was danger of the cattle plague?—Yes; but I do not believe there is.

4003. But if there was such a danger, then you think some such restrictions as we propose in this Bill would be absolutely necessary to prevent the enormous loss to the country which would accrue from the cattle plague?—Yes.

4004. Either this must be done to prevent loss to the country, or else there would be no inconvenience from the disinfecting of the butchers?—It would be a great inconvenience to disinfect the butchers.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Let me read to your Lordship another passage from the Trade in Animals Committee: "The wholesale butchers' trade has its utility, but it would be better if it did not exist."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You had better finish that extract if you read any.

Chairman.] It is too late to take another witness to-day, and Friday will, I suppose, be the last day on which we shall meet before the Easter holidays.

Friday, 3rd April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Locke.
Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.
Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Read.
Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

3 April 1868.

Mr. *Merewether.*] MY Lord, my learned friend reminds me of the promise which I made to him on Wednesday, and having made it, I will say that I am in a condition to keep it, and I will now read to you the letter which we have received from the Corporation of London. This letter is dated "Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall, 2nd April 1868;" it is addressed to Messrs. Dyson and Company, and it is as follows:

"Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall,
2nd April 1868.

"Dear Sirs, (Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market.)

"I AM now able to send you the particulars which it is considered may be proposed by you to form the Second Schedule to the Bill; strike out the words 'Tolls, rates, rents, and stallage.'

"The Schedule will then stand thus:

"Maximum Charges for Wharfage and Market Charges.

	s.	d.
"Beasts, per head	2	9
Calves ,,	1	–
Sheep ,,	–	4
Pigs ,,	–	4

"*Lairage.*

"Beasts, per head per night	–	3
Calves ,, ,,	–	2
Sheep ,, ,,	–	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Pigs ,, ,,	–	1

"I must observe that in calculating these charges no allowance has been made for compensation for the loss that the Corporation will sustain by the abstraction of a large number of animals (nearly one moiety thereof) from the Islington Market.

"If the Preamble of the Bill should be proved, I shall submit to the Committee a clause or clauses on this subject. Of course if there should be any surplus at the new market (which I do not expect), it will be carried to the account of the old market.

"I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(signed) "*William Corrie.*"

"Messrs. Dyson & Co."

Now I wish respectfully to make a few observations upon this document, and to recall to your recollection what I felt it my duty to state when my learned friend made his previous application for a copy of this document. You will observe that we, the Promoters of the Bill, pledge ourselves that

3 April 1868.

the new tolls which we refer to the market authorities, shall be arranged in a particular order; the Corporation coming first, and then the Metropolitan Board of Works, and then Commissioners to be appointed by the Government. But of course, having a view to the House of Lords, we are naturally anxious that the Corporation, there being an enactment in their Bill which gives them control over the metropolitan area, should have the first choice. We desire to stand well with them, but, at the same time, it does not necessarily follow that as Promoters of the Bill we are entirely in accord with the Corporation with reference to all that they propose in this letter. As far as I can calculate, I think that the present charge upon cattle as to these things approaches to something like 5*s.* 11*d.* You will see that by this letter it is 2*s.* 9*d.*, and supposing that the cattle stop there for two nights it would be 3*s.* 3*d.* That would be a considerable reduction in favour of the mode of dealing with these beasts as stated in this letter. We are certain that that would be something like the maximum of tolls, but I venture to tell the counsel for the Corporation that on Wednesday morning when, as I said to you, we had had a joint consultation with the Corporation, we imagined that that figure which is represented by 2*s.* 9*d.* was agreed upon between us as 2*s.* 6*d.*, and therefore you must take us as not assenting to that charge of 2*s.* 9*d.*, which we think is an afterthought of the Corporation, and an addition upon their part. While I say that that is what I understood to be assented to, do not let the Corporation understand me to say that I assert that they cannot inflict that further charge of 3*d.* But taking that 3*s.* 3*d.* which it would amount to, it is still below the 5*s.* 11*d.* by the amount which I have estimated. I believe that 5*s.* 11*d.* is what a man has to pay, or something very like it. We should not drive the animals, but there are to be railroads right through this market; 6*s.* 4*d.* is, I think, the total charge.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] The Table, I think, is put in.

Mr. *Corrance.*] We have no other Table than this put before us.

Mr. *Merewether.*] You have not, Sir, but I think that you may take it that 5*s.* 11*d.* represents the same sort of things as the 2*s.* 9*d.* is composed of, and therefore there would be a manifest abatement in the charges. Then, with reference to the words "tolls, rates, rents, and storage," we do not see any objection to striking out those words; we do not see any reason for it; but when it comes to the turn of the Corporation perhaps they will give you their reason. In the second paragraph of their letter they say, "no allowance has been made for compensation for the loss that the Corporation will sustain by the abstraction of a large number of animals (nearly one moiety thereof) from the Islington market." I venture to think, that that paragraph is answered by the next, because, although they say that they do not anticipate a surplus, yet if there is a surplus, they propose that it shall be carried to the old market. Now, if our evidence is to be relied upon there will be a surplus, and if that surplus is to be carried to the old market the Corporation will be satisfied. My Lord, I do not hold myself in the least degree responsible for the production of this document, but it simply comes from Mr. Corrie, the City Remembrancer, and I hand it to my learned friend.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] In Clause 12 of the Bill, the 4th provision is, that any surplus of receipts shall be devoted "in or towards such improvements in the metropolis as any Act of Parliament hereafter directs." I understand my learned friend to say, that the Corporation propose that any surplus shall go to the old market so as to compensate them for cattle being diverted. Is that my learned friend's proposition?

Mr. *Merewether.*] Our proposition is as it is in the Bill. The Corporation propose a further thing. We are content with the thing as it is at present.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] If you leave in the fourth paragraph of Clause 12 there is this inconsistency, that it does not appear whether the money is to go to improvements in the metropolis or to the old market; what is my learned friend's view?

Mr.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Our view is the view of our Bill.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Your Bill is inconsistent.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Our view is what is expressed in the Bill.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] My Lord, the feelings of my clients on this subject are, that this question is a question of principle. I should at once tell you the view of the Metropolitan Board of Works on this subject of tolls.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Why should you do so.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Because it is an essential part of the Bill. Instead of this surplus being devoted either towards the old market, or towards the improvement of the metropolis, our view is, that as the traffic increases, and a surplus arises, that surplus should be applied to the diminution of the tolls so as ultimately to make this market a self-supporting market, and not to put any tax upon the foreign market.

Chairman.] Do you mean, instead of applying it to metropolitan improvements?

Mr. *Rodwell.*] Yes, my lord; and now my learned friend shifts it and says, "We are not ready for that."

Mr. *Merewether.*] No, I do not say that. I say, that that is what the Corporation proposes, but that we adhere to our original Bill.

Chairman.] I take it that this is a letter from the Corporation of the City to the Agents for the Promoters of the Bill, and that it merely sets forth their views on the subject, but that the views of the Promoters are contained in the Bill, and that their notion is, that any surplus arising should go towards metropolitan improvements, but that the view of the Corporation is, that any surplus should go to the other market account.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] We think that both those modes of applying the surplus are objectionable, for reasons which I need not go into. We think that any surplus should go into a sinking fund until the debt is paid off; and that, as much as possible, the tolls of the market should be reduced.

Chairman.] Do you not think that that would be a proper question to be raised when we come to the clause dealing with that question.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] No doubt, my Lord, but upon the consideration of the Preamble of the Bill honourable Members may consider the effect of a toll or tax upon the importation of foreign cattle. If the Bill is so modified that there is ultimately a prospect of that tax being very small, it may remove some objections in the minds of honourable Members upon the importation of foreign cattle.

Chairman.] You are, in fact, desirous of assisting us in passing the Preamble of the Bill.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] I have seen enough in this room to see what is passing in the minds of honourable Members; and there has been some objection taken that this will be a permanent tax upon the importation of foreign cattle. Now, if the tolls could be so arranged as that as the receipts from the tolls increased the amount would be lowered, it might meet that objection.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I must object to my learned friend making his speech in anticipation.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] I have said all that I have to say.

Chairman.] I certainly think that that is a question which we must take into consideration as soon as we arrive at that clause.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] It strikes me, my Lord, that it is a question which, in discussing the Preamble, you cannot lose sight of.

Mr. *Ashley.*] My learned friend, on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine, has brought this matter before the Committee, and the importers must feel that it is taking money out of the pockets of the foreigners to the

3 April 1868.

advantage of the home market. It would be a different question if the moneys were to be devoted to the ultimate freeing of the trade.

Chairman.] Then your objection is to the proposal of the City Corporation; it is not to our proposal.

Mr. *Ashley.*] I object to both, my Lord. In neither case do we, the foreign importers, get any benefit from the tolls which we pay.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I will recall your Lordship's recollection to the position in which I stand. I originally opened this Bill, and I told your Lordship that all which I should for the present present to you was the Preamble of the Bill. I said that I should reserve the Clauses for details. Why did I do that? Because I could not get from the Corporation, to whom we looked as the market authority, their Table of Tolls. Then, my learned friend, Mr. Rodwell, said: "Give us the tolls." I said that that subject was being considered by the Corporation. On Wednesday we had a joint consultation. I thought that we could have told the Committee the result this morning. We got a communication yesterday, and I say that all that I present to the Committee is the Preamble of this Bill, upon which the Committee will vote "Aye" or "No," and until that Preamble is voted you cannot arrive at any question of Clause. Therefore, I venture to say that my learned friend's introduction of all these arguments, with which I have comparatively nothing to do, is irrelevant. My learned friend interposes these observations in an irregular way, and while he is insisting that he is helping you upon the Preamble of the Bill, I say that he is proposing a tax in the Clauses of the Bill which in honourable Members' minds might militate against the Preamble. We shall ask for the opinion of the Committee upon the Preamble.

Chairman.] Perhaps Mr. Sharpe will tell us whether this is the ultimatum of the City Corporation?

Mr. *Sharpe.*] My Lord, there is a time for all things. At present, we have given a schedule of the prices, and we think that when the Preamble is proved, and when the Clauses come on for discussion, that will be the time to go into that matter.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I cannot think that my learned friend, Mr. Rodwell, can complain of that answer. It is not my answer.

Mr. *Corrance.*] I suppose that Mr. Merewether will be prepared to show us that the present charges on foreign cattle are actually in excess of what they will be upon a future occasion?

Mr. *Merewether.*] I cannot show you that, Sir; I am not a market authority.

Mr. *Corrance.*] I have in my hand a statement of the present charges; you do not put it in now.

Mr. *Merewether.*] No, I believe not.

Mr. *William Archer* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

Mr. *William Archer.*

4005. ARE you a Retail Butcher in a large way of business in Walworth, on the south side of the Thames?—Yes.

4006. Do you buy at the metropolitan market both home and foreign stock?—Yes.

4007. Have you a strong objection to the separation of the home and foreign live market?—I have.

4008. In your opinion would such separation destroy the competition between the home and the foreign stock?—I believe that it would.

4009. Would it interfere with your business as a retail butcher?—Yes, naturally so.

4010. Would you be able to afford the time to go from one market to the other?—Not for the distance proposed by this Bill.

4011. Do

4011. Do you now go from one stock to the other?—Yes.

4012. And do you make the best bargain which you can, setting one market against the other?—Yes.

4013. Do you object to the proposal of this Bill for compulsory slaughter at the waterside?—Yes.

4014. Would it be a great loss to the retail butchers?—It would be a very great loss to the retail butchers.

4015. How many men do you now employ in killing sheep?—Three in killing sheep and attending to my shop trade as well.

4016. If you had to slaughter your sheep at the waterside, how many men must you send down to do it?—I should be obliged to send down one man to look after my animals being slaughtered; but I should not be able to slaughter them there myself, not being a wholesale butcher.

4017. If you attempted it, must you not send a man there to slaughter?—It would be an impossibility.

4018. You would not do it?—I would not do it.

4019. At what do you put the loss of offal on sheep and cattle?—The loss of offal on sheep I think would be about 9 *d.* each to the retail butchers, and on a bullock it would be something like 2 *s.*

4020. In hot weather is not the transit of offal a very difficult operation?—Yes; offal smells more in its transit than meat, because it is of a different nature.

4021. The value of offal sold fresh is considerably higher than if it is sold after a few hours?—Most decidedly.

4022. When do you now as a butcher in summer kill, and when do you sell?—In summer we kill every night for the next morning's trade, because in extremely hot weather meat stinks in less than 48 hours; we have always the poorer classes waiting at the shop for the offal in the summer time.

4023. Then if it were killed at the waterside market it could not be got home at all in time to sell?—No, and consequently it would be of a great deal less value on the following day.

4024. Do you know anything about offal which has come from Holland?—I have seen a great deal of offal which has come from Holland delivered in Newgate Market; I have known inspectors take a great deal, and some of my neighbours have had tons weight boiled for the pigs, which has been of no use at all as regards human food.

4025. Do you think that the paunches and running guts will be a total loss under this system?—Yes.

4026. What are they worth now?—They are worth 4 *d.* each sheep to the retail butchers.

4027. Do you sell sheep offal by contract?—No; I sell all my offal in my own shop.

4028. Do you consider that the system of a separate market would completely destroy the retail butcher's trade in the market?—It would be of no use; he could not carry on his business if he went there, because the extra expense which it would cost him to go to and from the market for so small a quantity as he could require would be so great that it would drive the whole trade to the wholesale butchers.

4029. From your knowledge of the trade, what is the number of wholesale butchers who would go there?—I could not give you any idea.

4030. Then this naturally must increase the price to the consumer?—Undoubtedly.

4031. And at the same time, though it may appear a paradox, it would diminish it to the producer?—Yes.

4032. The margin being set off by the increased expense and loss of time and trouble of the wholesale butcher?—Yes.

4033. Then what do you consider that the effect would be upon the foreign trader?—I think that a foreigner would not send his cattle or sheep to any market where there was not a competition to compete with the wholesale man.

4034. In fact this system would create another middleman, whereas the retail butcher now goes to buy for himself?—Yes.

4035. But then he must buy his foreign meat from the wholesale butcher?—Yes.

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

4036. So that another middleman would be interpolated between the public and the producer?—Yes.

4037. Would you find it very difficult to carry on your trade with these hindrances?—Yes; I should not be able to attend at the two markets.

4038. Even if you wished it?—Even if I wished it.

4039. With respect to the removal of the animals from the market to your premises, a live animal is far more easily removed than a dead animal, is it not?—Decidedly.

4040. The expense of driving is quite trivial?—That is a mere nominal expense.

4041. Have you paid any attention to the question of the carriage of dead meat?—I have not.

4042. You do not know the relative proportion of the cost of carriage of dead and of live meat by rail; you have never had it brought under your notice?—No, I have no idea.

4043. In the circumstances of there being cattle plague at this waterside market, would you consider that there was security from infection under the separate system?—I should not.

4044. You would have your men constantly going from one market to the other, would you not?—Certainly.

4045. At other times besides on the market day?—They would be compelled to go from one to the other; they must go from one market to the other to look after the cattle.

4046. There would be a constant communication by means of these men from one market to the other?—Yes.

4047. Do you think that that would be more dangerous to the farmer than even the present system?—It would decidedly be so, if the cattle going from one market to the other were to go back again into the country.

4048. Do you consider that there would be more danger to the farmer under a system where the home cattle were allowed to go into the country after men engaged in that trade had been to the foreign market, than under the present system, which forbids all communication outside the metropolitan area?—I believe that there would be more danger to the farmer.

4049. Do you consider that there would be any security against infection?—Not the slightest.

4050. With respect to the proposal of having two or three days intervening between the two markets, would it be inconvenient or not to the trade to have only one market day; take the foreign cattle, for instance?—It would be very inconvenient.

4051. What would happen supposing that cattle arrived too late for the market?—They must be kept the whole week, or till the following market.

4052. Would there be expense and loss not only from the expense of feeding them, but from waste?—Cattle would waste a very great deal, and also there would be the extra expense of feeding.

4053. If there was only one market-day for the whole trade, there would be an equal loss and waste?—Yes, certainly.

4054. Mr. *Read.*] To whom?—To the producer.

4055. Mr. *Ashley.*] On the other hand, if both markets were held on the same day, there would be a danger of contagion from contact?—Most decidedly, if the markets were both held on the same day.

4056. Then, do you sum up your opinion that no beast ought to be sent alive into the country from the metropolitan area?—I have no objection to its being sent to any country town to be slaughtered within a given time, but I do not think that any beast should go out of the metropolitan area for grazing purposes; I think that highly improper.

4057. You have no desire to preserve the monopoly to the London butcher, and to prevent the country butcher coming in and buying?—No.

4058. But you do not think that he should take his cattle out of any part of the London market that he pleased?—No.

4059. And you think the present system a safe one?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

Mr. *William Archer*.

3 April 1868.

4060. Then I understand you to be for isolation. You think that the cattle should either be kept within the market area, or be sent in an isolated condition to a manufacturing town?—Yes.

4061. You said that it would be most inconvenient if the foreign cattle and the home cattle could not be sold in the same market; you say that both trades ought to be carried on in one market. Will you tell me why it is necessary that the product of Meux's brewery and the making of Cliquots' champagne should be carried on under one roof?—I am not a brewer, neither am I a wine manufacturer.

4062. Why is it necessary that all the trade in sheep and beasts should be carried on in one market?—Because they are more easily got at.

4063. Why is it not so with champagne and porter?—As a rule, I do not believe that there is any reason for passing the liquid, a champagne bottle to a porter bottle.

4064. You stated to the Committee that, according to your view, it would be most inconvenient if the foreign beast and the home-grown beast were not sold in the same market; I wish to have an explanation of that?—I cannot exactly catch your question.

4065. With reference to the offal, what do you do with your beast offal at present?—We sell it.

4066. By contract?—We sell a part of the bullock's offal by contract, and a part retail.

4067. I suppose that you send away the tripe?—Yes.

4068. You do not dress your own?—I do not.

4069. That is probably the condition of your brother retail butchers?—Yes; there are some who dress their own tripe, but very few.

4070. They may be almost stated to amount to none. Offal being liable to be injured by transit, a man comes and takes your offal, does he not; that is, as to the offal which go away by contract?—Yes.

4071. Do you give him a cart-load, or does he go to a neighbour?—I do not give him a cart-load.

4072. He goes to the next person?—Yes.

4073. Do you object to sending off that offal at once from the market in a load, and its going at once to the dressers?—Sending it from the market, and sending it from my place, would be a very different thing.

4074. You say that offal injures by transit?—Most undoubtedly.

4075. As you do not supply a whole load to the man, he must go to your neighbour to complete the load; does not that take a greater time than by going to the market and getting a whole load?—They always know when we are going to kill, and, directly an animal is killed, they take away the offal as fresh as they possibly can.

4076. Assume that the tripe dresser does not live in the immediate neighbourhood of the retail butchers, but that he lives in Clare Market, would it not be a far quicker way to carry off from the market the offal which is to be sold by contract, than to carry it away from shop after shop?—It would not make such a vast difference in that class of offal; but the class of offal to which I refer are heads and plucks.

4077. Do you keep the heads and plucks, or do you send them away?—We keep them.

4078. And you think that it would injure them?—I am sure that it would.

4079. Have you studied the question of infection?—No, I have not studied it.

4080. Then, you have given your opinion this morning without having studied the question of infection. You say that the driving of a beast from the metropolitan market to your place costs nothing; that it carries itself; I suppose that it does not walk home direct to your door without somebody attending it?—Decidedly not; there is a drover.

4081. And you have to pay that man's wages?—Yes; it is 9 *d.* each; but to bring it from the market as dead meat would cost at least from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.*

4082. That is your calculation?—Yes.

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

4083. You say that, if there are two markets, and that if a beast arrives late, say, for the Thursday foreign market, it will have to be kept till the following market; are you aware that the proposal is that there should be one market for home beasts at the beginning of the week, and say, on Thursday, a foreign market? How many markets are there at present?—There is one market, and there are two market days.

4084. Is Monday one?—Yes.

4085. What is the other?—Thursday.

4086. Supposing that this Bill was passed, how would the conditions be altered of a beast arriving too late for the market, as compared with a beast arriving too late for the market now?—If it arrives too late now, there will be only three or four days to wait for the other market, but otherwise there would be seven days.

4087. Do you ever buy cattle out of the lairs now?—I buy them in the market.

4088. Do you ever buy cattle not on the market day?—I have never bought any cattle except on the market day myself.

4089. Do you know of many being so bought and sold?—I believe that there are cattle sold on days which are not market days.

4090. Suppose that a beast arrived on the Thursday late?—The retail butchers cannot always get away to the market like the wholesale men.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

4091. Is not the difficulty of carrying on your business in the two markets very much the same as if my learned friend was engaged to carry on a case at Guildhall and Westminster at the same time?—It is just about the same.

4092. Do you think that my learned friend would have much difficulty in doing so?—I think that it would not suit him so well as if he walked out of this Committee-room into another Committee-room.

4093. And especially if he had to have his wig and gown taken off?—He would not like that even in a cab.

4094. It would interfere with his business just in the same way as two markets would interfere with your business?—Just so.

4095. My learned friend said that you had not especially studied the subject of infection, and that you were not able to speak about it. Does not your employment give you a great opportunity of seeing it?—Yes; I have had opportunity of seeing it.

4096. What you meant to say was, that you had not sat down to make scientific books upon the matter?—Certainly.

4097. But you have a practical experience upon the matter?—Certainly.

4098. There are now virtually two markets a week for both home and foreign cattle?—Yes.

4099. And this Bill would only make one market a week for home cattle, and one for foreign cattle?—That is all.

4100. Then the cattle brought and missing the Thursday's market would remain there the whole week instead of three days?—Yes.

4101. Is it probable that any person in your trade would go on an off-day to buy from a lair?—Retail butchers would not do so.

4102. *Chairman.*] Your objection to this Bill is because it would cause inconvenience to butchers?—Yes.

4103. Is there any other objection which you would offer to the Bill except that?—It would be a great objection to the retail butchers, because we could not compete with the wholesale butchers. Our expenses would be so great in proportion, that we should be completely driven out of the foreign market.

4104. Comprising the word "loss" in the word "inconvenience," you would say that your total objcetion to this Bill is the inconvenience to the retail butchers?—The inconvenience and loss.

4105. Then I suppose that the question which we should have to consider is, whether the inconvenience and loss to the retail butchers of London is a greater injury to the country than the inconvenience and loss to all the farmers of England?—Both questions ought to be considered.

4106. And the one ought to be balanced against the other?—Yes.

4107. But you would be quite content to put up with some inconvenience and loss if it was to save a greater number of persons from a greater inconvenience and loss?—I do not exactly catch the question.

4108. You would be quite satisfied to put up with a certain amount of inconvenience and loss, provided that it was to save a greater number of persons from a greater amount of inconvenience and loss?—I should be very pleased to put up with my share of inconvenience.

4109. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have said that in case of this arrangement being carried out, you yourself should give up slaughtering altogether?—The slaughtering of foreign cattle.

4110. You would therefore, of course, buy at the slaughterhouse itself; somebody else would slaughter for you?—Certainly not; I should be driven into the English market.

4111. You say that you would not buy foreign stock to slaughter it yourself, but would buy English stock?—Not at a compulsory place for slaughter. I would go to either market if I could bring my beast home to my own slaughterhouse to kill, because meat killed in my own slaughterhouse is worth a halfpenny a pound more to me than by buying it dead at a market.

4112. You retail part and you sell part by contract; to whom do you sell by contract?—I only sell a part of the offal by contract.

4113. To whom?—I contract with one man in my own neighbourhood; he takes all of a certain class of offal.

4114. Is he a retailer?—Yes.

4115. He retails the whole of it out again?—Yes.

4116. To whom?—To the poorer classes.

4117. It goes through your hands and then through his hands, and then reaches the poorer classes?—Yes.

4118. With regard to the remaining part of the trade, do you retail out the whole of the remainder?—I retail a certain portion of the meat; some I send to Newgate Market, what I do not require.

4119. Who are the principal buyers in Newgate Market?—Butchers.

4120. I think that you have spoken about the profits of middlemen—there seems to be a good many middlemen in this case—the meat apparently passes through a great many hands; do you consider yourself the middleman, or who is the middleman?—I should think that the salesman at Newgate Market would be the middleman.

4121. How was it that prices ruled so high in London during the years 1865 and 1866 in proportion to the price of the carcase?—I cannot give you any idea unless it was that the labour market was then in a very much better condition than it has been in the last year?—In the last year the labour market has been very much depressed, and consequently meat has been very much cheaper; the poorer classes have not been able to get it; the supply has not been very great, but the demand has not been quite so great.

4122. In consequence of the demand not being so much, you found yourself to be unable to charge the poorer classes higher prices?—My trade is wholly among the working classes.

4123. And you were unable to charge them higher prices?—We charge them according to the price at which we buy the meat; in the lower neighbourhoods there is more competition amongst the butchers, and consequently we must take the lowest price that we can, or we should not do any trade.

4124. You did not pay anything more for the carcases, because they were sold low?—And then we sold low in proportion.

4125. Did you make considerable profit in those years?—No, we did not make the profit that a family butcher does.

4126. There must have been a large profit somewhere; there must have been a good margin of profit in those times?—There is not so great a profit in a low neighbourhood where you serve the lower classes; we have no stated price.

4127. I assume that when a carcase is bought cheap in the first instance, and the meat is sold dear, there must be a considerable margin of profit?—Just so.

4128. Should I be right in saying that it was owing to a kind of monopoly which existed at that time; you would not allow me to assume that, would you?—You may assume what you please, but I should not say so.

4129. Do you think that restrictions at that time had anything to do with it?—I think not.

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

4130. You say that in this case the wholesale butchers would drive you out of the market; how could they do that?—Because they could buy more largely than we could, and our expenses in going to and fro for so small a quantity would be so large that we could not compete with them.

4131. Then the wholesale butchers would undersell you?—They would not particularly undersell us, but they could buy the meat cheaper in the wholesale market than we could; it would cost us more than it would them.

4132. Do you not think that the consumer would get the benefit of it?—No.

4133. Why?—The lowness of the price of meat there would not constitute the price of the retail butcher, because he had better go to the English market; in fact, it would be as much as he could do to compete in the English market.

4134. You are quite satisfied that that would account for it?—Yes.

4135. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I suppose that you find that the poorer classes in London now experience a difficulty in being able to consume much animal food, in consequence of the price?—Yes.

4136. Any increase in price, even a small increase in price to the poorer classes of London, would be a very heavy and oppressive tax, would it not?—Yes, very; I have an opportunity of knowing that from having lived many years in a low neighbourhood.

4137. I think you have stated that, requiring foreign cattle to be slaughtered at the waterside would, after all, not furnish a security against the breaking out of the cattle plague?—It could not.

4138. Then if you keep out the foreign cattle, and have the cattle plague into the bargain, things will be worse and worse?—Yes.

4139. Do you not think that it will be sufficient for the Privy Council to prohibit the importation of foreign cattle from infected countries, and to leave the cattle market alone?—If they prohibited cattle coming from infected countries, and were to leave the cattle trade quite uninterfered with, I think that it would be a sufficient security against the introduction of any cattle plague from abroad.

4140. I suppose that you have heard that we have very extensive consular establishments throughout all Europe, and the means of information from every country as to the existence of this disease?—I have heard of it.

4141. Would it not be as well to get information with regard to infection existing in any country, and to stop the import from that country, rather than to have a permanent law restricting the cattle trade from all countries?—I think that that would be the best way.

4142. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You said that the poor people would seriously feel a very slight increase of price. I suppose that you meant by that that a diminution in the import of foreign cattle would produce that increase?—Undoubtedly.

4143. From your knowledge, do you not think that is possible that a very large increase of home stock might be thrown into the market in consequence of the restrictions?—I think not.

4144. The graziers' opinion is, that a very large increase of stock would b thrown in, and in that case the poor would not suffer by an increase in price?—But, as a rule, the foreign meat is cheaper for the poor people than the English meat; they get more for their money.

4145. Do you generally sell foreign meat to the poorer classes, and not English meat?—We sell both.

4146. If a large increase of the home supply was provided, you would probably be able to obtain it to advantage?—Yes.

4147. And you would be able to sell it to the people at the same advantage as foreign meat?—It is never sold at the same price, because foreign meat, without any exception, is cheaper than English meat.

4148. Is it on account of the quality of the meat being worse that it is cheaper?—There are different qualities of foreign meat, as well as of English; there are some qualities of foreign meat equal to the English, with the exception of the best Scots.

4149. Does what is equal to the English cost more than the other portion?—The price of it is always dearer than the other; it goes to the best shops.

4150. It depends entirely upon the quality?—Yes.

4151. With regard to the market day by the waterside, you say that it would be a great inconvenience to the senders of stock to that market on account of there

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

there being only one day in the week; is there anything in the Bill to prevent there being two market days in the week?—I do not know; I have not read the Bill.

4152. But supposing that there is nothing to prevent there being two market days in the week, that objection would be disposed of?—We could not very well go to four markets in one week.

4153. Supposing that you found it inconvenient to buy on the Monday, you could do so on the Thursday?—We are compelled to buy some on Monday for our immediate consumption.

4154. Of necessity, foreign cattle?—Yes.

4155. With regard to your statement that the liability to the cattle plague would not be much increased if these restrictions were done away with, your opinion on that point, I suppose, is simply an opinion?—Yes.

4156. You are not a veterinary surgeon?—No.

4157. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] You seem to be very much afraid of meeting the wholesale butchers in the market; how would your meeting the wholesale butchers affect your trade. You told the Committee that the trade, by having a separate foreign cattle market, would fall into the hands of the wholesale butchers?—Yes.

4158. What would be the course of things which would throw it exclusively into the hands of the wholesale butchers?—We must have a separate supply every day in hot weather, because it would otherwise be stinking and unfit for food, and the cost of transit for so small a quantity each day would put such a price upon the meat, that we could not compete with the wholesale man.

4159. Then you assume that the price of meat would be raised to your customers under that system?—Undoubtedly.

4160. You would advance your prices?—I should be compelled to do so.

4161. You surely are aware that in very large provincial markets, at ports of import of foreign cattle, the retail butchers and the wholesale butchers are all upon the same footing, and that that is not, as a rule, a means of advancing the price of meat to the consumer?—No; perhaps their shops are not so wide apart. Many butchers would have to go 15 miles backwards and forwards to the proposed new market, making 30 miles every morning; it would be at least 15; some more and some less.

4162. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] We do not know where the proposed new market is to be?—It cannot be in London.

4163. You say that a great deal of the foreign meat is as good as the English meat, except the prime Scots?—Some of it, a small quantity, but not a good deal.

4164. Then why do not the West-end butchers buy it?—Some of them do so.

4165. We have had evidence that they do not buy it?—If you have had witnesses here who have stated that West-end butchers never buy foreign meat, they have told you a falsehood.

4166. Do you mean that they buy foreign meat, and then sell it as English meat?—I do not know what they sell it as; they buy it.

4167. Are you quite positive about it?—I know it.

4168. We have had one or two witnesses who have stated that it was hardly ever bought, and that they themselves never bought it?—There are several butchers who kill their meat at the West-end who buy foreign meat, and very few of those butchers do not buy foreign meat at some time or another; I mean dead meat; those who can buy live meat do it, and there are few shops at the West-end but what have had foreign meat.

4169. Are you beyond the four mile radius?—I am within the four mile radius.

4170. Do the butchers round about you generally buy foreign meat?—Principally.

4171. Will you tell us where the district of Walworth is, as between Croydon and the New Cattle Market?—It is between Croydon and the New Cattle Market.

4172. It is just within the four mile radius?—Yes; I am within the four mile radius. I am not above five minutes walk from the "Elephant and Castle."

4173. You said something about a 15 mile drive. We have not come at all to the site of the market, that is an open question; would it not be a very important

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

important element of this Bill either in favour of or against it, where the site is?—Some little perhaps might depend upon that, but I think that it would be a very little.

4174. You are entirely opposed to a separate market?—I am.

4175. Mr. *Goschen.*] I think that you said that it would be necessary to raise the price of meat a halfpenny a pound, if you had to buy in the new market?—Yes.

4176. You do not consider that the butcher will lose that halfpenny a pound, do you?—No, otherwise he could not live; he must live by his trade.

4177. Then the poorer classes must lose it?—Yes.

4178. And it is a firm conviction in your mind that the new market must increase the price of meat to the poorer classes?—Yes.

4179. Is your only objection to the Bill that it is an inconvenience to the butchers?—Decidedly not.

4180. The Chairman asked you whether you had any other objection to the Bill except the inconvenience to the butchers?—There are the inconvenience and loss to the trade, and also the extra cost to the consumer.

4181. Then it is a consumer's question more than a butcher's question?—It is more a consumer's question than a butcher's question, because the butcher is sure to live.

4182. Then it is not a question between the agricultural classes and the London butchers?—No.

4183. Therefore, the question will have to be put between the agricultural producers and the 3,000,000 consumers in London?—Yes.

4184. And, therefore, the question will have to be put to the agricultural class which the Chairman put to the butchers; namely, whether they ought not to put up with a little inconvenience, in order to cheapen the meat to the 3,000,000 of people in London?—According to my opinion of the Bill it is entirely a question of the consumer, and not of the agricultural producer, or of the butcher, because the butcher is sure to have his profit.

4185. Some observations have been made as to the increase of the supply of home cattle. Is there more competition when you can buy both home cattle and foreign, or when you are driven to buy only one?—Decidedly, when we can buy both.

4186. So that it by no means follows that, because you have a greater supply, even if you do get a greater supply, of home cattle you will be able to get the advantages of competition in the same way as before?—Certainly not.

4187. As regards the number of markets in the week there must be one foreign market, or two foreign markets in the week?—Yes.

4188. If there is only one market in the week it will be very inconvenient to the parties who must keep their cattle for the whole week?—Yes, there will be a great loss.

4189. And the four markets would be an inconvenience?—It would be impossible for the retail butchers to attend them.

4190. And the new market will be less convenient than now?—Yes.

4191. And therefore more expensive to the producer?—Yes.

4192. In the calculation of the halfpenny a pound, you do not consider the expense of the new market?—Not a bit.

4193. That must be paid by the consumers?—Yes, either directly or indirectly.

4194. So that in the first place they would suffer from the loss, and in the next place they will have to supply the cost of the new market?—Yes.

4195. Mr. *Read.*] Are you not aware that anyone would be glad to erect this market?—I am not.

4196. Are you not aware that if it was open to the public, there are plenty of companies who would be glad to erect it for nothing?—No; I should be sorry to be a shareholder in it.

4197. How many cattle do you kill a week?—I kill about three cattle a week now, and about 8 or 10 in the summer time.

4198. How many sheep?—I cut about 40 sheep a week in my shop.

4199. Are they mostly foreign?—Foreign and English.

4200. In what proportion?—There are more foreign than English at a certain time of the year, when I can get them.

4201. You are not of opinion that some butchers buy only foreign stock, and that

that some butchers only buy English stock?—There are some who do so, but very few.

4202. You do not agree with the Report of the Committee upon Trade in Animals, which said that some butchers purchased one and some the other?—That Committee said that some purchased both.

4203. Do you think that the present restrictions on the importation of foreign stock are injurious to the trade in any way?—I do not know that they are.

4204. You do not think that the 12 hours' quarantine at the wharf is any detriment?—I think that the 12 hours' quarantine is a very great safeguard to this country.

4205. Did you say that it took three men to kill a sheep?—No; I was asked how many men I kept, and my answer was three.

4206. Three men conduct your business?—Three men and two boys.

4207. What does it cost you to kill a sheep?—Virtually nothing, because I am compelled to have three men in my shop in the morning to attend to the retail trade; and in the afternoon the killing is done for nothing, because I must keep those men.

4208. Have you any idea what it ought to cost at a public slaughterhouse?—It costs 1 *s.* a head for a sheep and 4 *s.* for a bullock.

4209. Are you aware that in Edinburgh the common price is 2 *d.* for the home market, and 3 *d.* for killing and dressing a sheep for the London market?—I do not think that the Edinburgh men live so well as the Englishmen.

4210. And the butchers likewise?—I mean the butchers; the butchers' servants are butchers if they take a contract.

4211. I suppose that there is some difference between the butchers and their men. A butcher will contract to kill a sheep at the Edinburgh slaughterhouses for 2 *d.* or 3 *d.*, according to whether it is for the home market or for the London market?—Does a master butcher take that contract, and have men to work for him?

4212. The men take the contract themselves?—Then they must be the butchers.

4213. Are there not a great many carcases of beasts and sheep coming to Newgate Market which are killed in London?—Yes.

4214. Where do they come from?—From all parts of London.

4215. How do they get there?—They are carried by carts.

4216. From the different slaughterhouses in and round London?—Yes.

4217. Is the offal sold in the same way?—No; that is sold by contract; some of that offal comes from the London slaughterhouses, and some from the country.

4218. But it is all carried in carts?—In carts and waggons.

4219. You do not think that the retail butchers would go to this new market?—I am sure that they would not; I have been in communication with about a hundred of them.

4220. Are you aware that exactly the same statement was made on the removal of the market from Smithfield to Islington?—No; there were not the restrictions then which there are now, and the slaughter was not compulsory.

4221. Where is your slaughterhouse?—By the side of my house.

4222. Quite close to the back of it?—Yes; I can walk out of my back-door into my slaughterhouse.

4223. You were asked whether any foreign cattle were ever sold in the lairs?—My answer was "Yes."

4224. Are any of them sold at the wharves?—Yes, where it is compulsory.

4225. I see that last week 699 cattle were imported into London, and only 520 went into the metropolitan market. There is a margin there of 179; can you tell me what became of those?—Perhaps they were sold in the lairs and killed at the slaughterhouses; they might not be in the market returns. Of course, they were not in the market. I must ask you whether that number includes those which were in the market lairs.

4226. I have extracted the figures from the market returns?—No doubt the others were sold in the lairs; some might be sold at the waterside.

4227. Out of the 699 you think that the 179 were sold either in the lairs or at the wharves?—Yes; or they would have been in the market return.

4228. When wages are high, do the working classes eat a better description of meat?

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

meat?—I do not know that they eat a better description of meat, but they eat more of it.

4229. The consumption depends upon the wages?—The consumption depends a great deal upon the earnings of the labouring classes.

4230. Not in quality, but in quantity?—In quantity more than quality.

4231. You do not know anything, I suppose, about the importation of stock?—No, I am not acquainted with it.

4232. With regard to your answer to a question asked by the Right Honourable gentleman, have you authority for stating that it would be easy to find out infected districts on the Continent?—I believe that every facility is offered abroad, even more than in England, according to what I have heard stated.

4233. You are not aware that we now derive our supplies from countries which are very often visited by the rinderpest?—I know that we have them from almost every country on the Continent.

4234. Do you think that it would be very difficult to know those infected districts?—Not at all.

4235. Can you tell me which, at the present moment, are infected, and which are not?—I do not know; I am not able to state. I go by hearsay, and from what I hear the cattle dealers and the cattle salesmen say.

4236. Do you think that it would be a comparatively easy matter to know all the infected districts on the Continent?—I believe that it would.

4237. *Chairman.*] I do not quite understand the plan which you proposed in answer to the questions of my Right Honourable friend beside me. You said that the Privy Council ought to close the ports in the infected districts, but to leave the importation of cattle free from the uninfected districts?—Yes.

4238. Supposing that Belgium were free from infection, but that there were infection in Holland, what should you do?—I should allow the Belgian district to send cattle, but not the Dutch district.

4239. Then, you would stop the Dutch ports, but would leave Antwerp open?—Yes.

4240. How could you be sure that Dutch cattle would not come over from Antwerp?—Because I believe that the restrictions there are equally as great as in this country; it would be sure to be known if there was any disease abroad.

4241. Suppose that both Belgium and Holland are free, but that cattle plague is in Prussia?—I should then close the Prussian ports.

4242. How could we be sure that Prussian cattle would not come over to us from Rotterdam?—Because the Dutch people would not allow them to enter their provinces.

4243. There again you would depend upon a foreign Government?—Yes, we should be obliged to do so.

4244. We will suppose that those three places are free, but that there is cattle plague, as there generally is, in Silesia or Hungary, you would leave the Prussian ports open?—I would leave any port open where there was not cattle plague.

4245. What would there be to prevent the Silesian or the Gallician cattle coming over to us through Desdermonde as they do now?—I would have all beasts stopped from every infected district, and I think that it would not be difficult to find where that district was.

4246. If Silesian, or Gallician, or Hungarian cattle came, they might come by Desdermonde?—I would only leave it open if the Prussian Government choose to let them come into Prussia.

4247. And there again you would depend upon the restrictions of a foreign country?—I believe that the restrictions are as great abroad as they are here, and that the prevention is equally as great.

4248. Supposing that in case of war the restrictions were not so great, might we not introduce the cattle plague here. We should instantly have to stop the importation from Prussian ports, although there was no infection?—Yes; if they allowed cattle to enter their provinces from any infected district I think that it would be right to do so.

4249. Then we should have to be ruled entirely by the action of foreign Governments?—Yes.

4250. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] With reference to certain butchers buying foreign meat, a witness was asked at Question 3104, "You say that your trade is in the best English beasts?" His answer was "Yes." Then he was asked, "Is there a distinct

Mr. *William Archer.*

3 April 1868.

a distinct and manifest demand for foreign cattle?" to which he answered, "There are men who dare not kill foreign cattle." Then he is asked, "When you say that there are men who dare not kill foreign cattle, do you mean that it would not answer the purpose of their trade?" and his reply is, "They would lose their trade if it was known that they killed foreign cattle." There was another butcher, Mr. Henry Lintott, who at Question 3,002 was asked, "Were you ever in the habit of buying foreign cattle yourself before the restrictions?" His answer was, "No." Then he is asked, "Why did you not buy them?" To which his answer is, "Because it did not suit my trade to buy foreign cattle?"—Where does Mr. Lintott live?

4251. At Brighton.—Then by the restrictions he could not get cattle down to his place.

4252. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have said that you consider that persons trading at both markets would be liable to convey the infection?—Undoubtedly.

4253. Are you aware that a witness here has said that in the northern traffic in cattle the same bottoms were used promiscuously throughout the whole of those ports?—I was not aware of that; I believe that the contagion can be carried from one to another.

4254. And therefore if the same bottoms were used to convey these beasts at different parts, you would fear that the infection might be conveyed?—Yes, unless they were thoroughly disinfected.

4255. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I suppose that you sometimes purchase foreign cattle in a better condition than at other times?—Yes.

4256. I understand that by this Bill there are some kind of cattle which, after being put into a quarantine ground, are to be sent through the country amongst the farmers on to their pastures; what sort of cattle are those?—They are store cattle.

4257. Can you always distinguish lean cattle from fat cattle?—Yes.

4258. Would not a beast which required farther fattening have as good a claim to be sent into the country as one of the store stock?—I do not believe that we require any foreign cattle as store cattle at all.

4259. You are aware that this Bill rather opens the door to the letting in of these lean cattle which may bring infection?—Yes, if infection existed in that country.

4260. Mr. *Read.*] Do you contemplate that if the market at Islington should be opened again for stock to return to the country all the cattle should be marked for slaughter?—That is my opinion.

4261. Are you of opinion that that is the wish of the farmers generally as well?—I believe that the wish of the farmers is to have their cattle go back again into their own yards, provided that they do not realize the price which they require; I was given to understand that.

4262. Do you think that it would answer for me to take cattle back into Norfolk if they were not sold?—I think that you are possessed of common sense.

4263. Then you are not of opinion that none should be used for grazing purposes?—I think that none should be used for grazing purposes.

4264. You and the farmers, in that respect, are in accord?—Yes.

4265. And in the other respect you are in accord, namely, that the farmers of England do not want any foreign store stock?—I am quite of that opinion.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

4266. Are you a cattle and sheep salesman in a large way of business?—Yes.

4267. And have you been for a long time occupied in the foreign trade, both in cattle and in sheep?—Yes.

4268. Were not you one of the first persons who imported foreign stock into this country after the prohibition was removed?—Yes, from Hamburg.

4269. In the first instance I believe that it was not found a profitable or successful enterprise?—No, we lost money by it.

4270. When did you first begin?—It was in 1843 or 1844.

4271. It was immediately after Sir Robert Peel's removal of the prohibition?—Yes.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4272. I suppose that in a new trade of that kind first of all the butchers were rather shy of it?—Yes, they did not like the foreign stock.

4273. After a time did they find that they were good animals to deal in, and did the trade increase?—Yes.

4274. Was there also a great reduction effected in the freight of foreign animals?—Yes, very large.

4275. When you first began business what was the freight?—Three guineas for a bullock from Hamburg and a guinea duty.

4276. That was the first alteration under Sir Robert Peel's tariff?—Yes.

4277. That would make 4*l.* as the price of an animal coming to England?—No, it would make 5*l.*, because there were other expenses; it made the price of a bullock coming from Hamburg 5*l.*

4278. What is it now?—Less than 2*l.*

4279. Has the foreign trade, in your experience, been greatly improved?—Very much indeed.

4280. Has that been to a great extent by the exportation of English bulls and rams?—Yes, I sent every year a great many over myself; I did so till the cattle plague broke out in this country, and now the foreign breeders will not have more.

4281. And therefore they think that the cattle plague comes from England?—Yes, decidedly.

4282. The consequence is that now the foreign stock imported by you is of a much better quality than it was 20 years ago?—A great deal better; some is as good as English.

4283. In 1867 were there about 125,300 oxen imported into England from abroad?—I believe that that is the Custom House figure.

4284. And about 402,000 sheep?—Yes.

4285. Does that amount to 45 per cent. of the consumption of oxen in the metropolis?—I believe that it does, either 43 or 45 per cent.

4286. We may say that in round numbers, one-half of the consumption of the metropolis depends upon the foreign supply?—Yes.

4287. And about 30 per cent. of the sheep?—Yes.

4288. That is something less than one-third?—Yes.

4289. Of course quantities of that sort are quite sufficient, are they not, to determine the question of price?—Yes.

4290. And anything which should interfere with such fractions of supply would materially interfere with the price of meat in the metropolis?—Decidedly.

4291. You are, I suppose, perfectly well acquainted, from your large experience, with the condition of things with reference to the cattle plague abroad?—Yes.

4292. The cattle plague, or the steppe murrain, as they call it, is frequent in Russia, is it not?—Yes; I have never been there, but I hear of it and read of it.

4293. Will you describe to the Committee the course of trade. When you get cattle from abroad, they are, I suppose, consigned to you by the foreign grower?—By the foreign breeder, or the foreign jobber?

4294. You sell on commission?—Yes.

4295. The risk being the risk of the foreigner?—Yes.

4296. You are a salesman on commission?—Yes.

4297. And it is your business to get the best price in the market which you can?—Yes.

4298. And of course if the prices declined, the foreign producer would no longer sell?—Yes, and I should get no more commission.

4299. With reference to the state of the cattle plague abroad, you say that from your intercourse with the foreign ports, you are aware that it is frequent in Russia?—Yes, I have been told so by good authorities.

4300. I suppose that the natural remedy for it would be to exclude Russian sea-borne cattle?—Yes, I decidedly think so.

4301. It is suggested that that would be an inadequate remedy, because the Russian cattle might find their way here through other countries which have the reputation of being uninfected, what is your opinion about that?—My opinion is that if cattle are not allowed to come to England from Russia, they must travel through Prussia.

4302. What

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4302. What is your knowledge of the precautions taken in Prussia?—I think that they are so good and so severe that it is impossible for diseased cattle to enter into Prussia from Russia.

4303. It has been suggested that that would be to make us depend upon foreign restrictions; in your opinion are those restrictions of the most stringent and rigid character?—I believe that they are so stringent that if the Government see any danger of the plague breaking out in neighbouring countries they actually employ the military; I have been told that last year or the year before, Prussia employed 20,000 soldiers to make a cordon round the frontier, and that actually in one case two men were shot.

4304. Therefore the precautions are at least as strong as those of the Promoters of this Bill?—Yes.

4305. It has been suggested in a question put to the last witness that circumstances might occur which would temporarily induce Prussia to relax those restrictions in case of war. I suppose that it is unnecessary to pass an Act of Parliament to meet the case of a war, but I suppose that an Order in Council would be the proper remedy for it?—Yes, if Prussia would not relax in their restrictions, but they would have more to lose than we should.

4306. That would apply to all Russian cattle coming to England, they must come through Prussia; would that equally apply to Gallicia and Hungary?—There would be a boundary against any foreign cattle lying about there.

4307. In Spain, Portugal, France, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden, countries which have never had the rinderpest, and are not countries of transit for infected cattle?—Spain, Portugal, France, Schleswig-Holstein, the Danish Islands and Sweden, are not countries of transit, but Oldenburg is a country of transit.

4308. Then you would except Oldenburg from that list?—Yes, but not as having any disease.

4309. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Would you except Schleswig-Holstein?—No.

4310. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Schleswig-Holstein is a fine grazing country, is it not?—I believe that Schleswig-Holstein, in autumn, supplies pretty nearly half London with meat.

4311. You have nothing so good in England?—No.

4312. There is nothing so good as the grazing country in Schleswig-Holstein?—No.

4313. And you say that in autumn it supplies half the meat in London?—I will not say exactly half, but very nearly half.

4314. You say that, in round numbers, this place supplies nearly half the meat in London?—Yes.

4315. Is there any possible reason to be suggested why those cattle should be treated on a different principle from the English cattle?—I cannot see any reason, and I believe that it is very difficult for any person to find a reason why they should be so treated.

4316. Are all the foreign cattle prohibited from entering into Schleswig-Holstein?—I do not know that any foreign cattle are prohibited, but in the nature of things no cattle would be sent there, because it is a producing country, and not a consuming country. I know that some years ago there was a complaint that Prussia prohibited any cattle from going into Schleswig-Holstein as it is entirely a grazing country, but I do not know the present restriction.

4317. Then you would say that Schleswig-Holstein, as regards London, stands on exactly the same footing as Ireland?—Yes.

4318. But that it sends a great deal more meat to London than Ireland does, or Scotland?—Yes.

4319. You said that the precautions of Prussia were very stringent; I suppose that they have additional reasons for that besides the question of meat, in the fact that in Prussia nearly all the field labour is performed by oxen?—Yes.

4320. And therefore the cultivation of the soil depends largely on oxen?—Yes.

4321. Far more so than in this country?—Yes. Two years ago, when we had the cattle plague so strong here, and when it was in Russia, the Prussian Government were very much alarmed, and as the agriculture is in the hands of large Prussian noblemen, the Prussian Government doubled their restrictions to protect these large estates; it would be total ruination to them if they got cattle plague.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4322. Then you say that, in your judgment, the Prussian restrictions would prevent the importation of diseased cattle from Russia, or Silesia, or Hungary?—Yes, I would entirely depend upon that.

4323. Have you some of the certificates which are given by veterinary surgeons abroad before cattle are shipped for importation into this country?—Yes.

4324. Are they examined before they are sent here?—Every cargo from all ports from which cattle are exported to this country is examined before it goes on board the ship. The examination is very severe indeed, because the beasts in one steamer belong, perhaps, to 20 or 30, or even more, owners; and for a man to protect his own property he would certainly see that no diseased beasts were sent on board, because the sound ones must be killed or condemned the same as the diseased ones.

4325. It is the interest of the various shippers, among themselves, to prevent anyone lading diseased beasts?—Yes.

4326. Because if a diseased beast was allowed to be laden in a vessel, the whole of the uninfected beasts must be slaughtered at Thames Haven, or wherever they were landed?—Yes.

4327. Therefore you have the mutual interests of all these parties to protect their cattle from infection?—Yes, it is done by the veterinary surgeon; I have the certificates of the veterinary surgeon, and they are signed by the British Consul.

4328. It is his business to inform himself of the state of disease on the continent at the place from which the cattle come?— Yes.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper*:—]

"Tonning, 18th of July 1867.

"I, John Dircks, Veterinary Surgeon, of Tonning, hereby certify that having been called upon to inspect the cattle shipped on board the steamer 'City of Norwich,' for London, I have made a strict examination of the same, and find the whole cargo healthy and free from any disease.

"*J. Dircks.*

"I, P. F. Aucker, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at the Port of Tonning, hereby certify that the signature to the above certificate is genuine, and that the said J. Dircks is worthy of all credit and belief.

"In absence of P. F. Aucker,
(L.S.) "*A. Minker,*
"H. B. M. Vice Consul."

4329. In consequence of the cattle plague abroad, there has been a considerable diminution in the importation of cattle into this country, has there not?—Yes, I believe principally from Holland.

4330. It was absolutely prohibited from Holland for two years, was it not?—Yes.

4331. And the prohibition of importation from Holland was only removed in the autumn of 1867?—Yes.

4332. That prohibition lasting over two years, has had the effect of diminishing the production in Holland to a great degree?—Yes.

4333. Apart from the cattle plague, in your judgment have the restrictions which were placed upon the trade at one time tended to prevent the importation of fat cattle?—I do not think that the restrictions have greatly prevented the importation; certainly, all restrictions hamper trade, but as respects the foreign trade, I do not think that they have diminished it a great deal.

4334. You mean the present restrictions?—No; there are some restrictions which are rather an annoyance to the foreigner, such as quarantine.

4335. Are you speaking of the 12 hours of quarantine at Thames Haven?—Yes, at any wharf.

4336. You have said that the competition of carriers has lowered the cost of carriage from abroad?—Yes, a great deal.

4337. You were in the Great Eastern fights?—Yes.

4338. The object of Mr. Robinson and his allies, the water carriers, was to keep the monopoly of the importation of foreign cattle by water to London, was not it?—Yes.

4339. And to prevent the railroads from carrying cattle in competition with his vessels to London?—Yes.

4340. If this Bill is passed, will not the whole of Mr. Robinson's object be accomplished,

accomplished, because it will keep the whole of the cattle trade in the hands of the owners of vessels coming to the Port of London?—Yes.

4341. And it will accomplish what he desires, and will reverse the legislation, which allowed the land carriage to compete with the water carriage?—Yes.

4342. What has been the effect upon the foreigners of the removal of the competition of water carriage with land carriage to London?—They have had to pay for it. The freight when the Harwich Company could carry beasts to London was 10*s.*, and since Harwich has been prevented, it has risen to 15*s.*, and I believe that in the case of Rotterdam it has risen to to 18*s.*, but I am not positive upon that subject.

4343. The effect of the present state of things, which will be perpetuated by this Bill, of confining the foreign importation to the water carriers, has been to raise the price 50 per cent?—Yes; we used to get the sheep from Antwerp to Harwich and to the cattle market for 1*s.* 6*d.* Now, as the sheep are treated as beasts coming from Antwerp, they cannot come to Harwich, and they are sent to the Victoria Dock or Odam's Dock. The sheep, therefore, cost us 2*s.* 6*d.*, just 1*s.* more, and they put a charge of 2*d.* a sheep, which is 16*s.* 8*d.* a hundred. They charge us just 1*s.* 2*d.* more, compared with what we could get them for direct from Antwerp to the cattle market.

4344. As regards the wharfage charges they might be got rid of; but the water carriage, I suppose, remains with the ship companies?—Yes.

4345. Then if the result of this Bill is to confine the access of foreign cattle to their coming by ship, it will be a very good Bill for Mr. Robinson?—Yes; he can charge what he likes.

4346. That explains Mr. Robinson's zeal for this measure?—Yes, there is no other reason, because the Harwich people were a very great bore to him.

4347. In your judgment, will the plan proposed by the present Bill of compelling the slaughter of cattle at the waterside diminish the foreign cattle trade?—I really think that it will ruin it altogether.

4348. You, I suppose, are the largest dealer in that trade; are you not?—I am perhaps one of the largest.

4349. Supposing that the foreign exporters were confined to a foreign market, and were compelled to slaughter the cattle at the waterside, do you think that they would submit to those terms, and would send their cattle here?—No, a great many would not send them here; while the others, perhaps, in a year or two, would discontinue sending them altogether.

4350. Do you agree with some of the former witnesses in the opinion that the cattle trade is in such a position, that a very slight amount of discouragement to it would lie sufficient to divert it into other channels?—Yes, quite.

4351. Do you think that the separation of the market, placing the foreign cattle altogether in one place, and placing the home cattle altogether in another place at a distance which the promoters do not condescend to tell us, would in itself be a great injury to the foreign trade?—Yes, very much indeed, because I believe that we should lose all the retail buyers.

4352. Is it the result of your experience in the trade, that the retail buyers would not come to such a market as that proposed to be created by this Bill?—They could not come, because it is not possible that a man could come to this market; it must be somewhere east of London; it is not possible for a man living, perhaps, 12 miles off to come there; that man would go to the live English market, and we should lose his custom.

4353. If in the English market he could buy a live beast, and take it to his slaughterhouse, whereas in the other market he could only buy a beast which must be slaughtered there, and which must be taken 10 or 12, or 50 miles, in your opinion he would certainly go to the home market, and not to the foreign market?—Certainly, because he would like to take a live bullock home.

4354. The result would be that the competition would fall at the foreign market, and that consequently the prices would fall?—Yes; I shall be able to prove that.

4355. It is suggested that it is an excellent thing for the consumer, that the prices should fall at the foreign market?—Yes.

4356. Would not the consequence be that that foreign market would very soon come to an end?—Yes.

4357. The foreign producer would not send his cattle there?—No.

4358. And consequently the lowering of prices in that way, by imposing

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

restrictions and disadvantages upon the purchaser, would inevitably compel the producer not to send to that market?—Yes, he would send to other countries.

4359. Consequently, though the prices would momentarily drop, the producer would not send there, and consequently the price of the home market would rise?—Yes, because the buyers would go to the English market.

4360. It is like running a coach off the road, and when it is driven off, the party who has driven it off will charge what he likes?—Yes.

4361. Consequently the farmers are quite right?—They are alive to their own interest, but not to that of the public.

4362. They would be able to get 2*l.* a bullock more, of which Sir James Elphinstone spoke?—Yes, and perhaps more.

4363. And the Duke of Richmond would get a higher price for his Southdown mutton?—Yes.

4364. In your judgment, would a very small lowering of the price of foreign cattle in the market drive away the foreign producer from the foreign market?—Yes; I had an instance of that last week. A man intended to send me some sheep from the south of Germany, and by my telegraphing to him to Mayence, where he can put his sheep on to the line to Paris, or to London, the price being better in Paris, he sent the sheep to Paris.

4365. Mr. *Read.*] And you lost your commission?—Yes, no doubt.

4366. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] And London lost the meat?—Yes.

4367. *Chairman.*] Was that because the prices were lower?—The prices were higher in Paris on that particular day, when I telegraphed to him, than they were here.

4368. The demand was not so great in London?—The demand is very little now.

4369. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You allege that a very slight discouragement to the foreign trade would divert the whole of it in some other direction?—Yes.

4370. In your opinion, would the result of this Bill be to effect such a discouragement as would so divert it?—That is my opinion.

4371. You have no doubt that the certain result of this Bill will be to drive the foreign trade out of the London market?—It will certainly diminish it a great deal, if it will not drive it out altogether.

4372. Some doubt has been cast upon the question, whether the buyers of English and foreign stock are the same class of persons; what is your opinion upon that subject?—There cannot be two questions about it, because I know pretty well every man in the trade, and I could name hundreds who buy foreign meat and who buy English.

4373. There are, I dare say, a good number who buy foreign meat who do not own it?—I can tell you of one West-end man who buys foreign beasts of me, and he told me that he smuggles them in at night, so that the people cannot see them.

4374. Then, when people say that they do not buy foreign beasts, do they mean that they dare not be found out to do so?—Yes; some portion of the public have a prejudice against foreign meat, but, in reality, foreign meat is as good as English meat; and, as a proof of it, this person has done it for years, and he has not been found out.

4375. Mr. *Merewether.*] I think that I see him here?—No, he is not here.

4376. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Where do your cattle principally come from which you send to the West-end butchers?—Schleswig-Holstein.

4377. And you say that they are as good as any English beasts?—Some of them are quite as good.

4378. Or Scotch beasts either?—Yes; because they are English bred beasts. I and other people send stock over.

4379. Are you a farmer as well as an importer?—Yes.

4380. And you keep a herd of valuable stock?—Yes, a very valuable herd.

4381. How many animals have you?—I have, I think, 45, all pedigree stock.

4382. Have you bred them for importation abroad?—Yes, I have bred them abroad, and I have sent a good many abroad. I never bred sheep abroad, but I bought a good many of the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Eustace Webb, and other celebrated breeders. But these beasts I bought and sent them over every year to my friends the farmers. When the cattle plague comes here they will not

not have them. They never had the cattle plague in their country, and they say that there may be danger, and they will not have any.

4383. That shows, at all events, that they take pretty stringent precautions?—It does.

4384. I suppose that you place considerable value upon this stock of yours?—I give very high prices for the sires and the cows; one was sold for 1,200 guineas.

4385. All through the cattle plague did you import foreign sheep to this farm?—Yes, in the same place; and one morning the sheep had got through the fence, and when my men came out in the morning the sheep were mixed. I have never had the cattle plague.

4386. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Where is your farm?—It is near London.

4387. Mr. *Goschen.*] Have you had the cattle plague there?—No; I escaped the cattle plague all the time.

4388. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] In France, during the time of the cattle plague, were not the restrictions very severe?—When the cattle plague was in Prussia and in Bavaria France totally closed its frontiers.

4389. Since the cattle plague has disappeared has France passed a decree prohibiting foreign cattle from going into France?—No; when the Prussian and Bavarian Governments declared that their countries were free from cattle plague the traffic into France was the same as before, and a beast now goes straight from Bavaria into Paris.

4390. Then that is one of the benefits of an enlightened despotism; they do not have Bills of this sort?—No, they do not want them.

4391. Then at this moment cattle on the Continent can freely go into France from countries where the cattle plague does not exist?—Yes, and it is the same in Prussia and in the other countries.

4392. How long has this importation been in existence in France?—I cannot give you dates, but I know that they had them all last year and this year. I could have had the dates if I had thought about it. A certain traffic of sheep goes from South Germany to France, and a certain amount comes to England. All at once, when this order was given in France, and when a cordon was drawn and nothing came in, I had large consignments, and I did not know the reason; but it lasted for a very short time; the cattle plague was stamped out, I believe, in two weeks in Bavaria, and very shortly in Prussia; and the moment that the Emperor of the French got information of it the restriction was taken off, and sheep went in as before.

4393. Have you any doubt that if we put these restrictions on in England, there being none in France, the foreign cattle will go to France and not to England?—Of course it will; the meat is pretty nearly as dear there.

4394. That is one of the reasons why you think that the effect of this Bill will be to drive the foreign cattle out of the foreign market, namely, that the whole of those countries will be open to the producing countries?—I think that France runs much more danger than we do, because the board of France sweeps the whole of Germany; there is no sea passage, and no means of inspection such as a port of import and of export is here. We cannot get cattle here under three or four days' sea passage, except from Belgium. France has nothing of that sort.

4395. There is a period taken in the transit which will allow the inception of the disease to develop?—Yes.

4396. Therefore, the means of security in England by examination are ten times greater than in France?—In France there is nothing of that sort at all.

4397. Therefore, this Bill adopts a policy which France has found inexpedient under much more unfavourable circumstances?—Yes.

4398. As to the compulsory slaughter at the waterside, what effect do you think that that will have upon the trade?—The effect on the trade will be that it will drive the trade into the hands of large carcass butchers; it will drive the retail men out of the trade, and, consequently, the less competition we shall have, and the less we shall get for our cattle.

4399. And the consequence of getting less will be to induce the producer not to send?—Yes.

4400. Supposing that one class of cattle is to be slaughtered on the spot, and the other class of cattle is to be at liberty to be removed, either within the metropolitan district or without it, would it not give such a disadvantage to the

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

foreign cattle as practically to exclude them from competition with the home cattle?—Certainly; because there are a great many retail butchers in London who prefer to kill their beasts and sheep at their own slaughterhouse. If these men could not go to this market they must buy English beasts, and the price of English beasts would be dearer, and the price of foreign beasts would be less, because we should have no buyers there for our superior beasts. We might find buyers at the foreign market for our inferior meat, but the class of men with whom we should have to deal would be satisfied with an inferior article; and if we had no customers for the superior one we should be compelled to sell the superior article at an inferior price.

4401. Mr. *Read.*] And you would lose the West-end men?—Yes.

4402. Mr *Vernon Harcourt.*] Have you formed any estimate of what, in a money point of view, would be the loss represented by the compulsory slaughter at the waterside?—Yes, I think that, with a superior bullock, it would be at least 2 *l.* per head.

4403. That would represent the loss?—Yes, the real loss; the price of a bullock at the waterside would be 2 *l.* less than at the metropolitan cattle market, independently of the deterioration of the meat.

4404. That loss does not mean that the butcher will get it any cheaper, though the producer gets 2 *l.* less; does not it mean that he will give 2 *l.* less, because, in one way or another, it will be a disadvantage to him of 2 *l.*?—No; I have a superior class of beast to sell, and the man who would buy this superior animal is not there, because he buys English meat, and I am obliged to sell it to a man who will do with an inferior article; he only cares for weight, and not for quality, and I sell it for 6 *d.* a stone less than if I had a competition with the retail butchers.

4405. What will be the result of your getting this 2 *l.* less; will it be that the man who consigns this lot of beasts to you will not consign them again?—He will keep the good beast at home, or send it to Paris; and we shall get the inferior beast if he finds that he cannot get more money for it.

4406. Therefore it will diminish the importation of foreign cattle?—Yes.

4407. Do you know anything about the offal question?—Yes.

4408. What is the result of your view upon that question?—As regards the hide and fat, I believe that it will make no difference at all; but as regards the small offal, the head and pluck, which are sold to small people, I believe that it will make a difference. In hot weather they will be lost, because if there were such an abattoir or public slaughterhouse, the butchers could not kill the beasts till late in the afternoon or the evening, and this offal would come up in such a muddled state, that I believe that it would diminish very much in value, and would be very often spoiled.

4409. It was put to a former witness, whether the offal would not be diminished in price, and be sold cheaper. Would not the result be that the butcher would give less for the animal?—Yes, but I cannot see how the poor people would get it. The moment that a butcher kills his sheep in the slaughterhouse now he sells his offal, but how could this offal in hot weather be distributed all over London? I have to learn that.

4410. Therefore the collection of the offal at one place would be a great inconvenience to the consuming classes, as compared with its distribution over the district for the consuming classes?—I believe that it would be a great inconvenience.

4411. With respect to a dead meat market, do you believe that it is possible to supply London by a dead meat market?—No, it is impossible.

4412. Either from foreign countries, or from any districts in the country itself?—It might be done in cold weather, although then it would not be so well; but in damp and muggy weather I believe that it is totally impossible.

4413. Do you consider that it would be a matter of great importance, not merely that the trade of London should be free, that is to say, that the foreign cattle should be on the same terms as the home cattle, but also that the railway traffic from the ports should be reopened to London?—Yes, I believe that it would be very beneficial to the foreign importer, because the freights could be reduced.

4414. That is to say, that the trade which was carried on from Harwich to London should be renewed?—Yes; we derived great benefit from that line, because it always kept the other mode of transit in check.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4415. You know that this Bill proposes to make a separate foreign market, distinct from the home market?—Yes.

4416. And the pretended object of the Bill is to prevent infection?—Yes.

4417. In your judgment, will the result of the Bill be to prevent infection?—No; I think that it is a very dangerous Bill. I do not believe that we are likely to get cattle plague from abroad under existing regulations; but supposing that at any time the cattle plague broke out at this new foreign market, as it is decidedly necessary that the same butchers should go backwards and forwards to this and the other market, I think that we have certainly enough of scientific evidence to show us that this disease would be carried in the clothes; and if it is carried from one market to the other, and if English beasts are allowed to go from one market to all parts of the country, I think it a most dangerous thing.

4418. Then, in your judgment, the real result of the Bill would be to propagate cattle plague if it came from abroad much more than under the former system?—Yes, because we now kill the cattle in London, and if cattle plague appeared again it would be stamped out again; but under this Bill we have no security. Of course Russia is an infected country, and you will have the cattle plague and all other plagues before you know where you are.

4419. If Mr. Robinson brings infected beasts to this market, the liability to infection will be ten times worse than under the present system?—Of course.

4420. Then the pretended object of the Bill is not accomplished by the Bill, but the real object of raising the price of home cattle is effectually accomplished by the Bill, is it not?—Yes, decidedly; I call it a protection measure under a cloak.

4421. Then I take your opinion to be that although it would not prevent infection amongst the flocks and herds, it would have the effect of putting an extra 2 *l.* a head, as we have heard, upon the value of English cattle?—Yes; I believe so.

4422. So that, in your opinion, it is a very efficient Bill for that purpose?—Yes.

4423. Let me ask you this. You are aware of the present system by which all cattle that come into the metropolitan district are prevented from circulating through the country?—Yes.

4424. Do you agree with Mr. Peel and other agricultural witnesses that the present system of cordon in the metropolitan district is satisfactory and efficient?—I believe it is.

4425. Is great care taken about the practice of slaughtering the cattle within the district?—I am obliged, or at least through my clerk, to issue a sale note to every one who buys a bullock of me, it may be one or 20, and he is compelled to deliver these tickets or notes at the end of the week to the police station. I am only aware of one case where this rule has not been properly carried out; and it is only about a month ago that he was summoned by the Privy Council before the Lord Mayor, and he was fined, I believe, 15 *l.*, and the Lord Mayor told him that if it occurred again he should fine him 5 *l.* for each bullock; but I have heard of no case since.

4426. Is that, in fact, the system which has been pursued; for how many months?—Some considerable time. I believe it was commenced last year in the autumn; I am not certain; but it has been pursued for some long time.

4427. In order to meet this objection as to spreading the infection from one market to the other, it has been suggested that the market for home cattle and the market for foreign cattle should be held on different days; would that, in your opinion, very injuriously affect the market as to price, not having the whole supply of home and foreign cattle in the market on the same day?—Very seriously. I cannot see how it could be done.

4428. It is suggested that all home cattle should be sold on a Monday at the cattle market, and all foreign cattle on a Thursday, or at some distance of time from the Monday in the other market; is that a plan that would, in your opinion, be practicable?—It would be so impracticable that I do not think it would work. We must have two days for the foreign beasts; we cannot sell them in one day. I sell many Spanish beasts, and we never can know within a day or two when they will be sold. The quickest journey by steamer is four days, and sometimes seven. Supposing I had lost the market on Thursday because the beasts came on Friday, shall I have to keep them a whole week, or six days, till the next Thursday?—Again, another thing is, that butchers are not such rich people

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

that they can buy a large supply in one day. A great many buy cattle on a Monday and slaughter them, and sell their meat, and go again on Thursday and buy again.

4429. If they bought cattle on a Thursday in the foreign market, and must buy again on the Monday, they must buy home beasts, must they not?—Yes.

4430. Again, that would be a very good thing for the Promoters of this Bill?—Of course it would.

4431. They would have no option on a Monday except to buy home cattle at an enhanced price, which would again secure the monopoly of the farmers?—Entirely.

4432. That plan would only be a more effectual one in carrying out the object of monopoly in the Bill?—Yes.

4433. Supposing the foreign cattle to come on a Thursday into this market, either they would have to be slaughtered the same day, or the next day, would they not; in which case there would be a great loss, or they would be kept for several days in the foreign market in lairs?—Yes.

4434. Suppose that they were sent from the foreign market to the metropolitan market, would not the men who had bought some of those animals frequent the home market, and so carry infection from the cattle that were lying there?—Yes; if I was a carcase butcher, and bought 50 beasts at the foreign cattle market on a Thursday, which is impracticable, and went on the Monday to the other market, I should certainly go on the Saturday and see my beasts in the lairs, to see if they wanted killing, because some beasts, after a bad passage, might require to be killed in this market just the same as now; we should always have the foot and mouth complaint, which the English cattle have always, when they go into the market-place, and how long would these beasts suffer if they had that, to be kept there for one week alive? The owner would not know them. It is well known that when a bullock has got the mouth complaint he cannot feed, and he would waste away to nothing.

4435. Therefore you say that this interval of two days would not have the effect of keeping infection going from one market to the other, as the cattle would be lying at the foreign cattle market a whole week, or several days, and consequently people who frequented the home market might go amongst the diseased cattle on the very day that the home market was held?—That is it.

4436. You think that the present system as to compelling every animal to be slaughtered is safer for the cattle of England than the proposed plan?—Decidedly, I think so.

4437. Do you think that it is necessary, in order to supply London with meat properly, that there should be one market?—One market place only.

4438. And do you also think that in a town of a magnitude like London, whatever may be the case at Edinburgh, it is impossible that the cattle should be slaughtered at that one market, but that the meat must be distributed about the area of London in the form of live cattle?—Yes; if you slaughter foreign cattle you must slaughter the English cattle: if one is slaughtered at the water-side, you must slaughter the other at the metropolitan market.

4439. Otherwise one would be under such disadvantages that it could not contend with the other?—No.

Examined by Mr. *Haly*.

4440. You stated that you did not think that the existing restrictions prevented the importation of foreign cattle; do you limit that answer to London?—Yes, I have had no experience about any other place.

4441. You do not know what would be the effect of the existing restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle to the Port of Southampton?—I have heard of that; that since the cattle are not allowed to go to Southampton which were not intended for Southampton, but for London, they come to London; those which are intended for consumption there; what come to Southampton were intended for the London market.

4442. The effect of these restrictions has been to divert the original trade that came to Southampton to other ports?—Yes.

4443. You are aware, are you not, that most of those cattle came from Spain and Portugal, and France?—Yes.

4444. Have

4444. Have you found the disadvantages of a long sea voyage upon the cattle?—The shorter sea voyage it is, as a natural consequence the better it must be for the animals. They are closely packed in steamers, and if they have bad weather the beasts suffer more than in good weather. Therefore, the shorter the sea journey is the better we like it

4445. A short sea voyage is a very important matter, with reference to the condition in which the cattle come to market?—Yes; particularly in bad weather.

4446. You say that you have had dealings in Spanish cattle?—Yes; I receive some almost every week, but they come right to London.

4447. Do they generally come to you in a pretty good state, uninfected by disease?—Yes; they are never infected.

4448. Have you never known a case in which cattle of that class have been infected with the cattle plague?—Never, I believe; or only once. I had a cow with a touch of the foot and mouth complaint. They do not come in a very large number. If there are steamers sent out to fetch wines and other cargoes, and they have other spare room, they then put beasts in, so that I receive in a steamer which could carry 650 foreign cattle, a much smaller number; they only bring from 60 to 80 or 100 beasts, according to whether they have a sufficient cargo for the ship or not.

4449. They are perfectly uninfected when they arrive?—Always; they are the soundest cattle that we receive except the Schleswig Holstein cattle.

4450. Which are unaffected?—Yes.

4451. Should you see any objection to the importation of those cattle to the Port of Southampton, and to their being brought up to the London Cattle Market?—I cannot see the slightest risk that there would be.

4452. You stated that there were additional charges made by the Victoria Dock Company upon the cattle landed at their docks?—Yes.

4453. Have you remonstrated against those charges?—Yes.

4454. Have you obtained any redress ——

Mr. *Merewether.*] My learned friend is now putting some questions in cross-examination to this witness; I conceded his right to examine him in chief for the South Western Railway Company, but not to cross-examine him.

Mr. *Haly.*] It is not a cross-examination; it is a question simply arising out of a question which the witness very properly answered, as to the rates of charges in the Port of London. It is material to us at Southampton to know that there are charges made in the Port of London which we are not allowed to make at Southampton. If we can show that we import beasts at a lower rate than they are landed for at the Victoria Docks, that is a matter which is very material to us.

Mr. *Merewether.*] That is ingenious enough; I concede that.

4455. Mr. *Haly.*] Will you now answer my question. Have you obtained any redress?—No, I have not; I wrote to them, and I spoke to them, but they have not lowered their charges.

4456. Do you find that there are great inconveniences as to landing cattle at that wharf?—No, I do not; I think that with some improvements that would be a very good place to land cattle at.

4457. Up to the present time do you not know that there have been cases in which cattle have not been able to be landed in time for the market at that particular place?—That happens when they have a long journey often.

4458. When they could not in consequence of the state of the tide get to the port?—That is very often the case, that steamers have to lie off for five or six hours; they cannot get up to a jetty or a wharf; that is so with the Victoria Docks, and with Odam's Wharf.

4459. And that I suppose causes considerable inconvenience?—Very great.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

4460. I see that your mind mainly rests upon your commission?—Of course; that is my living.

4461. Do you import in ships on your own account?—No, I never have; I did before I came here, but I do not now.

 4462. I understand

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4462. I understand you to say that you believe the effect of this Bill will be pretty well to ruin the cattle trade?—Yes, I am quite convinced about that.

4463. Mr. Robinson is a large importer in his own ships, is he not?—No, he is not; he only imports sometimes very few. He is just the same as my friends were, for whom I sell Spanish beasts; when he cannot get his ships a full cargo he puts some beasts in, and so fills up the empty room; but very rarely he sends out steamers for the purpose.

4464. He says he does import largely?—Then he tells you wrong.

4465. Suppose he is right, and that he does import largely, and this Bill would ruin the cattle trade, it would ruin Mr. Robinson's importation, would it not?—No; I do not see that; he might lose ten times by the importation of foreign cattle, but he would get ten times the benefit of having done away with the Harwich opposition.

4466. Supposing you are right, and that this Bill would ruin the cattle trade, then Mr. Robinson would import no cattle, would he?—Very likely not; he did not say that he would.

4467. If you are right that this Bill would ruin the cattle trade, let Mr. Robinson's trade be large or small, his trade would be gone?—Yes.

4468. How do you account for his being a warm advocate for the Bill?—If it is carried, he can have them by the General Steam Navigation Company; or there are other companies who bring cattle, the Harwich line, or any other line that is kept open.

4469. Then, it is true that he and the Steam Navigation Company are the only two who bring cattle to London?—Yes, to London, of the Spanish beasts which I sell, which is very small.

4470. You have got, as we all know, what is called a pedigree herd, and you have exported cattle, I understand, from Schleswig Holstein?—Yes.

4471. Will you just assume that some means were adopted, by which the chance of the spread of the cattle plague here would be abated; would not that help your exportation again of those cattle?—Yes; and I believe that some of the people would perhaps buy them again; but I must tell you this, that they are not prevented from buying them. It is not a Government measure; it is the people themselves who are afraid. I can import them, but private gentlemen and other persons do not choose to buy them.

4472. It would help your exportation of cattle if England was deemed to be free from the cattle plague?—Yes.

4473. Some of them, you say, are as good as English cattle, I mean those that come from foreign parts; and is not that owing to the exportation of cattle which has been going on from this country?—Of course, it improves the breed.

4474. Do not you think that a measure which had for its purpose to increase the breeding of cattle in this country and to remove the cattle plague, would have the effect of increasing the cattle in foreign countries?—No, I do not see that that would follow. I do not think that I quite catch your meaning. I am talking of pedigree stock, and you are speaking now of general breeding.

4475. I am also talking of pedigree stock; do not you think that if more pedigree stock were grown in this country and more were exported, there would be more cattle in foreign countries?—It would not increase the number, it might increase the quality, but not the number; that is to say, instead of a man having a common bull abroad he would have a superior English bull; but if he had 100 cows it would not increase the number of the calves, whether he had one bull or the other; it would not increase the number, but it might improve the quality.

4476. I understood you to say that Schleswig Holstein is the best grazing country in the world?—Yes, it is the best within my knowledge.

4477. It belongs to Prussia now?—Yes, it does.

4478. Not to Denmark?—No.

4479. I understood you to say that there had been such restrictions made in Prussia that that may be considered a safe country. Do you know that between the 30th August and the present time there have been six variations in the orders which have been made in Prussia?—I am not aware of that.

4480. When you spoke of Prussia being a safe country, owing to the restrictions which it has established, you do not perhaps know what those restrictions are?—Yes, I do.

4481. What are they?—The restrictions are of this kind, that the frontiers of Prussia are very severely and strictly guarded, and if in any adjoining country the

the cattle plague should appear, the very farmhouse or the very spot is declared infected, and every ingress and egress from that place is prohibited. The cattle are ordered to be killed, the owner is liable to imprisonment or to a heavy fine in money if he does not give notice, which he is compelled to do.

4482. When the orders were passed, or what orders are in operation, you cannot say?—I have not seen the late restrictions; but, may I ask you, has there been any cattle plague there?

4483. Yes?—I am told there has been none.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will my learned friend be kind enough to put the orders in?

Mr. *Merewether.*] Will you allow me to conduct my case in my own way?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Yes; but these orders which have been referred to are written documents, and when my learned friend is putting the substance of a written document to the witness, who has not seen it, I must ask my learned friend either to withdraw his question or to put in the documents. When he asks the witness, "Are you aware that six orders have been issued in the last six months?" I say that he is not entitled to put that question without putting in the orders. Certainly, he is not entitled to state the substance of those orders without producing them; either he has got them or he has not.

Chairman.] (To Mr. *Merewether.*) Do you object to laying a copy of the orders before the Committee?

Mr. *Merewether.*] No, my Lord, except that I should like to do my business in my own way. I deprecate my learned friend's interference with that purpose; and what question have I put to this witness which is irregular?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have to submit that my learned friend cannot ask any question which directly or indirectly assumes the contents of the orders referred to unless he produces those orders.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I desire to reply to my learned friend's views of evidence, by saying that they are certainly not what I have studied. My learned friend's witness says you are safe from Prussia, because the restrictions there are so severe. Then I said to him, "Are you not aware that there have been great variations made in the orders which have been issued?" and the witness said, "I am not aware of that."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If it is to be assumed that there have been the smallest variations in the orders referred to, I say that my learned friend is bound to produce the orders. I must take the course, and I must do what would be done in any court in Westminster Hall, and object. My proper course, no doubt, would have been, when my learned friend put the question, to object to the form of it, and then he would have been obliged to alter it.

Mr. *Merewether.*] No, certainly not, I should have maintained it.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Then you would have been unquestionably wrong, as I should have contended.

Mr. *Merewether.*] That I quite believe.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] And I do contend that my learned friend is wrong.

Mr. *Freshfield.*] Did you not examine the witness in chief as to the existence of the restrictions?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Yes, and my object will have been gained if it is made clear that my learned friend does not intend to assert that there have been variations in the orders. If that is understood, I have no more to say.

Chairman.] I suppose that Mr. Merewether did not mean to make any assertion, but merely meant to ask a question.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I am satisfied if I have made my objection clear.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4484. Mr. *Merewether.*] With regard to Schleswig Holstein, you say that that is a place wholly without rinderpest?—Yes.

4485. May I take it that Tonning is part of Schleswig Holstein?—Yes.

4486. Will you assume—I do not say that the restrictions have been varied, because you do not know it—that there was the same rinderpest in Prussia, and do you know that a boat goes one week to Hamburg or to Desdermonde, and the next week to Tonning?—I do not know exactly; there might be such a case. I will not say that it has never occurred, but I do not think that it is regular. When the Tonning steamers run they generally run to Tonning; I think it is almost impossible, because when the boats go to Desdermonde they do not take Tonning.

4487. Will you take Hamburg?—Yes.

4488. Is it not the fact that a steamer which goes one week to Hamburg, goes the next week, or shortly afterwards, to Tonning?—That is not the fact; that is a very rare circumstance, but some steamer may go to Desdermonde in the course of a week, and to Hamburg, but not to Tonning; that is very rare.

4489. They do vary their trips between the ports, do they not?—Yes.

4490. So that cattle which came from an uninfected country might come in a ship which had brought cattle from an infected country?—I think that you cannot get any cattle here from an infected country, as they will not let them come out from any country that is infected; exportation is prohibited.

4491. Just let us see whether you cannot get such things as infected cattle in these districts. You sell on commission, do you not?—Yes.

4492. And you have consignments made to you?—Yes.

4493. Last year did you have any consignments that turned out a little less good than the rest?—I had last year a consignment of some beasts, and this was the only case I ever had; there were two beasts of those, that were reported to have rinderpest.

4494. You have shown us the certificate, which I will read to the Committee, upon which the beasts are shipped abroad: "Tonning, 8th August 1867. J. D. Reimers, veterinary surgeon, of Garding, hereby certify that having been called upon to inspect cattle shipped on board the steamer 'Tonning' for London, I have made a strict examination of the same, and find the whole cargo healthy and free from any disease." Now, will you first observe that that does not specify the number of cattle in the cargo?—No, it does not.

4495. Have you ever known of fewer cattle than those which were shipped on board under such a certificate arrive in London?—I never knew that.

4496. Have you ever had less than a full lading arrive?—Sometimes they are thrown overboard.

4497. Will you tell the Committee how many less than the number mentioned in the bill of lading you have found arrive in London?—To answer such a question as that, I must go to my books; but in bad weather I have known that they have thrown as many as fifty overboard. You must understand that the beasts are thrown overboard by the Captain, or by the crew by the Captain's order in bad weather after they have become very much bruised, and almost dead or smothered in the hold; but it is impossible for me to give you any number. I have known half the cargo gone by the time they have arrived, having been thrown overboard in bad weather.

4498. I put this to you. Have you never known of instances in which it has been reported to you that beasts have been thrown overboard in consequence of their being taken with the cattle plague?—I never heard that.

4499. Will you now give the Committee an account of some beasts that arrived in the country; I believe you communicated their condition to the officers of State?—Yes, to the Duke of Marlborough.

4500. To the Privy Council?—Yes, and I should do so again to morrow if I had any occasion to do it.

4501. What did you tell his Grace?—I told his Grace the Duke of Marlborough that I had had 40 beasts come from abroad, and that I believed they must have been Polish beasts or Padolian beasts; but the countries are so adjoining that you could not tell where they were coming from; they might have been Gallician or Padolian beasts, but I could not say exactly which they were.

4502. Why could you not say?—Because we did not know where they came from.

4503. Mr. *Goschen.*] Not when the countries join?—No; because the breed is so much alike, and it is not my business to know. I did not trouble myself with what they were, but I bought them.

4504. Mr. *Merewether.*] You look to the Commission, do you not?—Yes.

4505. You know foreign parts well; will you be good enough to trace out to the Committee the course taken by the cattle. Suppose they come from Gallicia, just tell the Committee by what route they would come to the South to Hamburg or to Desdermonde?—If they came from Gallicia they would go, I should say, by Dresden.

4506. What town would you take as a depôt in Gallicia?—I could not tell you that, but they would not come from a town, they would come from the country; what railway station there might be at which to put them on a railway, I cannot say.

4507. They would start from Gallicia and come through?—I think if they were to go to Hamburg, or to Desdermonde, they would go to Dresden and Berlin, and from Berlin either go to Hamburg or to Desdermonde.

4508. They would travel, I presume, through Saxony and Prussia, and so reach their port of shipment?—Yes.

4509. Will you state what happened?—Those beasts arrived on a Saturday, and there were 40 of them. I sold those beasts to four different people in lots of 10 each.

4510. Can you give me the date of their arrival?—No, I cannot; it is at the Privy Council Office; but this happened last year in the month of May, I think. I saw those beasts on a Saturday. All my beasts go to the market lairs, and I want you to take particular notice of this. If the market lairs have not sufficient room, which is very often the case, there are licensed lairs or private lairs to which these beasts were taken; they were taken to the Liverpool-road, to the very place where the cattle plague broke out first—to Nicholl's lairs, without my knowledge. When they arrived, my drover got instructions to take them where they could get the best accommodation, and they were taken there, but those lairs were licensed lairs at the time. I sold those beasts on the Monday to four different people.

4511. Out of the lairs?—No, I sold them in the public market. On the following Thursday, one of the butchers or the drover came to me and said, "Two of the beasts that my master bought of you have got the rinderpest, and we were obliged to kill them yesterday." I felt very much alarmed at the fact, because the whole country was alarmed at the time. I heard that it was stated that the cattle plague was in the districts from which the cattle came. I therefore considered it my duty to go to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and say that such was the case; whether the cattle had caught the disease in the lairs in this very place, I did not know, but they had been five days here; I was not in a position to know. I had a Prussian gentleman here at the time, who is a very large sender of cattle, and he said that I was compelled to give information to the Government. I gave information to the Government, and this gentleman then went back to Berlin and saw Count Bismarck, and made this statement to him, and from that time the Prussian regulations were more severe than ever, and I do not think that we have had any beasts since then from that country.

4512. As I understand you, the beasts were killed a day or two after, or soon after you had sold them?—It was upon the third day, and I asked the other butchers; I said, "This is a very serious affair, one butcher says that two of the beasts that I sold him have rinderpest; have you found any among the beasts that you bought?" and they said, "No, they were all sound.'

4513. Are these conclusions true, that in the first place you received cattle from unknown sources?—Yes, that is true.

4514. And whatever that source may have been, assuming that they came a great distance, taking Gallicia for example as the point of departure, they came through various countries?—Yes.

4515. Does it not further follow that when they had arrived in this country some of them either had, or a suspicion at least was raised that they had, the cattle plague?—Yes, but I never saw those beasts, I never went near them.

4516. They either had, or a suspicion arose that they had, the cattle plague?—Yes, the butcher said so.

4517. I think, judging from your candid and straightforward conduct in going to represent what had occurred to the Duke of Marlborough, you considered that

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

there was considerable risk of infection to the market in which those beasts were sold?—I thought that if there was danger in such a country, but which of course I at this moment do not know, nor anybody else, but if there was danger, and reason to believe that the cattle plague was in that same country, it was much better at once that such a country should be excluded from sending beasts here; I should say exclude all countries. I think that I did upon that occasion only what was right and honest, but I should do the same again to-morrow; I have been very much blamed for doing so, but I should do the same to-morrow. I belong to a society of traders in foreign cattle, and we agreed that when the cattle plague broke out, that is, all foreign salesmen agreed, that if in any country from which cattle were sent to this country any plague broke out, they would give the Government all the information that they could tender, and I am acting according to our arrangement.

4518. No doubt, and I give you credit for your act; but, assume your own tale to be correct, would you not have been rather late in informing the Government, supposing those beasts had infected that market, or had you not a difficulty in telling them what country they came from, when you do not know now?—No, I did know the breed of the cattle, but I could not say exactly which town they came from or the farm, but I knew the breed.

4519. You said that the breeds were so alike?—They are in adjoining countries. Could you, for example, tell me whether a bullock was fed in Yorkshire or in Norfolk, where he was fed and killed.

4520. Where he was fed I could not?—You could not tell where a short-horn came from.

4521. If you assumed that those beasts came from Gallicia, and that they passed through several countries, you could not have indicated whether it was Gallicia or either of the other countries which was infected with the rinderpest?—No, I could not say that.

4522. *Chairman.*] Did you not say that you were not sure whether they came from Padolia or from Gallicia?—Yes.

4523. Mr. *Merewether.*] I think you would in candour assent to this, that assuming that I did not know, and that I did not see the beasts nor that you did, and that those beasts had the cattle plague, and that they had come into some communication with the other beasts in the market so that the cattle plague had been re-introduced, you would have been late, would you not, as to the prevention of infection, in going to tell his Grace the Duke of Marlborough that there was one of those countries which was infected with rinderpest?—No, I do not think that I should have been late, because I believe that the beasts got the cattle plague here; I could not go any sooner, only when I was told that they had the cattle plague.

4524. But would it not have been too late as to preventing the spread of the disease in this country?—No, I think not, because the beasts were killed directly when it was found out.

4525. But they were only killed when they were found to have the plague?—It was at the time when the cattle plague was in London, and was in all the cowsheds. It was not an isolated case, but there were many cases at that time in London.

4526. In the case of beasts which had come from foreign countries?—No; they were London cows.

4527. Now with regard to the compulsory slaughtering of cattle, I understand you to say, that that would cost a foreign exporter to this country 2 *l.* a head?—Yes; at least, if it was a good beast.

4528. Would you apply that remark generally to all foreign beasts?—I should say that they would all lose through such a measure.

4529. Do you know anything of the operation of things at Edinburgh?—I do not; some witness here, the other day, did say something about it, but I do not know anything about it.

4530. But did you hear this: he said that the cattle were killed in Edinburgh compulsorily, and I believe he said that the importation of foreign cattle had largely diminished in consequence.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] He said one-half.

Witness.] I believe that things might be done in Edinburgh which could not be done in London.

4531. Mr.

4531. Mr. *Merewether*.] As to the cattle going to Paris, they are killed in abattoirs there, are they not?—Yes.

4532. That is peremptory?—Yes; all the French and foreign cattle are all killed in abattoirs.

4533. Have you ever heard it said that there is a loss upon the cattle, from being so compulsorily killed in those abattoirs?—No.

4534. Why, that being the case with regard to France, is it your impression that that loss would occur here?—If you kill English as well as foreign cattle, the matter is equalized.

4535. I am assuming that it is only foreign cattle that are killed here in the public slaughterhouse; if a man without a complaint and without loss, as far as it is indicated by a complaint, is content to have his beasts killed at a public slaughterhouse in Paris, how can you put the loss at 2*l.* a head?—Because in Paris the beasts are all killed, the foreign and the English; but here you want to kill the one and leave the other alive. Kill them both, and then I am satisfied.

4536. Do you know that it is part of the object of this Bill, by confining foreign cattle to one spot, that the rest should be able to go about to supply the markets outside London and adjacent places?—Yes, I have heard of this dangerous move, and dangerous it is in a Bill.

4537. Is it a dangerous move to take every precaution which you could not take against the importation of the cattle plague, and against bringing it afresh into this country; and letting the English cattle go free and circulate; what is the danger of that?—That is assuming, which I do not assume, that the cattle plague will be brought again from abroad; but if we do not fear it from abroad, what is the use of a foreign cattle market?—If we assume that it should be brought from abroad, then, if it comes to this foreign cattle market, it would not be 24 hours before you would have it in the other market, and have it all over England.

4538. I understand that you are against shutting them up in this market, as you say it would be the means of carrying out the infection?—Yes.

4539. Am I to understand you to represent to this Committee, with your experience only so recently as last May, that you would import foreign cattle free and without stint?—Yes; I would let them go all over the country, English and foreign.

4540. Do you say that to this Committee?—Yes, or remain as we are now. If they can do these things in France, I do not see why we should not. France lies much nearer to the Prussian or foreign frontiers. France, the moment the disease disappears, gives free traffic to all home and foreign cattle; and France has, by their arrangements, kept the cattle plague out, and I do not see why we should not do the same. We have the sea between us; but if you think that there is danger, for God's sake keep to the present system; kill them all in the metropolitan district, then we do not grumble; but do not kill the foreign cattle at the waterside, and let the English cattle go all over the country.

4541. Turning from that matter, do I understand you to represent to this Committee, as a cattle breeder in England, that you appear here as a witness asking this Committee to accredit your views as to a free and unlicensed importation of foreign cattle?—Yes, after they have been carefully examined. I do not object to 12 hours quarantine; but if every precaution is taken abroad, our Government, which ought to know, does know, and I dare say when disease breaks out, can prohibit importation, and it will not import from that country. If they now deal with countries where there is no disease, I see no reason why any such restrictions should be put on the importation of cattle from any country that has disease; do not let them come at all.

4542. Will you explain the statement which you made, that this was a protective measure with a cloak; which is the cloak, and which is the protective measure?—The protective measure is by putting such restrictions on foreign cattle, that you will prevent them from coming here; and if they do not come here they can go somewhere else, and they did so before 1842. Then, of course, the cloak is this: formerly there was a duty put on, but now the duty is taken off; if you, by other means, prevent the cattle coming, it is a protective measure.

4543. You represent that in this Bill there is a purpose on the part of the Privy Council to exclude foreign cattle coming to this country?—Yes, I think so.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My learned friend stated that he represented the agricultural interests of London, when he opened the case, not the Privy Council.

Witness.] I think the effect of the measure would be so.

4544. Mr. *Merewether.*] You give them credit, probably, for better intentions than to present to this Committee that that is the effect of the Bill?—I believe that the Privy Council have very little to do with it; I think that it is the agricultural party that puts the pressure on the Privy Council.

4545. It alarms you as to your commission?—Of course; and I suppose that you would be alarmed if there was no more Counsel wanted.

4546. We have ascertained your views of the Privy Council, and the views of the agricultural body in acting on the Privy Council. It is the fact, is it not, that some Spanish and Portuguese cattle have actually come all the way round by water to London?—Yes; they come almost every week.

4547. You do not mean to say that, really?—I do; and I told you so before.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

4548. If there were no foreign salesmen in London and no commission, I suppose there would be no foreign cattle in London?—No.

4549. One word about the cattle that you have spoken of. Those cattle were suspected to have the disease, and may have had it, and they came into the metropolitan market under the present system, did they not?—Yes.

4550. Under the present system, assuming them to have had rinderpest, it was impossible that that rinderpest could have been spread beyond the metropolitan area, was it not?—Quite impossible.

4551. Supposing the same thing had happened under the Bill, would it not have been probable that rinderpest would have been spread all over England?—I think there is no doubt about it.

4552. Assuming the very same thing that happened last year under the present system to have happened under this Bill, there would have been a danger of spreading the disease which now does not exist?—That is quite right.

4553. The result would have been, if such a Bill as this is passed, that the cattle infected with rinderpest would have come to the foreign market?—Yes.

4554. It would then have gone from them to the home market, and the disease would probably have been carried there?—Yes; or by the butchers who bought the cattle.

4555. Under the operation of this Bill, that would have happened which could not have happened without it; that the cattle would have spread the disease all over the country?—Very probably.

4556. That is what you meant by saying that this Bill is a Bill which makes infection much more probable than the existing system does?—Yes.

4557. That is what you mean by cloak and pretence; that is to say, it is pretended that this Bill is to prevent infection when it really means protection?—I think it would lead to that.

4558. You stated that the people in Schleswig Holstein would not take pedigree stock, because they were afraid of buying it from England?—Yes.

4559. Do you think that the people in Schleswig Holstein would not be more afraid of buying that stock if such a Bill as this were in operation, which made the probability of infection so much greater?—I think they would never have any more.

4560. Now, the people in Schleswig Holstein know that no cattle come out of London to infect the country; but if by this Bill cattle can go out of London, which have been in communication through the buyers with an infected market, they would be more afraid of buying English cattle than they are now?—Of course.

4561. Therefore the operation of this Bill would be to make it more probable that any English cattle would be imported to Schleswig Holstein than now?—Yes.

4562. When you were speaking of those Padolian beasts, you said that you would not go near them; will you explain why that was?—I have got a very valuable herd of pedigree stock, and I believe that the disease is contagious. I

was

was therefore afraid that if I went near them I might carry away the disease in my clothes, and bring it to my stock.

4563. You had so strong a belief in the possibility of that, that you would not go near them for fear of carrying the disease to your stock?—That is so.

4564. I may take it that your belief is that from the proposed Foreign Market to the Home Market at Islington, the infection would be carried if it existed?—There is no doubt about it, we have had scientific evidence upon that point.

4565. One of these two things must happen, either there is no infection, in which case you say there ought to be no restriction, or if there is, this is a Bill exactly calculated to spread it all over the country?—That is it.

4566. You have been asked some questions about compulsory slaughter, and a gentlemen was examined who came from Edinburgh; did you hear him say that in consequence of the slaughter of cattle which took place at Leith at the waterside, the diminution in the number of imported cattle had been nearly one half?—I believe it was so understood.

4567. My learned friend asked you about the slaughter of cattle in the abattoirs in Paris, but I believe there is no distinction made there between one class and another; they are all classed together?—Yes, they are all on the same footing.

4568. You stated, I think, that there would be a loss of 2*l.* on the foreign beast, and you meant, I suppose, as compared with the English beast that was not compelled to be slaughtered too?—Yes. I meant this, that if I could sell a bullock in the metropolitan market, when I could not find a buyer for it at the waterside, the bullock would make 2*l.* more.

4569. Would it be because the retail buyer would take the animal home to his own private slaughterhouse that he would be induced to give 2*l.* more for it?—Yes, and such a buyer would buy a superior article.

4570. *Chairman.*] You have spoken of the very severe and rigid restrictions which had been established in Prussia, and you have said that 20,000 soldiers were employed, and that two men had been shot for breaking through those restrictions?—Yes.

4571. I do not know whether you said that, meaning to imply that you thought it was a most ridiculous and unjust policy?—No, I thought it was a very good policy.

4572. You really considered it a good policy?—Yes.

4573. That, I suppose, is because you think that the utmost severity is necessary as a precaution against the cattle plague?—As long as in one country which adjoins another there is cattle plague, I think that the precautions cannot be too severe; and, as the Prussians have no sea between themselves and Russia, and they have no other means of doing it, therefore they must do it with the assistance of the military.

4574. Are there no other means known of keeping out the cattle plague than by exercising the utmost severity on the frontier?—I believe not. When the disease breaks out, they kill the cattle, and they will not allow either men or beasts to come out.

4575. You stated that one of the restrictions was that if the cattle plague broke out upon any farm, that farm was immediately declared infected and isolated?—Yes.

4576. Are the men disinfected when they go out from that farm?—Yes, and a very pretty process it is. It could not be carried out in this country; their clothes are put into an oven and baked before they can use them again; and after that they have to be put upon poles, and exposed to the open air for eight days after being baked.

4577. Every time that a man comes out from the farm, he has to take his clothes off and put them into an oven; where is the oven?—He is not allowed to come out until the beasts are killed, and then the farm is disinfected by all possible modes. I am told that they pull the racks and cribs down, and they pull the floors up; and then, before the farm is declared free, the men's clothes are baked in an oven, or go through some process of disinfection; but you have got all that evidence in the Blue Book of the Royal Commission.

4578. Then as long as the cattle plague is upon that farm, nobody comes out of the farm?—No.

4579. They are, in fact, imprisoned during all that time?—Yes.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

4580. It appears that they do not like to have infected cattle in Prussia?—No; they would lose more than we do.

4581. If any infected cattle came in, I suppose they would get rid of them as soon as they could?—No; the infected cattle would be destroyed and the carcase buried with the hide and everything, and any man who attempted to evade it would be very severely punished. On the other hand, if he gave information at once, he would receive two-thirds of the value.

4582. Suppose that a farmer had reason to suspect that some of his cattle had a taint of infection, do not you think that he would be likely to ship them off and get money for them rather than kill and bury them?—No; I believe that such a man would not exist, because every man knows that the disease, the moment it attacks a herd, is very rapid, and a learned professor has told us that the longest time it takes to develop itself is seven days. Now, you could not get any cattle to this country from any of those districts under seven days; they must be seven days on the journey, and then they must have no delays with the goods' trains. You must understand that cattle cannot travel so fast from the frontiers of Gallicia and those countries as you or I could, because they go by slow trains; then, after that, they have the sea passage. I have had very large experience in this matter, and I know that they cannot come here under seven days; and these men would certainly, I fancy, think if there were diseased cattle that it would not be so well to let them die on the journey, when by giving information at once they could get two-thirds of their value.

4583. With regard to Austrian cattle coming into Prussia, did you hear of this case, that after, I think, Bavaria had stopped the passage of certain infected Austrian cattle, they were put upon a train and sent through Silesia, and they were afterwards shipped at Gestermunde?—I have not heard of that case; it is impossible, I should think. Which way they would go round, I do not know; but I should fancy it would have been difficult to do it, because the police restrictions are so very severe in Prussia. I do not think it could have been done; I do not think it was possible for anybody to do it. I must tell you that the restrictions there since 12 months ago have been more severe than they ever were before.

4584. They have been changed in the last 12 months, and they are very strict now?—Yes, they are more strict now in Prussia. In the last year, when there was cattle plague in Bavaria, I believe it was stamped out in 14 days. Prussian noblemen or farmers go and buy their store beasts, which they use for the plough, particularly those from Bavaria; they keep them for one year at the plough and then they fatten them and send them off here. I have sold lots of them. I sold some of them on Monday last as high as 30 guineas a-piece, and I believe that the buyers made as much per stone out of them as they would have made out of an English bullock. If there was any doubt about the soundness of the beasts in Prussia they would not use them as plough beasts on a farm.

4585. With regard to that certificate which was given at Tonning by the veterinary surgeon; I suppose that veterinary surgeons sometimes differ in opinion as to whether an animal is infected with cattle plague or not?—I believe so; in Tonning they never have had cattle plague, and I believe that this certificate which they get there is intended to have this effect, that they should not even send there a cow with lung disease.

4586. If they never have had cattle plague in Tonning, the veterinary surgeons could not be supposed to know what it was like?—It is supposed that if I am a doctor, I must know one disease from another.

4587. In England when there has been cattle plague, veterinary surgeons have differed in opinion as to whether a beast was infected or not?—I believe they have, and we know that doctors do differ.

4588. Then veterinary surgeons are probably often wrong on that point?—They might be.

4589. All that the vice consul certifies is, that the signature is a genuine one?—Yes.

4590. He knows nothing about the cattle plague?—No; but I suppose that when these men are appointed by the Government, they take care to appoint competent men.

4591. If we appointed a person to examine the cattle which come into the country,

country, you think that we should appoint a competent one?—Yes, and I suppose that other countries would do the same.

4592. If they appointed in Prussia a person to examine the cattle going out from that country, they might not appoint a competent one?—Yes, they would, because they would do a very serious injury to the trade if they did not; it would be quite nonsense to let unsound cattle come into this country, because that would shut them up.

4593. You have spoken of some foreign sheep having broken through the fence and having got among a valuable herd?—I did not know that they had come from abroad, or else I would not have sent the sheep there.

4594. Do you believe that sheep can carry the infection of cattle plague about them?—I have never known a case; I had no fear that the sheep in this case would carry it, or that the country they came from had it.

4595. Why would you not have sent the sheep to that place if you had known that they came from abroad?—Because I did not know whether sheep can carry it or not; I should not like to injure my herd; if I could sell it at its real value, it would be worth 2,000 *l.*, and of course I should not like to put such a herd in jeopardy; if I had thought that there was any risk, having another farm, I could have sent them to the other place, where I had no pedigree stock.

4596. You say that the infection can be carried by persons going out of a separate market?—That is the general belief abroad, and it was so stated before the Royal Commission.

4597. Why should not infection be as easily carried out from the metropolitan area by persons going out from that area?—You could not put the clothes of every man in an oven.

4598. But why should not infection be as easily carried out from the metropolitan area by persons going out of it?—I had a very good authority as to that as late as yesterday morning. I went to Professor Spooner and asked him whether such things could be done. I said, "Could you get all the butchers that frequented these two markets and disinfect them?" and he said, "Do you mean all?" I said, "Yes," and he said, "No man in the world could do it."

4599. Then it would be more difficult to disinfect persons who go out of the metropolitan area than if they went from one market to another?—They would not go from one market to the other; they have got no purpose for it.

4600. But the question is whether persons could not as well carry the cattle plague across the boundaries of the metropolitan area as out of a separate market?—Yes, they might, but it is not so easy; it is not so likely that men who leave the metropolitan area should go to cattle outside of that area, as there are very few of them, and therefore they would not have many opportunities to give the infection to cattle. If you go through the metropolitan area there are very few cattle outside it.

4601. After all, the future system and the present system will be exactly the same, and the restrictions will be the same, with this difference only, that we limit the area, and it will be a smaller one?—No, you give no area at all; you propose to kill them on the spot, as I understand.

4602. There will be a certain area for the metropolitan market?—Thirty-five acres; I do not call that an area at all.

4603. The only difference between the present system and that proposed will be the difference in size of the area?—Yes, but you do not give an area, or one that I call a slaughterhouse.

4604. What will be the size of the new market?—The size of the new market I am told will be about 35 or 40 acres.

4605. The only difference between the present system, and that system will be this, that instead of 117 square miles we should have 40 acres?—No; that is not the difference; one difference is, that the butcher takes the bullock home and kills it, and in the other case the bullock is to be slaughtered at the place of disembarkation, that is the great difference. My great complaint is this, that you say you will not have cattle driving in the streets, and you are obliged to kill them; you kill the English beasts at the metropolitan market, or the foreign beasts at the water side; you say we will condemn you to be killed and sacrificed, and in the summer time the loss would be frightful, while to the others you say, we will give you all the freedom you like.

4606. You stated that the policy of this Bill had been tried in France, and had not been found to succeed?—No; I said that in France all the beasts are

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

3 April 1868.

killed in abattoirs; whether foreign or French, they go to the different abattoirs and are killed, and so, of course all, as you may say, are tarred with the same brush; but here you want to prevent the foreigner from sending his beasts to the same market, and the Englishman to get the benefit. I will just read to you some figures which I have here. I sold on Monday 20 beasts that belonged to one man, and this very man lives in Magdeburg. I sold these 20 at these prices: one for 23 *l.* 10 *s.*, one for 20 *l.*, one for 28 *l.*, one for 28 *l.*, one for 27 *l.*, one for 28 *l.* 10 *s.*, three for 31 *l.*, two for 27 *l.* 10 *s.*, one for 27 *l.*, six for 25 *l.*, and two for 26 *l.* I sold those 20 beasts to 11 different retail butchers; and if I had been compelled to sell those beasts at the waterside, I should have had no other customers than, perhaps, Government contractors and shipping butchers, the class of men who, perhaps, would come there, some Jews, and some of the lower class of dealers who buy things just at any price they can get them at, men who buy all kinds of beasts; and they would not have made so much by 6 *d.* per stone, whereas if they had been sold in the Metropolitan Market to a different class of men, they would have been sold for at least 6 *d.* a stone more.

4607. You oppose this Bill, as I understand you, then because the foreign cattle would become so cheap?—No; I oppose it because I should lose those 11 customers for 20 beasts, and they would give me 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* a bullock less. The foreigner will not send his good beasts here, but he will send us rubbish. It often happens that I deal in one day with 40 butchers, and all my good beasts are sold to retail butchers; sometimes I deal with men who deal in an inferior article, and from them I get 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* less.

4608. You did say, I think, that the policy of this Bill had been tried in France and had been found not to succeed?—No; I said that in France all the beasts are killed; they treat them all alike.

4609. If you were asked that question what answer would you make?—I say that the policy of this Bill has not been tried in France.

[The Witness withdrew.

Tuesday, 21st April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Lowther.	

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt* re-called; and further Examined.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

4610. *Chairman.*] Is there anything you wish to correct in your previous evidence?—Yes, my Lord; at Question 4316 it is printed, "I know that some years ago there was a complaint that Prussia prohibited any cattle from going into Schleswig-Holstein as it is entirely a grazing country." But it ought to read "There was foot and mouth disease in Prussia, and cattle were prohibited from going into Schleswig-Holstein." In No. 4382 it is printed "I never bred sheep abroad." But it ought to stand, "I never bred sheep myself to send abroad, but I bought a good many of the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Jonas Webb." In the cross-examination by Mr. Haly, No. 4441, I cannot make sense of that statement. It is printed "I have heard of that; that since the cattle are not allowed to go to Southampton, which were not intended for Southampton, but for London, they come to London; those which are intended for consumption there; what comes to Southampton were intended for the London market." I cannot understand that; I meant to say that I had heard that since the cattle are not allowed to go to London, which are landed at Southampton, the importation has ceased. When you, my Lord, asked me Question 4593, it is stated here, "I did not know that they had come from abroad or else I would not have sent the sheep there." Now that is a mistake, because the sheep came from abroad. It ought to read, "If I had feared they came from an infected country, I should not have sent them there."

4611. Mr. *Read.*] Did you know England before the year 1842?—No; I knew England, but I was not here.

4612. Do you know how we came to get Dutch cows previous to that into England?—No.

4613. You said that the foreign cattle in the metropolitan market last year were about 45 per cent. of the total supply?—Yes, I think 43 or 45 per cent. I get that from statistics supplied to me.

4614. You do not mean that to apply to weight and quality, but only to numbers?—Only to the number.

4615. Sheep 30 per cent.?—Yes.

4616. That would not apply to weight and quality?—No.

4617. In the year 1865 we had the highest price for mutton that has ranged for several years, and the largest import of sheep?—Yes; that was 1865, I believe.

4618. But a large number of those sheep that were then imported were, in fact, store sheep?—Not such a very large number. They only came from one certain country, those which were sold as store sheep.

4619. I had the pleasure of buying of you through Mr. Collins about 500, and

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

then they did not cost me in Norfolk 25*s.* each?—I remember that well, but that was only the particular country which they come from.

4620. What country was that?—Baden and Wurtemburg, a country which hardly ever imported to this country before; only in consequence of the high price of mutton in England they sent it here. I think they had a very bad year, and they could not get the sheep fed, and consequently they sent them over here, and they were sold as stores. I think I sold to one man in Essex, thousands of them, and it was reported that he cleared 1,000 *l.* by them; it all turned out well.

4621. Mine did not turn out well, for they were so infected with the scab that I had to kill them at home?—That was afterwards, I suppose.

4622. You are aware that they are always more or less affected with the scab?—Yes; but they might have been properly dressed, and prevented that.

4623. I gather from you that, in consequence of the high price of mutton here and the scarcity of feed in that country, we got an unusually large quantity of sheep from Baden, &c.?—Yes.

4624. We should not have that large quantity unless a similar case arose again?—No; very likely from that country you would receive a great many less than you do now, but not from other countries; because they have not got the same chance as that country; that country can send either here or to France.

4625. You consider that the present restrictions against the introduction of the cattle plague to be sufficient?—I do; but I should say there might be more restrictions, and it might be better if there were more restrictions made abroad; those governments ought to take such precautions that the plague never could come here; it ought to be arrested there, and not here. I believe that could be very well done if we would not allow beasts or sheep to come from infected countries; but if that cannot be done, I think the present restrictions are very good.

4626. You think that they are sufficient to keep out the cattle plague?—I think so, if we do not deal with infected countries; if we had them from infected countries, I do not think any restriction would be sufficient. If you have a foreign market, it is not sufficient; for if you let the cattle plague once come into the country, it is sure to go all over the place.

4627. But are you aware that, notwithstanding these restrictions, we have had the cattle plague imported during the last year?—I am not aware of that, except this very case that I alluded to the other day.

4628. *Chairman.*] In April 1867?—Except you allude to that very case, I do not know of any other.

4629. Mr. *Read.*] The cattle you mentioned the last time?—Yes, the last time, but I do not know whether they imported the disease, or got it here; it is a mystery to me and to everybody, and never was found out since the fifth day they had been in this country.

4630. You consider that the present restrictions are fairly satisfactory to the importers?—I should say any restrictions are injurious to the trade; I know I differ from others, but I give my opinion; my opinion is, that restrictions are totally useless on this side of the water; what is the use of restrictions if you have a foreign cattle market, and they kill the beasts there; we know that the disease can be carried by men's clothes; if the disease is once here, I think no restriction will cover it.

4631. I am now talking of the effect on trade, you do not think it hampers trade very much?—Yes, it hampers the trade very much; it hurts our foreign trade very much indeed, because we used to supply the manufacturing districts and we cannot do it now; we imported a great many fat cows from abroad; I have sold thousands to farmers at Birmingham, Bromwich, Manchester, Sheffield, and where they want cheap food; we cannot now send them there, and they are forced to be sold here.

4632. That is a hardship on the importer?—It is a hardship on the importer so far, that there is less competition for his stock, and the very place where the animal is wanted it cannot go to.

4633. I suppose the restrictions would be still harder on the grazier of home stock, because more of his stock goes into the provinces?—He can send where he likes, but we cannot; we are detained in the port.

4634. But neither is the foreigner bound to send them to London, he can send

send them to other ports?—But he cannot get it from Hull to Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham, except in the shape of dead meat; I am told meat has risen in Manchester, in consequence of this prohibition of the foreign cattle going there, 2 *d.* per lb.; we can send sheep in the country without beasts, we send thousands of sheep to go into these manufacturing districts; I do not know what they would do for mutton if we could not do that.

4635. You know that the restrictions are not so severe now as they were last year?—I do not think there are many relaxations except English cattle, those that do not touch the metropolitan district are free.

4636. Was not the importation of cattle prohibited from Holland in 1867?—Yes, I forgot that; the cattle nearly died out, we have very few now from there.

4637. Can you say why, although these restrictions have been relaxed, the supply of foreign stock is so much less this year than it was last. The importations for the first three months of last year were: cattle, 29,000, in fact 30,000, and this year only 12,800; and sheep 85,000 last year against 30,000 this. Why is that?—To give a real account of that it is very difficult, because England is supplied from all parts of the Continent where they fatten cattle, and my own idea is that the demand for meat must have been more abroad this last year or two, and the demand in England has been less. The foreigner will send his goods to the best market, of course, and the prices are lower in England this year than they were the two previous years; and consequently, I believe, in some other countries the prices are much higher, in Paris, for instance, and so they send them to those other countries.

4638. And that you think is the reason why those sheep that were intended for the English market were stopped by telegraph and sent to Paris?—Yes, the price was better.

4639. Although they were killed at the public slaughterhouse?—Yes, that does not affect the French butcher.

4640. *Chairman.*] Why does it not affect the French butchers?—Because the whole business of slaughtering in Paris is done by abattoirs; they have got several slaughterhouses, and one article makes as much as the other in comparison.

4641. Mr. *Read.*] I understand you to say that you would not object to this Bill, if all the London cattle was killed at the public slaughterhouses, home as well as foreign?—I think it would be very injurious to the butchers and to the public; all of these things might be done in smaller towns, but to attempt them in London would be very injurious; but if it is to be done, and if this Bill is to do away with all the slaughter and cattle driving, then, of course, it would not be so injurious for them if they were all killed alike, because the English would have no advantage over the foreigners, but it should be the very last step for Government to meddle with the private slaughterhouses; you cannot supply a town like London in that way.

4642. But as an importer, you would not mind if all cattle were slaughtered at the public slaughterhouses?—I would rather of the two evils take the smallest; if you say the public slaughterhouse is necessary, then do them all there, but I cannot see the necessity of it.

4643. You know, however, that the selfish farmers do not object to the public slaughterhouses?—I do not know that I ever heard the opinion of the farmers.

4644. It is these high-minded butchers that object to it?—I do not think that it has anything to do with the high-minded if you take a man's trade away; the man can go and buy foreign beasts now; I sold a great many yesterday to go all over London, fine foreign bullocks, high-priced beasts; but these men could not then come to me and buy the bullocks, so they would be compelled to give up buying foreign beasts, and then they must go to the English market, and so you ruin his trade.

4645. But if the Englishman is served the same as the foreigner, you as an importer do not object to it?—I believe it would be less injurious then.

4646. You all wish to be in the same boat?—Yes.

4647. Whether for good or evil?—Yes.

4648. With regard to the offal, do you believe there would be that serious loss and inconvenience by killing these cattle at the slaughterhouses by the river side?—Yes, in the small offal there would be a serious loss, which I can prove week by week; sometimes there is not a week goes by when I have not got

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

cattle slaughtered at the waterside; beasts that are stopped for foot and mouth complaint, they are slaughtered there; there is a proper slaughterhouse; they are not muddled; for the offal of a bullock I get 10 *s.* less than if it is killed at a private slaughterhouse.

4649. Mr. *Merewether.*] Where is that?—At the Victoria Docks and at Odams'; that goes on week by week; I had a steamer come up on Saturday with 260 beasts, and I believe that out of the whole steamer the doctor stopped six or seven for foot and mouth disease, and you could hardly see they had it; it was just the beginning of it; now those beasts were slaughtered there, and I contend that they make at least 2 *l.* less than if they had not been slaughtered there.

4650. Mr. *Read.*] Have you got large conveniences for slaughtering?—I believe the slaughterhouses could not be better; I believe if a bullock was slaughtered in a butcher's slaughterhouse it would not make a farthing difference, if it were not for the distance and the conveyance.

4651. Do you get a regular supply of buyers for the offal?—Not for offal, because I sell the beasts to the butcher and the butcher has his own offal buyer; if I cannot sell the beast I have him slaughtered and send him to the dead meat market, then the offal is disposed of.

4652. Where?—To men who buy nothing else.

4653. But where?—At the slaugterhouse, the men fetch it away from there.

4654. But is there any great deterioration in moving offal seven or eight miles?—In small offal a great deal.

4655. What do you call small offal?—The head, tongue, heart, and liver; in sheep I call it the head and pluck.

4656. In South Oxfordshire, where they are badly off for railway communication, I find they are killing lambs for the London market, and sending them, with the pluck, 44 miles into London by waggon, would that be very detrimental to the offal?—It is very customary with lambs.

4657. But is not lamb much more delicate meat than beef or mutton?—A bullock must be chopped down, you could not leave the offal inside; the moment he is drawn up he is chopped down, you could not leave the offal in; with a sheep I do not think it would be impossible, but it would be very bad in summer; those friends of yours in Oxfordshire, would not do that in hot weather with the pluck in, it would spoil the meat.

4658. Do you know anything about the loss on the running guts in sheep?—I know nothing about that; I think it is a very small matter.

4659. You do not know that for nine months of the year the trade send up the running guts from Norwich to London, 120 miles?—No.

4660. And all that beastliness comes, and is sold in London; they are not cleaned before they come?—I should hardly fancy they were worth the freight.

4661. You said that the trade would be considerably injured by having to attend at two markets?—They could not do it; how is a man to attend four days a week, and then do his business besides?

4662. About these offal buyers, if they have to go about collecting the offal now to so many different shops, as it were, holding a private market in each man's slaughterhouse, would they not be rather benefited by going to one place, where all the offal is concentrated?—No, because the man who buys offal goes about the neighbourhood, and takes all the butchers over the water, and another man goes to Westminster, and another man goes to the north of London; but I think in summer you could not do that at one place. Suppose the foreign cattle trade would not be diminished (I believe it would ruin us), what an immense lot of things would be killed in such a slaughterhouse on Friday night; now, in summer, the principal part of that would be lost; it is now sold at the butcher's place there and then, but it could not be killed down there, and carried all over London the same day for consumption.

4663. Why not?—How could you do it, when in summer they do not kill in the morning, but in the evening; how could that be distributed all over London the same day.

4664. By railway, carts, and waggons?—There would be great deterioration in value if it had to be muddled about all over London; it would be a very difficult job.

4665. I believe

4665. I believe in Prussia the cattle plague generally comes from Russia?—Yes.

4666. They drew a very strict cordon round the infected spot?—Yes.

4667. Although you do not care about the introduction of foreign sheep on to your own farm, you took particular good care to warn off the inspector?—Yes, because I was afraid that the inspector by going to inspect diseased places might come and give it to my herd.

4668. You so far adopted the Prussian theory, that you ordered all intruders to be kept off by a pitchfork, I believe?—I believe you are referring to my evidence before the commission?

4669. Yes?—Yes, but as to the inspector; I said he was a shoemaker, and a poor-rate collector; now I should like to know what a shoemaker knew about the cattle plague; I said to my bailiff, if this man comes do not let him come here, because it is very likely he will bring the cattle plague from some infected cow-shed; but he never did come.

4670. You were determined to isolate your pedigree stock?—No, I did not isolate it; I sent my foreign sheep every week to the farm, but the whole time the cattle plague was in England I never went near the place; I never saw it, and never went near a place where it was, and never went in the same clothes which I wore in the market to my own stock, because I believe, from what I have heard from men abroad, that it is the most contagious disease in the world, and that men, and beasts, and everything, will carry it.

4671. You object to the establishment of this separate market with reference to the pedigree stock, because you think it stops your export of cattle to foreign countries?—No; I believe as to foreign people who have never had the cattle plague, it would take many years before they ever get it out of their head, and import stock for breeding; if you heard there was the finest breed of cattle in Russia, how would you like to send some Russian bulls that had not shown the disease for many years to your farm? These people say the cattle plague may be in the blood in England.

4672. Are you aware that the great breeders of pedigree stock in England consider that this separate market is the only way in which they can re-establish their foreign trade?—They may have such notions, but they are quite wrong. I offered my stock in every direction, and I told my friends I never had had the cattle plague, but they would not even buy sheep; they would not listen. I bought every year of the Duke of Richmond some of the best Southdowns in this country, and sent them there; they would not have them, they might take the sheep, but not the beasts.

4673. The foreigners think the sheep can convey the cattle plague, though you do not know?—The foreigners might think so or not; they say there is danger, we are safe now and will not run the risk. I believe even scientific men are not quite certain whether sheep can convey the cattle plague.

4674. Would you like to export some of your pedigree bulls in the same hold with 200 or 300 other stock?—Export them where the other beasts had arrived?

4675. With a quantity of other stock in the same hold?—Yes, I would.

4676. Where they would be two or three days in the same hold with other stock?—I have done that.

4677. To any large extent, have you done it?—Yes, I did that, I think, in the year 1864, when the large agricultural show was in Hamburg; they were pedigree bulls.

4678. But where from?—From Blackwall.

4679. How many were they?—I cannot say, but a great many.

4680. Not hundreds, however?—I think I had 400 sheep, perhaps 40 or 50 cows, heifers, and bulls, and there were other people's besides mine in the same steamer, they all went there for exhibition in the show.

4681. Still those beasts were not there by hundreds?—No, I will not say by hundreds, but a great many.

4682. I understood you to say that an outbreak of the cattle plague in Prussia would almost ruin that country?—Totally.

4683. Then why should not it ruin Great Britain?—In Great Britain you lose the food only, but in Prussia you lose the field labour as well; all the land is ploughed by oxen, and it would bring the country to a standstill; in Prussia in some estates you have got from 300 to 400 oxen at work; only fancy the cattle plague breaking out, what an immense loss it would be; how could the land be

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

cultivated? Therefore the restrictions are made so severe in Prussia, and since last year they are more severe than ever, so that I believe it is totally impossible to get it into Prussia. You know where Berlin and Hamburg lie on the map, where there are two large cattle markets every week, and all the cattle that do not come by way of Rotterdam must come by way of those places, and in spite of the cattle plague being in Poland and in Bavaria, it never got to Berlin. I think we can look to Prussia as the great safeguard on the Continent.

4684. But you are aware that the cattle that came from Giestermunde brought us the disease, and that they did pass through Prussia?—But you do not know that the cattle had the plague when they came there; you must bear in mind that the cattle when they come to Giestermunde, the quickest time they can possibly come in is seven days.

4685. But I understand you to say that they would travel through Saxony and Prussia to reach the port of shipment?—Yes.

4686. And you are not aware that those cattle developed a particular type of cattle plague which is known to be peculiar in Gallicia?—I think the time which scientific men gave for incubation had passed, because they say that the days for incubation are seven. In the report of Professor Prichard and others, they say that when they tried it in the Veterinary College they found that incubation took up to the fourth day, and very rarely over the seventh day. Now those beasts could not have got to the steamer under seven days, and they were five days more in this country before we found it out.

4687. Your idea is that the time for the incubation of the cattle plague never exceeded seven days, is it?—That is what I read from the scientific men.

4688. Do I understand you to say that you are of the opinion that whereas an outbreak of cattle plague would be ruinous to Prussia, it would not signify to Great Britain?—No; I merely said that it would be double ruin to Prussia, because it would ruin agricultural labour. No doubt it would be a serious affair to Great Britain, and it has no business to come here.

4689. Do you know that Prussia has six millions of cattle, while we have eight and three-quarter millions of cattle? and yet you do not think that it would affect us so much as it would Prussia?—No, I do not say that; but the loss would be more severe to Prussia, because Prussia would lose agricultural labour as well as the food and the cattle. If all the cattle in Prussia were to die, where could they find horses to supply the labour of the oxen?

4690. Harwich is now shut up, is it not, for the importation of foreign stock?—Sheep can come but not beasts, and I cannot understand why.

4691. What did you mean by stating that there is a monopoly at sea for the transit of stock; I think you said that a Mr. Robinson had the monopoly of the sea?—He has not got it alone; but while railways are prevented from carrying cattle, particularly the Harwich line, he has the monopoly from Holland and the other ports. The General Steam Company has only a steamer. When the Harwich line was opened we had ships running from the "Great Eastern" to several other ports, and we had competition and lower rates, and the traffic was carried on better; because if the railway brings the beast better than the steamers, the people will send by railway; but if the steamer brings them better than the railway, they will send by steamer; and in that way the competition makes the traffic better on both sides.

4692. Then I understand you to mean that Mr. Robinson has no more the monopoly of the sea than a stage coach can be said to have the monopoly of a road?—No; but there are no other companies existing, and to run steamers abroad is very expensive.

4693. So it is to start an opposition coach, is it not?—Yes.

4694. Are you aware that this Harwich traffic was carried on at a great loss by the Great Eastern Railway?—No; I do not think it would be; if they had sufficient freights to fill their steamers, I do not believe it would be a loss.

4695. You have not read the report which was made upon that loss in the Harwich trade?—No; I never trouble myself whether the companies lose or not. I know that when they could compete with the other companies, we had more facilities to get the stock over, and we paid less freight, and that is why I want to see railway competition against steamers.

4696. I suppose you are aware that railway companies do not care about profit for a time if they can damage some opponents?—I should fancy that must be

be a very strange railway company, and if I was a shareholder I should not like it.

4697. Do you know that the Great Eastern Company charges from Norwich to Cambridge, double the freight that it does from Norwich to London, which is twice as far?—That makes my argument good, for from Norwich to Cambridge they have got no competition.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I may mention here that we are going to call the traffic manager of the Great Eastern, and that he will give the Committee accurate information upon those points, if they wish it.

4698. Mr. *Read.*] If you had a separate foreign market you would want two market days, I suppose?—Yes; we could not do without it.

4699. Would you object to have those two market days on Monday and Friday?—Yes; we could not have it on Monday, because the English market is on Monday.

4700. But my question is independent of the English market?—Very well, then.

4701. Would those two days suit you?—I think they would suit.

4702. If we had our home market once a week on the Wednesday, it would not interfere very materially with your foreign trade?—No, but it would interfere with the home market; you could not do it on one day.

4703. But the agricultural interest are quite content with one market in the middle of the week, are they not?—But the butchers would not be content; it is entirely a butcher's question.

4704. But I thought you were saying that this is a farmer's Bill, and only a farmer's Bill?—Of course it is a Bill to protect the English farmer at the expense of the foreigner. He would have all the benefit and we would have all the loss.

4705. But the English farmer is quite content to have one market and let the foreigner have two, is he not?—I do not know if you have got the opinion of all the English farmers about that. I do not think so, because if he was to see the results of the two markets, he would very soon hold a different opinion. If his stock had to remain a whole week in the lairs it would be in a pretty state next Monday; he would not like it in practice whatever he may say.

4706. If we had a market for the home stock in the middle of the week, there would be a great cessation of the Sunday work and driving, which is now necessary, because the market is held on the Monday?—Yes, for the home stock there might be, but you have to consider the English butcher and the English farmer more particularly on that subject, because I do not think Wednesday would do either for the butcher or the farmer, because the butcher, whether he buys English or foreign, sells the principal part of his meat on the Saturday, and therefore he wants a fresh supply on the Monday; is he to buy it on the Wednesday and keep it all over till the next Wednesday? I believe if you asked the English farmers and butchers that question, you would find more of them on the other side of the question, because it is impracticable.

4707. Do you think that if the foreign supplies were anticipated to be as large as they are now, the present Metropolitan Cattle Market would have been built at Islington?—Yes; I think it would, because when the market was built it was quite anticipated that there would be a large increase of trade which fills now the large space which I alluded to; they tie the beasts and sheep up, we can tie over 6,000 beasts; I believe at that time the supplies were never more than 4,000, and I believe it was supposed that the supplies would be in fact much larger.

4708. But did they anticipate that the foreign supplies would be so large, and do you think that market is conveniently situated for foreign stock?—I should say so; I would not say that this metropolitan cattle market was in such a place that they might not have found a better place, but that is a matter of detail; it is a very convenient place.

4709. You do not think there is any advantage in water carriage, or in saving the cost and loss of driving from the wharves?—The cost is only 6 *d.* a bullock, and if the beasts have not had a very bad journey the driving does not hurt them.

4710. Would you object to the separation of the foreign and home stock in the present market?—They are now separated; there are the foreign sheep and beasts on the one side and the English sheep and beasts on the other side.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

4711. But suppose there were really two markets with a great high wall between them, would you object to that?—Not a bit.

4712. Would you object if the markets were held on different days in the same market?—No, except you give us two days for the foreign and two days for the English.

4713. You would not object to that?— No, I think not.

4714. You think that the inspection of this proposed market would be very difficult for the veterinary inspector, do you?—No; I do not think the inspection would be more difficult than it is now.

4715. But would it not be very much easier than inspecting all the slaughter-houses to which foreign cattle are now driven?—No; because the inspecting of slaughterhouses is a local affair, which is done by local inspectors.

4716. I do not mean in a general sanitary point of view, but with regard to the health of the animals; if you drive the cattle into the slaughterhouses where a man keeps them four or five days, during that time the cattle plague may be developed, may it not?—I do not see that that is possible, because the beasts are examined at the waterside, and then they go to the public market where there is a veterinary surgeon again. Now, except in stress of weather, they come in on Saturday, then they go to the lairs, where they are under the constant supervision of the veterinary surgeon employed by the Corporation, and it is his duty all the day, when the cattle are exposed for sale, to be going round the market seeing if there are signs of disease, and he has authority to slaughter or condemn them as he pleases. Then the butcher takes his cattle home, and kills them, invariably, as soon as he can, because the moment the animal has left his home and is put on board the steamer and driven about, he begins to suffer; and the sooner he is killed the better it is for him, and every butcher knows that.

4717. But you are supposing that the incubation of the cattle plague lasts only seven days?—That is what I read from the scientific men.

4718. With regard to the loss of 2 *l.* on each bullock which you spoke of, if it were killed at this proposed market?—I do not believe that 2 *l.* would cover it in many cases, because you would not get the buyers that you get now.

4719. How do you make up the 2 *l.*; if you were to take half the cattle out of the metropolitan cattle market, do you mean that all the buyers would still go there, and that none of them would go to the new market?—No; the retail butcher would go to the English market, where he can buy his bullock and take him home; and the carcase butcher, and the Government contractor, and the sheep butcher, and the men who buy inferior animals, would go to the other market, and the consequence is this: we all know that the retail butcher buys the best meat, and those men would be driven away because they could not get the superior animals; the best beasts would be sold for the same prices as the inferior ones.

4720. But with regard to the extra cost of slaughtering there, can you tell us about that?—I do not think that the cost would be a great deal more for slaughtering; the cost would be in the conveyance afterwards by railway or by van; as to the slaughtering itself, I should say that the difference would be about 5*s.* 6*d.* a bullock.

4721. Then the whole difference in the cost of killing would be about 5*s.*?—Yes, at present; I cannot tell, when the new market is made, what the difference would be; but I do not lay much stress on that, for the real difficulty is, losing the customers; the men would not come there; a man who lives in the outskirts of London or the West-end would not go there; that very butcher must kill some in his place, because it looks better, and he would buy some English meat to make a show.

4722. You think the actual cost would not be more than 5*s.* 6*d.*?—That is the killing; but you cannot tell what they might charge if the meat were carried by railway, and the offal must be carried, too.

4723. Do they not now charge 5*s.* a ton for the carriage of the meat to any part of the metropolis?—I do not know.

4724. Three shillings or 2*s.* 6*d.* for a dead bullock, is it not?—How can we tell what the railway company may charge? Now, a bullock costs 6*d.*, but he carries it all with him; whereas, afterwards, he would have to carry his hide, his fat, his offal, and his body, and I do not know what they might charge us.

4725. But cannot you now move the meat for 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton by cart to any part of

of London?—I could not say, but if there was only one railway they could charge what they liked.

4726. But you would not be forced to send meat by railway, would you?—Then you must make a market in the centre of London.

4727. You could send by cart six or seven miles, could not you?—Some butchers would be 16 or 18 miles distant; we supply all the suburbs of London, and they all come to this market. If a man who lived at Highgate had to come to Victoria Dock he would be ruined by the expense in horse and cart; and if the traffic is put on the railway at first it must be carted away afterwards, because you cannot bring a line into every man's shop.

4728. You are supposing that the market is some distance away from London, are you not?—No; I am only supposing it is at a distance from some parts of London. I do not think there is a very convenient place to be got near London; however near it may be it will always be a very great distance for butchers at the outskirts.

4729. Are you of opinion that the only effectual way of checking the spread of the cattle plague is by immediately slaughtering the infected cattle?—Yes.

4730. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do I understand you to say, that you conceive that we make our restrictions at the wrong end; and that, in fact, instead of a separate market, what we require is more stringent restrictions abroad?—That is my idea.

4731. But what power have our Government of making more stringent restrictions at foreign ports?—According to my idea, in this way; the moment any cattle plague broke out abroad the Government of this country could be informed by telegram. There is no port where sheep and cattle are shipped, in all the Continent, where there is not a British consul. He could get orders from his Government not to allow beasts to go on board a ship at his port. You may say that he has no power over the ship; but if the agents over there were informed that the beasts from the infected country would be put in quarantine, or slaughtered here, they would not ship them, because if an agent sent those unsound beasts other people would not ship sound beasts; you would not get cattle from an infected country if they knew they would be either killed or put in quarantine for 21 days. I should not allow cattle to be sent from any infected country unless they were landed at another place, or slaughtered or put under a 21 days quarantine, and then no man would do it, or if he did it once he would not do it again, and so that would be a prohibition. But our supplies from infected countries are so wonderfully small that we could much better do without them, and let the others go free.

4732. But do not the Privy Council at this moment intervene whenever they hear of the cattle plague breaking out in any country; is not the importation of cattle immediately stopped?—I think not; at least I know of no case but that of Holland. I am not aware, however, that we are importing cattle from any infected country at present, except that occasionally there is an outbreak of the cattle plague on the Polish and Russian frontier; but it never got as far as Breslau, or farther than that; to Berlin and Hamburg, never.

4733. But do not the Privy Council always interfere in such cases; supposing the cattle plague broke out in Prussia, would not the Privy Council immediately stop the importation?—I think that the Privy Council ought to stop the importation.

4734. But they do so, do they not, in all such cases?—They did so in the case of Holland.

4735. Then what power have the English Government of making more stringent regulations at foreign ports?—When the Privy Council knows that any country has got the disease, I should wish that they should prohibit the importation of cattle from that country.

4736. But do not the Privy Council do it?—In the case of Holland they did it; but I do not believe that they have had any other occasion to do it, because we have received no cattle from any other infected country.

4737. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] I think you stated the other day that you had very great confidence in the restrictions and regulations that were in force in Prussia for the prevention of infected cattle coming either from Russia or Prussia to this country?—I have great faith in them.

4738. In replying to a question put to you this morning, it appears that you are now of opinion that the foreign regulations should be made of a more stringent

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

gent nature than they are?—I intended to speak of the restrictions at the ports where the cattle are shipped. If it was known that the English Government would put the ship under quarantine, or that the cattle would be immediately slaughtered; if the consul were instructed that every animal should be examined, and care taken that no beasts from infected countries should be allowed to come, we should never have the cattle plague here again.

4739. But although you express your conviction of the value of those regulations it appears, with respect to those consignments of cattle that were made to you under the certificate of the inspecting veterinary surgeon from Tonning, that, in spite of all the care taken, among those cattle there were some beasts which had the cattle plague; now what does that say in favour of the value of the existing foreign inspection and regulation?—I have already stated that up to this moment it is not clear in my mind that the beasts had the disease when they came, for they went to the lairs here where the plague had previously been, and it never showed itself until after the fifth day; it is a mystery to me whether they caught it before or after they came here.

4740. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] What I understood you to say was, that we ourselves ought to take more stringent precautions in foreign parts?—Yes.

4741. My question had reference to the information which you gave us the other day in its bearing upon the present position of affairs; I understood you to say that you would like the foreign regulations to be made more stringent; but I now presume that you mean that the regulations at the shipping places should be made more stringent, and not that the mere cordon regulations should be made more stringent, between, for example, Russia and Prussia?—No; in fact, I do not think the latter could be made more stringent.

4742. Sir *Matthew Ridley.*] In answer to Question 4420, at the last meeting of the Committee, you expressed your opinion of this Bill by calling it a protective measure under a cloak?—Yes.

4743. Now will you allow me to ask you whether your attention has ever been drawn to the memorials forwarded to the Privy Council from the various chambers of agriculture, farmers' clubs and agricultural bodies generally throughout the kingdom; have you ever seen those memorials?—No, but I have heard of them.

4744. You are not aware that any desire of protection *quasi* prohibition of foreign stock is entirely disclaimed by all of those agricultural bodies; that they seek no protection against the introduction of foreign stock, all the protection they seek being against the introduction of foreign disease?—The natural consequence is, that if you have this foreign market the importation will be diminished, and the English stock will fetch more money.

4745. Were you present when the Duke of Richmond gave his evidence?—I heard part of his evidence, but not all.

4746. You would, I presume, consider an expression of opinion by the Duke of Richmond as representing the Royal Agricultural Society, on such a point as this, of protection or non-protection, good authority, as speaking the opinion of large bodies of agricultural persons?—Yes, undoubtedly.

4747. It is clear to the Committee, that the Duke of Richmond, President for the time being of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, most distinctly and emphatically stated, in answer to questions put to him by myself, that the view of the agricultural bodies was not that of seeking protection against the importation of foreign stock, but that of seeking protection against the introduction of foreign disease; are you, or are you not aware, that that is the feeling of the agricultural community?—I believe that is the feeling; and if I myself were convinced that a foreign market would be the only means of protecting this country from the cattle plague, I should say, by all means have the foreign market, because any sacrifice would be better than to introduce the cattle plague again into England; but I believe that is not the proper way, so I say that it will do a deal of mischief, and no good; that is how I look at the Bill; I believe that we can show by scientific evidence, that if the cattle plague once gets into a district you cannot stop it.

4748. Then what you said about a protective measure under a cloak is, in your sense, a description of the Bill only, but you do not mean that you entertain the opinion that it is the desire of the whole agricultural community to keep out the foreign beasts for the sake of enhancing the prices of the English beasts?—The

—The English producer is alive to his interest, and he must know what the result would be.

4749. But are you aware that he admits that he cannot supply the whole amount of animal food required for this country?—No; I am not aware of that, because I heard Mr. Young Clayton say the contrary, and that he thought England could produce in three years three times the number of stock it does now, but how he could do that I do not know.

4750. I do not hold that opinion myself, but I am rather asking you whether you have not heard it expressed as the view of the agricultural community in general, that, as they would not be able to supply at present sufficient animal food for this country, they could take no objection to the admission of foreign stock?—I cannot say what every separate agriculturalist thinks, but I believe a great many of them think that they would increase the breeding, and in that way supply sufficient food; my own opinion is, that they could not do it; but whatever they say with regard to their opinion of allowing foreigners to come in, they know very well that if this Bill passes, the foreign importation must be diminished. I may state that it has already made such an uneasiness abroad, namely, a feeling that such a Bill might possibly pass (because people do not know abroad that it might take a year or two before the market is built), that people are really alarmed; men have been writing to me from abroad, asking what they should do if the Bill came into operation this year, because they know that whenever cattle is killed at the waterside, the law is so severe, that it will be tantamount to a prohibition, and the English producers know that also.

4751. *Chairman.*] Those communications are from foreigners you say?—Yes.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We shall give evidence of the opinion of foreigners upon that question.

4752. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You state that you have sold sheep in Paris, have you any information with regard to the regulations of the Great Paris Cattle Market, which you could give the Committee?—No; I know no more than that all the foreign cattle and French cattle are sold in one market, and that then they are taken to the different abattoirs where they are all killed.

4753. Are you aware that that is only done in the case where the cattle is bought for slaughter, but that if a man buys for removal alive, he can do it to any part of France?—I was not aware of that.

4754. Mr. *Freshfield.*] I think you say that you consider restrictions are useless on this side of the water?—Yes.

4755. You think that the export from any infected foreign part to this country, should be prevented?—Yes.

4756. How do you define an infected foreign country?—The moment the cattle plague breaks out abroad, the district is declared infected by the Government wherever it may be, that is what I call an infected country, nothing is allowed to come out of it.

4757. I think you say that the period of incubation is seven days at least?—At the Royal Veterinary College they say that that is the utmost; I saw Professor Spooner and Dr. Pritchard, and they told me that in most cases the disease showed itself in four days, and that often in five days it was violent.

4758. Then are not all the cattle within seven days' distance of a port, liable to be exported in a state of disease?—We do not admit that the cattle can come out of a place where the disease is.

4759. But there must be a point of contact?—Yes, but they are so surrounded; suppose the cattle plague broke out in a certain farm, they would surround that place, I think, for two or three German miles, equal to 10 or 15 English miles; so that nothing could leave the place, the animals are all destroyed immediately, the very floors are pulled up and burnt, and the ground is dug out, and no man is allowed to leave the place till the last animal is dead, and his clothes are fumigated and disinfected.

4760. You think it is possible that the consul at every foreign port, should be able to exclude from shipment any cattle having the disease within it, in one of the stages of incubation?—He might not see the disease in the animal, but knowing that in a given country the disease existed, he would take care; but in fact he would not get them, for they would not be sent.

4761. Not from an actually infected district, but how could he be sure that

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

the cattle that came down from any particular part had not the disease within them?—How could diseased cattle come out of such a place, because there is a cordon drawn all round it?

4762. But if the disease broke out at a distance of seven days' journey, is it not quite plain that some of the cattle might on this side of the seven days have caught the disease before the cordon was drawn?—If they had caught the disease they could not come to the port of embarkation until after seven days, and then by the time they got to the port the disease would show itself.

4763. That is to say, it might, if the seven days had elapsed; but anything within the seven days would leave it doubtful?—Yes, but from an infected country you cannot get the beasts, and they must travel as quickly as they can; they travel as quickly as ever railway conveyance can bring them to get to the port of embarkation in seven days.

4764. You think, in fact, that you could effectually prevent the importation of unsound cattle by directing the consul at each port to prevent the shipment?—Yes, because the people where they ship from would assist us, so that no such animal could get away.

4765. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Are you aware that the French Government have exclusively relied on that power of keeping the cattle out from the infected district, and that that has been successful in preventing the cattle plague going into France?—It has succeeded entirely; when it has broken out in the adjoining country, France has prohibited the importation for a time, and the cattle plague was stamped out very quickly; it did not last more than three or four weeks, and after a certain time, when the cattle plague had disappeared (I believe 21 days must elapse before a place is declared free), then the importation from Germany went on as usual into France.

4766. Mr. *Lowther.*] Do I understand you to say that the French Government adopted the precaution of preventing the importation of cattle into France from infected districts?—Yes.

4767. That is, they did not rely, for example, upon the Bavarian Government preventing cattle going out of their country, but relied upon their own power of preventing its coming into France?—Yes.

4768. Then I do not quite understand how you mean that the English Government should rely on foreign governments preventing the cattle from leaving their countries; why should the English Government be more successful than the French Government, who prevented cattle entering France, and did not trust to the other governments?—The English Government would have this way to adopt; the moment they knew any country was infected with the disease (say Prussia), and that there was a danger that beasts might come in from Prussia to this country, the Privy Council might do as they did before to Holland, namely, prohibit the importation altogether for the time being, or else say that all the beasts from Prussia should be landed at quite a different place; there ought to be a proper landing-place, where nothing could be landed but suspected cattle; and those cattle should then undergo 21 days' quarantine, or should be slaughtered.

4769. In other words, that is not only a metropolitan cattle market but a foreign cattle market for infected cattle for the whole of the country. You are in favour, in fact, of wider precautions than those in the Bill?—No; what I say is that I would have no cattle come from any infected country at all, but if the Government say, "We will protect ourselves by landing them at a different port," then the importation would cease of itself, for the cattle would not be sent. Suppose there was a foreign cattle market and all the beasts that came to London had to go to the foreign cattle market, and all at once you were told that the cattle plague had broken out abroad and the beasts came here by railway or steamer, and the cattle plague broke out here in that market, what should be done with the cattle? Should they be sent into the pesthouse? Because there is only one place to land cattle and only one market.

4770. But what reason have you to think that foreign Governments would be willing to allow precautions for preventing the departure of cattle?—They would not allow the transit, because they would say the moment any country is infected the next country would not allow the transit. They cannot come from any cattle plague country except through Prussia where they would not allow the transit.

4771. But they would allow the departure, would they not?—No; the moment

moment the plague broke out they allow no departure of anything, whether from Prussia, Poland, or anywhere.

4772. Not by sea?—Not by sea.

4773. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] In fact, you wish substantially the same regulations to be enforced here as in France, namely, the stopping of the cattle from infected districts?—Yes.

4774. That policy having been proved to be successful?—Yes.

4775. *Chairman.*] Will you kindly turn to Question 4,425, and you will find that you said, "I am obliged, or at least through my clerk, to issue a sale note to every one who buys a bullock of me, it may be one or twenty, and he is compelled to deliver these tickets or notes at the end of the week to the police station. I am only aware of one case where this rule has not been properly carried out;" is that correct?—Yes.

4776. Will you take in your hand this police return which I now produce for the week which elapsed between the 28th of October and the 3rd of November 1867, do you not find the names of 124 different persons who infringed the rule in that one week?—I believe they might do it, just as people might steal, if they were not punished, but that they would not do it again if they were punished.

4777. But you will find that two of those persons infringed the rule ten times during the week, and the others eight or nine times, and so on?—I think there is very great blame to the police that they do not punish them.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will the Committee allow that document to be put in?

Chairman.] I do not suppose your friends would quite like it if you were to put it in.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The proper course would be for my learned friend to make this part of his case.

4778. *Chairman.*] Will you look at this other return for the week between the 21st and the 27th of October; do you not find 170 names of men who have infringed the rule during that one week?—I think it was in October when the regulations first came out, and they might not have been enforced so well at first as afterwards.

4779. I think you will find that one man infringed the rule twenty times during that week?—He ought to be punished.

4780. Mr. *Moffatt.*] What is the punishment?—5*l.* a bullock, the Lord Mayor told him he would inflict 5*l.* a bullock if he did it again.

4781. *Chairman.*] During the months of January and February 1868, passes were issued at the Metropolitan Cattle Market for 35,817 beasts, while those that were delivered to the police in accordance with the regulations were only for 32,354 beasts, leaving 3,463 beasts for which the passes had not been delivered in accordance with the regulations during those months; would you be astonished to hear that?—No; I should not, because the people have not been punished. No, I am not at all surprised.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will the Committee permit me, on behalf of the opponents of this Bill, most humbly to remonstrate against putting in now new facts for the promotion of the Bill, and against the opponents of the Bill, after the evidence for the promotion of the Bill has been closed? Of course, if my learned friend, in the cross-examination of Mr. Gebhardt, had attempted anything of the kind, I should have stopped him.

Chairman.] I am examining Mr. Gebhardt on questions which you yourself put to him; and, independently of that, I do not at all acknowledge that the Committee have not a right to examine a witness as to any facts they please.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] No doubt; but your Lordship is now putting in new facts in those police papers; they are new facts which the promoters were bound to point out, and I submit that it will be contrary to all the principles of evidence in the administration of justice in any form to put them in now. I venture to say that, to put in new facts through your Lordship, which my learned friend could not have done as counsel for the Bill, is to defeat the whole intention of hearing this case in the regular form.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

Chairman.] Do you wish that the paper should not be put in?

Mr. *Merewether.*] I submit that the Committee will wish to hear me in answer to my learned friend.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] No doubt; but what we understood was intended by the promoters and opponents being heard by counsel was, that the business was to be transacted in the regular way of judicial investigations; and I submit that if the promoters say they have closed their case, they are not entitled through a member of the Committee, any more than they would be entitled through their own counsel, to supplement their own case during the progress of the opponents' case, by introducing facts which they had not introduced during the progress of their own case. But if my learned friend had attempted to put in those papers through Mr. Gebhardt, I should have stopped him. I do not know that there is any limit to the power of the Committee in re-opening the whole of the promoters' case; all I say is, that as it is a course which my learned friends could not have taken, I submit it is a case which the Committee will not take; though, no doubt, they can do so, because that course is a departure from the understanding upon which this case has been carried on.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I cannot help thinking that my learned friend is so occupied in much more important matters, that he has overlooked the ordinary rules of evidence; he proposes to insist that I could not myself have done what your Lordship has now done. But let me call the attention of the Committee to the answer upon which your Lordship is founding these questions:—"I am obliged, or at least through my clerk, to issue a sale note to every one who buys a bullock of me, it may be one or twenty, and he is compelled to deliver these tickets, or notes, at the end of the week to the police station. I am only aware of one case where this rule has not been properly carried out." Now my learned friend says, I could not have put those documents into the hands of Mr. Gebhardt, and so have contradicted him; but I venture to say that I could have done so, and, in fact, that it is every day's practice to do things of the kind. Let me call your attention to this objection of my learned friend; when I was cross-examining Mr. Gebhardt on what my learned friend said had reference to a written document, he insisted that I should put that document into Mr. Gebhardt's hands. I venture to recall that to your memory, and I venture to present to you, that there is nothing, which supposing I had access to those documents as your Lordship has, should prevent my putting them into the hands of the witness, the only subsequent thing being that you can give them to my learned friend, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who has the right of access to documents in such case.

4782. *Chairman* (to the *Witness*).] It appears from those returns that the regulations have not been very well carried out, does it not?—No; but I think that is because there has been no punishment. I suppose people generally look upon those regulations as useless, because there is no cattle plague in the country. When the orders first came out they were laughed at; people thought it was an unnecessary trouble, and as nobody was punished for disregarding them, I suppose nobody cared about it; but I think that after one or two such cases as what the Lord Mayor said had taken place, you would have no more of these things.

4783. But still, practically during all those months that the regulations have been in force, they had not been observed?—It appears not.

4784. Now, with regard to your consignment of beasts in April 1867, are you aware that the cattle plague they had was of a different type, namely, the Gallician type, and not the Steppe cattle plague, which was what we had been accustomed to?—No; I was not aware of that, because I never saw the beasts after I sold them.

4785. You are not aware, in fact, that it was an entirely new plague which was then introduced into this country by those beasts?—No; I sold the beasts on the Monday in the market, but I never saw any more of them afterwards. I was only told by the butcher that those two beasts had the cattle plague.

4786. Are you aware that there are official reports of upwards of 200 animals having

having been killed, or having died in consequence of their having caught the plague from that consignment of yours?—No; I am not.

4787. How is it that you think the small butchers would be driven out of the trade by this Bill, and that the trade would then be put into the hands of the large carcase butchers?—Some of the smaller butchers could not go to a public slaughterhouse a long way off and kill their bullocks there. As long as a small butcher is allowed to kill in his own slaughterhouse he will buy English bullocks, and his customers will have to pay the higher price.

4788. Suppose the Legislature should determine, or may have determined, that there shall be no private slaughterhouses after the year 1874, in that case you think this Bill would do no injury?—You would have to alter it; you would never carry that out.

4789. But if that were carried out there would be no injury done by the Bill, you think?—If general abattoirs were made for London it might not be as injurious as it is now.

4790. How would it be cheaper for the large carcase butchers to kill at those slaughterhouses than for the small butchers; would not the expense be *pro ratâ* or per head?—No. Two men can kill a bullock; a butcher would send two men to kill; but you can kill a bullock in three-quarters of an hour, and a carcase man might kill 20.

4791. You are contemplating each butcher having his own private slaughterhouse. But suppose there were a public slaughterhouse in the market, that would remove your objection, would it not?—No, it would not, because the retail butcher would be so far away from his own premises. He goes in the morning now, or sends his men, to supply his customers with meat, and in the afternoon he uses those men to kill these animals in his own slaughterhouse; but in future either he must buy English beasts or else dead foreign meat: he would have nothing to do for his men in the afternoon, and he would want an extra staff to kill and an extra staff for the home trade.

4792. Then your objection only applies to the retail butchers who drive their bullocks from the market?—I do not know where the market is to be. I know there is no nearer place than Victoria Docks or Odams' Wharf which would not be large enough, and I think in the whole neighbourhood there are not half a dozen butchers

4793. Not in the east of London?—Not in the neighbourhood; a mile or more away the injury begins.

4794. But if the injury depends on the distance, those in the West-end of London would be more injured than those at the East-end of London where the working classes are?—Yes, of course.

4795. And those in the East-end of London would be able to buy meat cheaper and sell it cheaper than those at the West-end?—Yes, to a certain amount, if they availed themselves of those slaughterhouses.

4796. Do the working classes eat more of the foreign meat than the persons who live in Belgrave and Grosvenor Squares, for instance?—The best foreign animals go to Belgrave-square, they are even smuggled in; and the others go to the poorer classes.

4797. Then it would come to this, that the butchers who live in the east of London would have one market more to themselves and the working classes, whilst the West-end butchers would not come there to compete with them?—Just so.

4798. So that there would not be such a competition of buyers for the foreign beasts?—Just so; the foreign senders would lose the benefit of the butcher who buys his superior article, and in consequence would not send it.

4799. The foreign sender would lose the benefit of two persons competing to buy the same piece of meat?—No, the foreign sender loses the benefit of the buyer who wants the superior article, for he is not there; he stops in the English market, and consequently if the article is to be sold under its value, it would not be sent from abroad.

4800. In short, there would be less competition of buyers?—Yes.

4801. And the article would be sold cheaper?—And the article would be sold cheaper.

4802. Do you not think that the working classes in the east of London would like that?—Yes, but I am afraid they would not get the benefit of it, because the butchers would not send their cattle; they could not do so.

 4803. I observe

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

4803. I observe you say in your answers 4400, 4437, and 4438, "If the foreign cattle are to be slaughtered on the spot, the English cattle should be slaughtered on the spot also, so that neither may have any advantage over the other;" you wish, in fact, to put them on an equal footing?—Yes.

4804. Why do you wish to put them on an equal footing?—As your Bill now is you give the English farmer all the benefit, and you give all the disadvantage to the foreigner; that is to say, you do not give it to the Englishman but to the producer, and not to the consumer; you rob the English consumer for the benefit of the English producer.

4805. You want us to put them both on exactly the same footing?—If it is found necessary that the beasts should be killed, if it is said there shall be no cattle driving and no private slaughterhouses, then I think it is very injurious taking it in any way, but I say let them be on the same footing.

4806. At the present time the Dutch and Schleswig-Holstein cattle can go freely over all their own country and into all the towns?—Yes.

4807. Then if all are to be on the same footing the English cattle should be able to go freely all over their own country and into all the towns, should they not?—I believe they do so.

4808. In and out of London, and so on?—No, not out of London, but they go all over England.

4809. The English cattle are not allowed to land in Holland or Schleswig-Holstein, are they?—They are allowed to land there, but people will not buy them for breed; there is no prohibition from the Government to prevent the things going there, but people would not buy the stock; I could send as many as I liked. Suppose they wanted superior beasts to kill there (which I have done myself, for I have sent fat stock to the Christmas show at Hamburgh), still the farmers will not buy for breeding.

4810. They would let you send the cattle over into Holland and Schleswig-Holstein?—Yes, there is no prohibition.

4811. You stated that the English meat was the best meat, did you not?—Yes; a great many foreign beasts are as good as the English, because they are of English breed.

4812. The good foreign cattle were all of English origin, were they?—No; I would not say all of them; the Schleswig-Holstein grazing land is superior to even our best Leicestershire land; the best may be of mixed breed. If an English bullock were fattened abroad I believe they would give more for the same weight than if it were in England, because the bullock would die better.

4813. Do you think that we should damage the trade in the best meat in order to foster, or put artificially on the same footing, the trade in inferior meat?—You would prevent the English superior meat from fetching enormous prices; by having good foreign meat, as well as English, it would prevent the English fetching such enormously high prices, because the good foreign meat is there to compete with it.

4814. Then your answer has no regard except to the very best foreign meat?—Yes. I say that it would make a difference to all the meat by their being forced to kill them at the waterside market; but it would affect the better class of foreign meat more particularly. Within the last few years, since English stock has been sent over, the breed has improved very much on the Continent, and some of the beasts are as good as English beasts.

4815. Is there not this disadvantage under which the Englishman labours, that he perhaps does not know the state of the London market when he sends up his beasts, while the foreign commission agent is always kept informed by telegraph of the state of the market?—No; I think that the English farmer has a much better chance than the foreigner because the Englishman can send his beasts in at a very much shorter notice. You can get beasts down even from Scotland, in a very little time. Supposing the market was dear here, you would have plenty of beasts in the market directly; but it would be too late for the foreigner because there are only certain steamers, and it would take a whole week to send an extra steamer. I think the advantage is entirely on the English side.

4816. In England, if there were any cattle plague it would be instantly discovered, and the place would be isolated, would it not?—I hope so.

4817. But it appears that cattle can come over with the infection from abroad, and

and we not know anything about it, at least it appears from what you have stated that you did not?—Up to this moment that remains a mystery. I made those representations to the Prussian Government, and I believe in consequence the Prussian Government has closed its frontier to all those countries, and there has not been any beast from Poland or Gallicia, except one single farm which consigns beasts here. The Prussian Government sent their own veterinary surgeon into the country to see whether the locality is totally sound. I got it from good authority last week that you could not get cattle from Poland or Gallicia into Prussia.

4818. I want you, however, to look at it with the eye of a person in London, and not as a foreigner; you are a foreigner, are you not?—I am a naturalised subject of Great Britain; I have my property lying in this country.

4819. You are German born, however?—Yes, I was born at Hamburg. What I say is, do anything to keep the cattle plague out, but do not adopt the worst plan you can, namely, a foreign market where you will bring the cattle plague into the country more than you would on my plan. Mr. Robinson says that if there is a foreign market the cattle will come in from everywhere; he told me so in Mark-lane; I said that no Government would allow it; he said he would bring the beasts from Russia or anywhere. But let us say that you have this foreign cattle market at Victoria, or anywhere, how many hours would it be before the cattle plague was in the market lairs, or in the cowsheds of London, and how many hours would it be before it was all over England?

4820. Do you not think that it is better for every Government to take its own measures of precaution than trust to foreign Governments?—Yes; that is what I want, but I think the proposed precaution is the wrong one.

4821. If the cattle plague arises in England, we take the precaution of slaughtering and isolating the cattle, do we not?—I hope so.

4822. Because we know at once as soon as there is any cattle plague, do we not?—I hope the veterinary surgeons have learnt enough to be aware at once, but they did not at first.

4823. But as it appears that we do not know whether foreign cattle are infected or not, is it not better that we should take the precaution of isolating and slaughtering them just as we do the English cattle?—The foreign Governments take as much care of their property as the English Government.

4824. Do you think, then, that we should trust to the foreign Governments?—Entirely; they have much more to lose than the English Government by sending infected cattle, and therefore they will not allow infected cattle to come away. England has the protection of the sea between them, and I do not see why you should ever have the cattle plague here again any more.

4825. Do you think that the foreigner should be made to bear a slight disadvantage, rather than that Great Britain should incur an enormous risk?—I should have no objection if I could be convinced that this foreign cattle market would be a safeguard for England; I should say it does not matter what sacrifices you make; do it by all means, but, as I think it would be rather a place likely to get the cattle plague introduced, I say it is dangerous and useless.

4826. Do you think there would be any loss caused by the compulsory slaughter proposed by this Bill; I mean, any injury to the foreign breeder?—It might make 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* a bullock difference.

4827. In answer to Question 4535, you say, "Kill them, both foreign and English, and then I am satisfied;" do you mean that you prefer a loss on both, rather than a loss on one alone?—I say, if it is thought proper for the sake of the nuisance of the cattle houses, and the nuisance of the cattle driving (because that is partly the idea), then kill them both.

4828. Then, if the foreigner is to suffer this injury, you would be quite satisfied if the Englishman were made to suffer it too?—Yes; because the suffering would then be less.

4829. Mr. *Goschen.*] It would be satisfactory to you if there were suffering to both?—Yes; if you kill the one and leave the other alive, you would have all the advantage to one, and only the disadvantage to the other.

4830. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You agree with the Committee on Trade in Animals, who recommended that all the imported fat cattle should be subject to the same rule as English fat cattle when exposed in a market?—Yes.

4831. *Chairman.*] Can you explain this: when the importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle to Southampton was free in the year 1867, 909 head of

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

cattle were imported; but in the year 1868, when they were not allowed to be imported to Southampton, but when the Spanish and Portuguese cattle came to London, the import had greatly increased, and it was then 1,760 head?—The numbers are so small that that may depend on local demands. I should fancy that they could almost consume them themselves.

4832. Then it appears that there has been no restriction put upon that trade?—There has been a restriction put upon the railway traffic.

4833. Mr. *Goschen.*] Is your argument this: that when you speak of a disadvantage on the foreigner, you mean a disadvantage which will prevent his sending his cattle into the market?—Yes.

4834. And, therefore, when you speak of the disadvantages placed upon the foreign sender of cattle, you mean that the result will be that less cattle will come, and that the consumer in England will have less cattle to buy from?—Of course.

4835. Is not this the natural result which always happens; that if in one or two parcels of meat there is less competition on account of some buyers not choosing to buy dead meat, then the prices fall, and the working classes, being the buyers, may have the advantage on that particular parcel?—Yes.

4836. Then what is the next step?—The next step is, that if a man sends his goods to any country he tries to find the best market he can for them.

4837. Therefore, the absence of competition from one or two markets, for one or two days, is not to the point as to the final result?—No.

4838. And to compel producers to send their cattle to any market, when they are forced to make a sacrifice, is to induce them not to continue sending their cattle at all?—Of course.

4839. Those regulations with the market passes have not been strictly enough enforced, as I understand?—No; because they have never been prosecuted until once lately.

4840. Whose duty would it have been to have prosecuted them?—The duty of the police.

4841. And, therefore, the police have not been sufficiently rigorous in enforcing the regulations of the Privy Council?—I suppose so.

4842. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Then you think that the Privy Council should have prosecuted those regulations strictly against the butchers?—In my opinion, they are not wanted; but I believe that all those restrictions might be very well done away with till (which I hope will never be the case) the cattle plague comes again.

4843. Mr. *Goschen.*] Do you think that they would have let off those offences against the Orders in Council as cheaply in other countries?—No; I believe that in other countries they would not make such regulations, except they had cattle plague; and if they had cattle plague, the punishment would be very severe indeed.

4844. In fact, in all those kinds of regulations they are infinitely more strict abroad than they are in this country, are they not?—I believe so.

4845. They are more strict in enforcing them?—Yes.

4846. Is it a fair thing towards the butchers, that, in the first instance, they should be allowed to transgress the laws without being prosecuted, and afterwards it should be said that the law is deficient?—I think not.

4847. *Chairman.*] You think that we ought to impose those foreign restrictions?—I say that I believe that in the case of the cattle plague, if anything can be done for the good of the public, then such laws should be strictly carried out. At present, I think that those regulations are useless, because there is no cattle plague. It is merely giving trouble to everybody and doing no good; but if the cattle plague breaks out, then you might have them as strict as you liked.

4848. Perhaps the retail butchers might think that this foreign strictness might interfere with English liberty?—No; I believe that people in England are just as much accustomed to obey the law as they are abroad; but if the law is made for no purpose, as I believe it is at present, I think it might be done away with.

4849. Mr. *Goschen.*] But on the whole, would the trade prefer the strict enforcement of the present regulations, or the compulsory slaughter at the waterside?—They would undergo any restrictions sooner than have compulsory slaughter at a foreign market.

4850. And would even see those restrictions rigorously carried out?—Yes, certainly.

4851. Because

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt.*

21 April 1868.

4851. Because the one is only an inconvenience, whereas the other is stopping the trade seriously?—Yes.

4852. You gave some evidence with regard to the meat in England being better, when you were asked whether you would encourage the production of the worse meat from abroad, as compared with the better meat in England. Do you think that it would be in accordance with our general legislation, that we should by law stimulate the production of one kind of meat as compared with the production of another kind of meat?—I think that if the law had anything to do with it, the law ought to try to produce as good meat as possible.

4853. Mr. *Read.*] When the outbreak of the cattle plague took place in Holland in the year 1866, are you not aware that we received hundreds of cattle from Holland before the Dutch or the English Government could prohibit their exportation?—No; I do not think that we received cattle from Holland from any infected districts. We received them from a part of Holland where the cattle plague was not existing; a different port and a different province, I believe.

4854. You are not aware of the fact that certain cattle from Holland brought the disease into this country at that time?—No, I am not; I know that the cattle plague was taken to Holland, and afterwards they brought some cows here once, I believe, when the cattle plague was existing in this country; but that was not the outbreak of cattle plague, that was when we had had cattle plague for two years in this country.

4855. You are not aware that it was taken from Holland to Hull?—I am not.

4856. Are you aware that the increase and decrease of the importation of cattle since 1861 very nearly follows, with one exception, the increase and decrease of the price of meat in this country?—I find here that the first large increase which we had in price is 1864, and from there we go on for three years, 1864, 1865, and 1866, when it goes down again. I believe that, in 1865, meat was at its highest price, and importation the largest. I can account for that very easily, because at that time this country was in a flourishing state, and consumption was very large.

4857. I was not asking you as to the reason; I was only asking you as to the fact that the importation of meat depends apparently upon the price which they get for it here?—Of course it does.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

4858. You are a Wholesale Carcase Butcher residing in Aldgate, in the City of London, are you not?—I am.

4859. And you are also a member of the Common Council in London?—Yes.

4860. You have for many years had an intimate acquaintance with the wholesale carcase butchers' trade and general meat trade of London, have you not?—Yes.

4861. I believe that you have been engaged in that trade all your life?—I have been engaged in that business all my life.

4862. What is the average of the head of cattle which you slaughter in a week?—For many years past I have slaughtered from 70 to 80 beasts per week.

4863. Of course, your attention has been attracted to this Bill?—It has.

4864. In your judgment is it necessary for carrying on the meat trade of London that there should be a general market for live stock in London?—I think it is absolutely necessary that there should be a live stock market, and in my view but one market.

4865. In your judgment would the separation of the live stock market into two markets, which were held upon the same day, or upon different days, be a serious injury to the meat trade of London?—I think it would be a very serious evil. We should be quite at a loss to know the quantity of meat which we had to depend upon for the week's supply, and I think it absolutely necessary that we should be able to attain that knowledge as nearly as possible. If we have any overplus the supplies are withheld, so that it prevents fluctuation. I think it very

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

important that we should keep the price as nearly stationary as possible; and, in my view, that is best accomplished by having only one live cattle market.

4866. Of course the price must be regulated by the knowledge of the whole amount of supplies from whatever sources they come during the course of the week?—Quite so.

4867. That is the supply. Of course the demand will vary from time to time, but is it essential that you should know what the whole meat supply from all sources during the week is?—I think it is very essential that we should know it.

4868. An Honourable Member of the Committee has suggested that there should be a market for foreign beasts alone on the Monday and on the Friday, and that there should be a market on Wednesday only exclusively for the home cattle, what is your opinion for the working of such a plan as that?—I think that it is very objectionable. The Monday is the most convenient day for butchers to obtain their supply. They have been in the custom for years of obtaining their supply on that day. It is the most convenient day. Wednesday would be too late in the week for the English supply. Animals require a rest of a day or two after they arrive in London, and to arrive here and be sold on the Wednesday, during the greater part of the year, it would be too late in the week.

4869. With regard to the Monday's market, supposing that you or any other butcher went to the foreign market on a Monday, should you buy with the same freedom without knowing what was going to be the supply from the home districts in the Wednesday's market?—Certainly not; we should be quite in the dark.

4870. How could you judge the price of meat on the Monday from the limited foreign supply, if you were not to know the quantity which the home district would send in on the Wednesday?—We should have no possible means of judging; and I think that that would be a great evil.

4871. When you went into the home market on a Wednesday, should you be in a position to judge of the price which you ought to give if you were kept in ignorance of the number of foreign cattle that would come in on the Friday?—No, I think that it would be an entirely new state of things; I think that it would work badly.

4872. With regard to a dead meat supply, do you think that the London market could ever be made to depend to any great degree upon the dead meat supply alone?—Certainly not. The dead supply is so uncertain and variable in its character, and is also so contingent on the weather, that I am sure that London could never rely entirely, or to any great extent, on a dead meat supply.

4873. In fact, must not the live meat be the regulating element in the market?—Unquestionably.

4874. With regard to the system of slaughtering at public slaughterhouses, do you think that that would be injurious to the supply of London as compared with the power of carrying the cattle to private slaughterhouses and killing them there?—I think it most objectionable in every point of view. It would cause a very greatly increased expense if the animals were deprived of life in public slaughterhouses and carried by artificial means. It would involve the use of horses and carts or other appliances, or they must be carried by railway, with a great deal of annoyance and trouble, and I think the matter is far better as it is.

4875. As to the multiplication of market days; in your judgment would it be a great inconvenience to butchers to be obliged to attend markets three days in the week?—Practically the butchers now chiefly attend one market, because they are unable to lose time in attending two. If they can get their supply on one day they do so.

4876. There being two days, the Monday and the Thursday, they practically do almost all their business on the Monday?—They do.

4877. So that, if you were to substitute for Monday and Thursday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, that would, in your judgment, be an inconvenience to the butchers?—I think that it would be simply impracticable for retail butchers to attend the market, and it would fall very much into the hands of the wholesale people.

4878. Mr. *Read.*] Do you consider yourself a wholesale butcher?—I am a wholesale butcher.

4879. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Now, let us go to the slaughterhouse question; you are a wholesale butcher, and it is suggested that, to wholesale butchers, at all events, it would be little or no loss to slaughter at the public slaughterhouses; what is your opinion of that?—That is entirely at variance with the facts of the case. To every wholesale butcher it is most important that he should have premises under his own control, and the nearer to his customers the better; I live in a district where there are more than 20 slaughterhouses, all occupied, I think, by wholesale men, and they are a very great convenience to the whole district. The animals are there slaughtered, and the customers come from the surrounding districts, from a very large population, and they are there supplied with fresh meat, as required, and to kill all that meat at a considerable distance from the present place would be a very great inconvenience, and, I think, a great loss to the community.

4880. Mr. *Read.*] How far do they come?—Three or four miles, perhaps, as far as the district extends; from the eastward chiefly; some south and some north and north-east.

4881. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Have you made a calculation of what the loss to you would be upon your trade alone of slaughtering those beasts at the waterside in a public slaughterhouse, as compared to your present system?—I have. Taking the case of a wholesale butcher who has to slaughter 80 beasts weekly: he would require two vans and four horses certainly to convey the meat; at present I require no horses.

4882. First of all, let me take the gross sum. Do you put it at a loss to you of above 1,000 *l.* a year to have to slaughter at the river-side as compared with your present system?—I do.

4883. Now, you can give the details to my learned friend, if you like; you put it that, upon your 80 beasts a week, it would be to you a loss of above 1,000 *l.* a year to slaughter at the river-side, instead of the present system?—I do; I have put it very moderately, I think; four horses and two vans, 240 *l.* a year, 60 *l.* each horse. Two extra men, at 75 *l.* a year, each 150 *l.*; extra lairage, 100 *l.* per annum, and loss on offal 3 *s.* per bullock. On 80 bullocks that would be 12 *l.* a week, or 624 *l.* per annum.

4884. That makes a total of 1,090 *l.*, does it not?—Yes.

4885. That would be the loss you estimate upon your individual trade upon the plan suggested of slaughtering at a public slaughterhouse?—Quite so; that is exclusive of any sums for loss in removing meat when not required, which would be a very serious loss in hot weather, from having to convey the meat a considerable distance. That can hardly be reduced to figures, but it would be very serious frequently.

4886. Then this is a minimum estimate of the loss which you would sustain?—It is.

4887. Of course, that loss must come either out of the pockets of the consumer or of the importer?—Yes, certainly.

4888. If that comes out of the pocket of the importer, in your judgment would he continue sending cattle here?—I should think it would have the effect of very much diminishing the importation.

4889. If it comes out of the consumer's pocket, of course the effect must be very much to raise the price of meat?—It must.

4890. With regard to the extra lairage, of course, if you had to buy on the Monday or the Friday at the foreign market, and were not able to take the animals home to your own place, you would have to keep them a certain number of days till you wanted them?—Yes; and pay per head for lairage, which would amount to a considerable sum, and also a profit for forage, which we are now able to provide in the most economical manner for ourselves.

4891. Of course, that would be all extra expense to your own forage, houses and lairs, which you would still have to keep for the home cattle?—Yes.

4892. Mr. *Read.*] Have you private lairs?—Yes; I have premises now that cost me about 60 *l.* a year, which answer my purpose very admirably.

4893. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Of course, you would not discontinue them, because they would be employed for your home cattle?—They would.

4894. You have put the loss on offal very low, have you not?—Much lower than many people do; I have put it as low as I think I could possibly put it.

4895. You know something about the French trade, do you not, and the way in which the trade is conducted in Paris?—My acquaintance with Paris is but a slight one. I was there for a few days two years ago, and I then felt sufficiently interested

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

interested to pay a visit to the Paris abattoirs, and I was very much disappointed in them; I thought them very dwarfish, inconvenient, dirty places.

4896. *Chairman.*] Do you mean that they were not large enough?—Not to compare with our slaughterhouses at all, they were too small; I may compare them more to English barns than anything else, with a door to open in front, and another at the back.

4897. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] The system in Paris is wholly different from anything in the London trade, is it not?—Entirely different in every particular.

4898. The butchers are paid by the Government, are they not?—The butchers at the slaughterhouses are paid by Government.

4899. And, in fact, the whole thing is conducted by the Government?—I was given to understand so; I made enquiries through an interpreter. I am not acquainted with the French language, but I understood they were all employed by Government, and the meat all pays an octroi of something like 8*d.* per lb. It is all weighed out.

4900. At all events, we have had no French butcher to come here to say he is satisfied with that system?—It would be most unsatisfactory to us to conduct our business on that system.

4901. If my learned friend could have brought a French butcher here to express his satisfaction with that system, we should have had him?—I think so.

4902. And that French system would be entirely inadequate to supply London?—Entirely. I think we are so much better off, that we need not copy them. There appear to be no convenient premises to any butcher's shop to have a slaughterhouse. The butchers' shops always have no back premises, and I am given to understand that Paris has been so imperfectly drained that it was an absolute necessity that the slaughterhouses should be outside the city. When persons have to buy water at about a halfpenny a pailful, they would hardly think of having a slaughterhouse at that spot, if they could help it.

4903. You do not think that the public slaughterhouses in Paris, from what you saw of them, are much superior to those in London?—Our private slaughterhouses in London are infinitely better in every respect. They are cleaner, higher, better ventilated, and there is abundance of water.

4904. Then it is hardly necessary by Act of Parliament to create in London inferior slaughterhouses?—Certainly not.

4905. You, of course, having been conversant with cattle all your life, have a very decided opinion of the infectious character of the cattle plague?—I only know from the accounts I have read chiefly in the public journals. My own experience does not go far in the matter. The accounts I have read are chiefly my sources of information, if those accounts are correct. For instance, I have read that if a stick was placed on an infected animal and was carried to the other end of the kingdom, it would carry the plague on the stick; or that it is conveyed by birds, or flies. I do not believe in such notions.

4906. At all events, you do not deny the infectiousness of cattle plague?—I do not.

4907. In your judgment would the making of a separate cattle market, into which foreign cattle might be taken, be a means of preventing infection in the country?—Certainly not, if the notion which has been conveyed to my mind by reading the articles I have named is correct.

4908. But, from your experience, do you think that if there were a foreign cattle market by the river-side and a market for home cattle at Islington, it would be absolutely necessary that the buyers should go from one market to the other?—Quite so.

4909. Then if it be true that infection can be carried by beasts (including men in that title), then infection must be carried from the foreign market to the home market?—I have no doubt it would be so carried.

4910. And under the machinery of this Bill, then, it would be distributed all over the country from the home market?—I cannot see that this Bill is any safeguard at all to prevent the conveyance of cattle plague from one market to another.

4911. If there is to be a foreign cattle market by the water-side and a home cattle market at Islington, is it possible to prevent persons who have been in contact with foreign beasts at the river-side market from going to Islington?—I should think there would be never any attempt to make such laws.

4912. Then if the cattle plague be infectious, infection must be carried from the foreign market to the home market?—Quite so.

4913. And then the cattle being allowed to go all over the country, the danger would be much greater than under the existing system?—Quite so.

4914. Then the more dangerous cattle plague is, the more dangerous is this Bill to the flocks and herds of this country?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

4915. Therefore, you look upon this Bill more as a means for the promotion of cattle plague than anything else. You say there are 20 slaughterhouses in your immediate neighbourhood; how close are they to each other?—They are adjoining premises.

4916. But what sort of area would embrace the whole 20?—I cannot give you the measurement.

4917. But in the rough?—They are adjoining premises, and I suppose they would vary in breadth from 18 to 25 feet.

4918. May I venture to ask how near they are to any building?—They are all behind dwelling-houses.

4919. Are they within 30 feet?—Yes.

4920. Do you know that an Act of Parliament for the year 1874 hangs over their heads?—I know that there is an Act of Parliament, not made expressly to do away with slaughterhouses, but to abolish noxious trades; and slaughterhouses have been so improved in management since that Act of Parliament was passed, that I hope before that time expires we shall take slaughterhouses out of the catalogue. The Act of Parliament does not abolish them; it merely gives a right of appeal.

4921. *Chairman.*] What made you think that the Act of Parliament would abolish them?—They are scheduled among other noxious trades.

4922. You have scheduled that Act of Parliament as a thing to be got rid of?—As I understand it, the slaughterhouses can only be abolished by the institution of a prosecution and a conviction obtained before a magistrate, with a right of appeal. A clear case must be made out, I think, before a conviction can be obtained that the slaughterhouse is really injurious.

4923. And how long has your trade scheduled that as a thing to be got rid of?—I did not say that our trade had scheduled that as a thing to be got rid of; I said that the slaughterhouses were in the schedule of the Bill. It is in a Building Act. After a certain time certain businesses are not to be carried on within distances which are laid down.

4924. How was it that you came by the knowledge of that; who told you that?—Having heard the question raised a time or two, that in 1874 the slaughterhouses would be abolished, I thought it desirable to get the Act of Parliament, and I also consulted a solicitor on the subject, and he said that it was certainly nothing like a confiscation of slaughterhouses.

4925. Was that long ago?—A few months ago.

4926. Mr. *Merewether.*] You have spoken not with disrespect, but with disregard of the French slaughterhouses; are yours such places of enjoyment that you have foreigners or natives come to visit you?—I think that most foreigners interested in the cattle plague come and visit our slaughterhouses.

4927. And do they deplore the bad condition of the Paris abattoirs?—I cannot say they have done so; I made no rude remarks, when I was at Paris, to the gentleman who showed me over the place.

4928. You reserved your depreciation until you returned to your native country?—Yes.

4929. That was quite right. As I understand you to say you will require two vans and four horses additional if this Bill should pass?—Yes.

4930. I further understood you to say that people from as great a distance as four miles approach your slaughterhouses; may I venture to ask how they take away the cattle?—They take the meat in their own conveyances.

4931. In conveyances drawn by horse?—Yes; but not at my expense.

4932. I was going to say not at your expense, but at their own?—Yes.

4933. So that the present condition of things is that when an animal is slain (or, as you delicately termed it, "deprived of life") he is carried away in a cart drawn by a horse?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

4934. Now, then, will you be good enough to tell me what, except that the cost of that might be transferred to you if you took your things home to your own place to sell them, would be the difference between the employment of carts and horses when the new market is made?—You are taking the extreme distance.

4935. But you know that it takes as much of a horse to go a mile as it does to go four miles?—It does; but that is done at little or no expense, because a butcher requires a cart and horse to attend the market, and then he only takes as much meat as he requires; and the same horse that takes home his meat goes round for orders to supply his customers, so that it is carried on at a very small expense.

4936. Will you allow me to consent that the distance of this market will be increased; but will it not be a fact that the same butcher who desires to buy a carcase of you, and who will desire to buy a carcase at the dead meat market, will equally require his horse and will equally carry his meat away by his horse?—No question about it.

4937. Now, then, with regard to the loss of 1,090 *l.* a year; I understand you to say that your loss of a thousand a year would diminish the importation of foreign cattle?—I presume that it will have that effect.

4938. Will you be good enough to tell me how a gentleman at Gestermunde would be affected by your losing a thousand a year?—I do not suppose that I can make that very clear to you. That would only be part of the matter. I think that the fact of the foreign market being away from the English market at some distance would diminish the number of customers to that market.

4939. But I was asking you with reference to your loss of a thousand a year affecting the importation?—I should want to buy the foreign animal at less money to meet the expenses.

4940. If you had to spend another thousand a year, you would want a thousand a year out of the pocket of the foreigner?—I should.

4941. Will you be good enough to tell the Committee this: supposing that some dead meat is wanted to be bought in London, what would be the difficulty of buying that at this foreign market?—I expect that it would be at an inconvenient distance; in a place, perhaps, where the roads were bad.

4942. But I am dealing with the question of dead meat alone. Will you assume that my learned friend is wrong, and that your slaughterhouses would be done away with in 1874; your slaughterhouse being done away with, you would have to get another, would you not?—Yes, but I hope it will not be done away with.

4943. But, putting hope aside for the moment, it is deferred till the year 1874; therefore your heart may be good in the meantime; and assuming that it is done away with in 1874, you will have to get another one?—Yes.

4944. What difference would it be to you, except the distance, whether you slaughtered your cattle at this foreign market, or whether you built a slaughterhouse somewhere else in the suburbs, where the law permitted you to build it?—Well, if I was allowed to build a slaughterhouse somewhere in the suburbs, I should save a great part of this expense.

4945. Where would you fix your slaughterhouse?—That is a mattter to which I have not given consideration.

4946. You are content to read the fatal Act of Parliament, and you are content that the year 1874 is very far off; but you have not fixed upon the site for your slaughterhouse?—Not at all.

4947. You can assume that it would be some reasonable distance, such as 15 or 16 miles; tell me the difference which it would make to you whether you killed your own cattle there, or had a slaughterhouse in the public market, and slew them there?—If the animals had to be conveyed five miles after they were slaughtered it would not not make much difference.

4948. But will you allow me to point out to you that you might sell them there?—If a spot could be picked out for the foreign market, and a dead meat market should spring up in connection with it, I grant that my expense would in a great measure cease.

4949. Then, my learned friend has pointed out to you that there would be a market on Monday, a market on Wednesday, and a market on Friday, and he has assumed that this market would be a live cattle market; do you know that it is proposed to be not a live cattle market, but to be a dead cattle market?—I thought the Bill proposed establishing a live cattle market for the sale of animals, but also to enact compulsory slaughter there.

4950. Therefore,

4950. Therefore, is not that practically making it a dead meat market, that the cattle are not to be moved out of the ambit of the market?—Not so, because you will not have the customers where you have the dead meat; to make a market, you want customers. Where my animals are slaughtered, and my neighbour's, we have the customers come; we have really a market at the place of slaughter.

4951. Do you not know that there is a clause in the Act which has the words "for the disposal of the carcase thereof"?—I have not read it in that light.

4952. You only read that Act of Parliament which interested you about the slaughterhouses?—Just so.

4953. My learned friend asked you whether it was not important that you should know what foreign cattle were going to arrive; how do you know what English cattle are going to arrive now?—We always get the number on the market day when they arrive.

4954. Would there be any difficulty in getting the number of foreign cattle when they arrive?—We now get the total number, which is a guide to the week's supply.

4955. I want to know why you could not get the number which arrive at the foreign market?—We could, but that would give us no light as to the number which would arrive at the subsequent markets; we now get the cattle brought on one market day to our market, and we get the number.

4956. Why could you not get the number when they arrived at the foreign market?—It would not be sufficient for the purpose, because we should want to know the number for the succeeding days.

4957. Could you not get the two items instead of one?—We could.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

4958. On Monday at present you get the number of the whole supply for the week practically, both foreign and home?—Quite so.

4959. And you regulate your price on Monday by the whole supply?—We regulate our price on Monday by the whole supply.

4960. That is what regulates the price?—That is what regulates the price.

4961. On the proposed system you might have the foreign cattle, but that would be of no use to you, because you would not have the number of the cattle which were coming two days after them?—If we had a small supply of foreign cattle they might be sold very dear, and then a very heavy supply of English cattle, two or three days after, would let down the value of the beasts which we had purchased.

4962. There might be a short supply of foreign cattle on the Monday, and consequently you might be giving a high price, and then the price might go down on the Wednesday or Thursday, in consequence of the heavy home supply?—Yes.

4963. That would disturb the market, and it is necessary that the supply of foreign and home cattle should be regulated so as to be in market on the same day?—Quite so, and the evil would not stop there, because if the price went down on the Wednesday, on the following Wednesday it is a fair assumption that there would be a very diminished supply.

4964. Is not London at present the cheapest meat market in England?—I quite believe it is; it has been for the last few years, owing to our getting such an extensive foreign supply.

4965. Is not the cheapness of the London market, as compared to any other market in the country, due to the fact that it is a large market and that all the cattle are in the market on the same day, so that the prices may be regulated by the competition from all sources?—Certainly.

4966. To which abattoir did you go in Paris?—It was in the 10th district, or arrondissement.

4967. That is the fashionable quarter of Paris, is it not?—It is a very short distance from the cemetery of Père La Chaise.

4968. My learned friend has asked you about those slaughterhouses, and we will deal with the Act of Parliament presently; but if it were true that you were obliged yourself to get a private slaughterhouse elsewhere and at a considerable distance, you would still, I suppose, give the same answer; that it would increase the price to you?—Quite so.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

4969. If you have to go to a distance from your shop and your customers, it must increase the price?—Quite so; my attention has been called to this matter very much in consequence of the slaughterhouse question; the proposition to slaughter all the animals at the metropolitan cattle market was most objectionable in our eyes, and the statement that was made to the Committee here, that the animals belonging to the carcase butchers might as well be slaughtered in one place as another, cannot be borne out by fact, because we could not slaughter cattle at the metropolitan cattle market without very greatly increased expense, and the meat being at a greater distance from the customers who require it, to take to their shops for consumption.

4970. Do you believe that it is practicable to supply London from slaughterhouses erected at one point, or two points?—I cannot see any advantage in it; it appears to me to be quite impracticable; taking it as practicable, the only effect would be to carry at a great monopoly, and throw the live cattle trade into the hands of a few wholesale men; retail butchers could not go to large public slaughterhouses to slaughter their one or two bullocks, or their one or two sheep weekly.

4971. You would be one of the people that would be less ill off?—I should be able to have part of that monopoly, no doubt; but for the trade and for the community, the present system is the best. The animals are now taken home by the retail butchers and killed at no expense; the men do it in the afternoon to fill up time chiefly. There is comparatively no loss of food, and I think no system will ever be so beneficial to the public as the present one.

4972. Do you believe it possible that three million people could be supplied by the slaughterhouses in two markets, supposing that all the cattle in London had to be slaughtered at the two places?—I think decidedly not. I think very often there would be a deficiency of supply, and the meat would be at fabulous prices. Sometimes there would be rather more than was wanted, but in hot weather it takes all the wit and management of the butcher at present just to get the proper supply without waste, and that can be only done by keeping the animal alive till the last moment, and having it entirely under their own management.

4973. And that could not be done at the public slaughterhouses?—That could not be done. We should be frequently very short of meat, and then we should have fabulous prices.

4974. My learned friend has asked you whether you have fixed the site of your new slaughterhouse for the year 1874. It is a little premature, is it not, seeing that he has not fixed the site for his new market yet?—I have not given that matter any consideration.

4975. *Chairman.*] You belong to the Common Council, do you not?—I do.

4976. How long have you belonged to that body?—About five years.

4977. I think that we had the pleasure of seeing you on that deputation to the Privy Council in October?—I was there.

4978. You were good enough to present us with this report of the Common Council, were you not?—I have never been with a deputation of the Common Council. I was with your Lordship on one occasion with a deputation of the trade of butchers, but not as a member of the court.

4979. But still you are aware that the Common Council came to us at the Privy Council?—I believe they have paid you several visits.

4980. I think that that deputation was because the Corporation wished to urge upon us the necessity of establishing a Metropolitan Cattle Market with a public slaughterhouse?—I know the question has been raised in the Committee as to the management of that market.

4981. You are aware that they state in this report that that was the object of that deputation?—Their object was to establish slaughterhouses; but the Chairman quite repudiates that he wished to exercise any compulsion in the matter, but simply to have the slaughterhouses if the trade required them.

4982. Before you drew up this report, the Chairman, it appears, visited the abattoirs erected at Edinburgh and Liverpool, and those at Paris also, and made a careful inspection of them?—Yes, I know that the report makes that statement.

4983. And the result of that inspection must have been favourable, must it not, as they propose the same plan for London?—It would appear that it was so in his view; but I was not upon that particular Committee.

4984. And

4984. And this public slaughterhouse was to have all the necessary appendages, and a tripery and boiling-house in the centre?—I opposed that report in the Court of Common Council as a very foolish project.

4985. It appears that in Paris they saw something that you did not see, because they saw the new slaughterhouse, which was not quite finished when you saw it, and they say this: "when complete, it will supply the entirety of the French metropolis, and consequently supplant all the others"; that is the slaughterhouse at Villette?—I did not see that; I suppose that is a recent erection; it is two years since I was in Paris.

4986. That is a slaughterhouse and cattle market both together, is it not?—It is; I opposed it.

4987. I understand you were in a minority, and that you did not agree to this?—I did not.

4988. But the majority agreed to that?—The majority agreed to it; the majority of the Common Council agreed to vote the sum for the erection of the slaughterhouse.

4989. Will you read that paragraph which I have marked (*handing the Report to the Witness*)?—"That our attention has been directed to certain provisions contained in the Building Act, under the operation of which many slaughterhouses now in the metropolis will, in the year 1874, cease to exist; and we have also considered the provisions contained in the Newgate Market Abolition Act, under which the various slaughterhouses in the vicinity of that market will, in all probability, be removed; and having regard to the strong and increasing feeling not only on the part of the Government and the Legislature, but also on that of the public at large, that every possible means should be adopted to prevent, as far as practicable, the driving of cattle through the streets of the metropolis, we are of opinion, that it is highly desirable that additional slaughterhouses should be erected at the Metropolitan Cattle Market."

4990. It appears that the feeling that all the private slaughterhouses of London were going to be abolished influenced them in coming to the decision, that they ought to erect a slaughterhouse at the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—That report is drawn up very plausibly, but I do not know that there is such a strong feeling on the part of the Government, unless your Lordship informs me so; the present Metropolitan Cattle Market, as you are aware, is losing a large sum annually; there is a lot of land lying waste, and it would be an advantage if it could be turned to account by making the slaughterhouses profitable.

4991. You differ from the majority of the Common Council upon that point?—I differ from them as to its being profitable in a pecuniary point of view, except under pressure; if they are going to compel all the butchers to slaughter their cattle at that market, they might make a profitable speculation of the slaughterhouses; but those which are erected are a very bad speculation at present, and therefore I advised them to go further into it.

4992. Did this refer to all the cattle which went to the metropolitan market?—All which went to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, carrying out the idea, I suppose, which was expressed here by a gentleman that all carcase butchers' animals should be detained compulsorily and slaughtered at the Metropolitan Cattle Market; I am quite at a loss to see any principle of justice in that.

4993. I think that when you and your brethren of the Common Council came to us they stated that this bit, which is coloured, would be separated by a wharf and a wall 30 feet high from the English cattle market?—I think there is some such proposition.

4994. And they report that this wharf and wall 30 feet high would prevent infection being carried from the foreign to the English market?—That appears to me to be a very strong notion.

4995. I think the Privy Council rather differed from them, and thought they were not far enough apart?—Certainly; but though that is a recommendation of the Committee of the Court of Common Council, that is not the view of the trade; the trade are to a man opposed to that recommendation.

4996. I understand that it was adopted by the majority of the Committee of the Common Council?—It was.

4997. Mr. *Merewether.*] The majority of the Common Council are consumers and not butchers, are they not?—No doubt of it.

4998. *Chairman.*] Do the same butchers now buy both foreign and English beef, or only one kind?—Both kinds, to a great extent, but some men keep more

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

to English and others more to foreign meat, but it is rather more a question of parts, perhaps; the best parts of the foreign animals, perhaps, go more to the West-end districts, that is, the roasting parts. There are some neighbourhoods where they order very little of the retail butcher but roasting meat, and there are others in working neighbourhoods where they have the coarser parts more.

4999. But as a general rule the West-end butchers buy the English meat and the East-end butchers the foreign meat?—The foreign meat comes a good deal into the hands of the wholesale trader, and the roasting meat goes a good deal into the hands of the better class of butchers, and the coarser parts to all the thickly-populated districts, not exclusively East-end, but west and south and north; there is a very low, thickly-populated district in Westminster, for instance.

5000. I suppose if the Bill passed they would do much the same thing, would they not?—The meat must go to a meat market and be divided and sold, but it would make no difference at all.

5001. I think you said London was the cheapest market for meat in England?—It has been as far as my experience goes.

5002. Then how is it that for the last three years Members of Parliament and others have found it cheaper to get their meat up from Tiverton and places in Devon and Dorsetshire than to buy it in London?—I think the prime parts are so much consumed in London that they are necessarily dear. While so many persons will only eat one particular part of an animal, that part will never be cheap, and I think they take parts from the country butchers which they would not take from their London butcher.

5003. Then, when you say London is the cheapest description of market for meat in England, you do not mean to say that it is the cheapest for all meat?—I think it is. We sell the coarser meat so much cheaper in London than in the country.

5004. Then it is the cheapest market for the coarser meat?—I think for all meat.

5005. Then we come back to the other question. How is it cheaper to pay the carriage of the meat up from Tiverton and other places in Devonshire and Dorsetshire?—The coarser parts of meat are sold much dearer in the country than in London, but then they sell the medium joints that the retail butchers dare not send their customers, because they would not take them. They are sent from the country, no doubt, and consumed, now that the fashion has set in to eat cheap meat.

5006. Why is it that Members of Parliament and persons of wealth find it cheaper to get meat from those places at a long distance, and to pay the carriage of it, than to buy it in London?—Last autumn there was a great depression in the trade altogether, it was about the time this thing was so rife, and I have no doubt a great deal of the meat sent from Devonshire and those remote parts of England came to a bad price in the wholesale meat markets; therefore it was an advantage to the butchers in those districts if they could retail it at a very moderate price by sending baskets of meat. Had our trade been good in London and the prices been extreme, you would have heard nothing about baskets of meat from the country.

5007. When trade is depressed are prices high or low?—Lower; no doubt dear bread has helped to make the meat trade worse.

5008. The trade was depressed in 1866 and 1867, and the prices were low then?—Last autumn, I think, was the lowest.

5009. But when the prices were low and the trade was depressed it was cheaper to get it from the country?—Then you heard of those bargains from the country.

5010. Mr. *Read.*] Do you mean that live meat or dead meat was so cheap?—I mean dead meat.

5011. *Chairman.*] Why, when trade is depressed and prices are low in London, should it be cheaper to get up meat from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, paying the expenses from that distance than to buy meat in London?—I think the prices went down rather rapidly last September, October, and November, and many persons who thought they were having meat very cheap from the country might have had it just as cheap here if they had taken the trouble.

5012. How is it that it was cheaper for a Member of Parliament, a man of great note and name, to get his legs of mutton or his ribs of beef from Tiverton

ton than to buy them in London?—I think if he had them cheaper he took some sort of joint that he would not have had in London.

5013. You mean to say that the legs of mutton and ribs of beef were not cheaper?—I think that if he had had only legs of mutton and ribs of beef he would not have had them cheaper, but the country butcher has the advantage of selling his coarser parts of meat dearer than in London.

5014. You mean that the farmers about Tiverton are content to buy the coarser parts dearer, so that Members of Parliament in London might buy the better parts cheaper?—That may be so.

5015. Then you do not think that the butchers buy at different prices and sell at different prices?—I think that perhaps some butchers run their profits rather finer than others; but I cannot believe in a large body of tradesmen numbering thousands having anything like monopoly and charging extravagant prices.

5016. Is it not true what Mr. Herbert said before the Trade in Animals Committee, that butchers combine to arrange their prices?—I do not believe a word of it; they are a most jealous set of men; they will hardly let another know of their bargains; the whole business is bargain-making.

5017. What percentage of profits do they make?—I really cannot answer that question.

5018. The middleman makes his profit as well, I suppose?—Yes.

5019. And if, as has been proved before the Committee, there are two middlemen, there are two profits besides the retail butcher's profits?—I do not know who your Lordship means by the two middlemen.

5020. To whom do you sell your meat?—To the retail butchers.

5021. Direct to the retail butchers?—Direct to the retail butchers.

5022. It does not go through another man?—It does not. There is a necessity for carcase butchers, because the butchers do not require whole animals, or not the same proportion of parts, there is a necessity to divide the animal. Some butchers sell more of one part of the animal, and some of another; some do not go into butchers' hands at all. In some districts they sell nearly all prime parts, in others nearly all coarse parts.

5023. When you have killed an animal, what do you do with the carcase, do you cut it up?—If required we sell it whole, that is, if the customer wants it, if not we cut up what part he requires.

5024. Do you sell it at Newgate Market?—No, at our own premises in Aldgate High-street, where I reside. There is a very considerable market and a great deal of business is done there.

5025. Mr. *Read.*] You kill 80 bullocks a week?—Yes.

5026. Are they all foreigners?—Very few of them; it depends rather upon the time of the year.

5027. Then when you made your calculation that you would lose 1,090 *l.* a year if this market was established, you were supposing that you were going to kill all foreign bullocks?—Yes, I was supposing a person killing that number in the foreign market.

5028. The depreciation in the value of offal you say would be 3 *s.* per head?—I think that is the lowest estimate.

5029. At what do you value the offal?—We have several terms for offal.

5030. What is the amount on which this 3 *s.* would be depreciated?—That would be 3 *s.* out of about 17 *s.* or 18 *s.*

5031. Have there not been more fluctuations in price in the Metropolitan Cattle Market since the restrictions against the removal of the cattle into the country?—Yes; and more fluctuations still in the dead meat market, the greatest I ever knew.

5032. And that has perhaps brought about the cheapness of meat in London?—I do not think that; I do not know that the fluctuations have brought about the cheapness. Of course they act and re-act upon each other. They affect the supply.

5033. You apprehend perhaps, that the fluctuations would, in the end, diminish the supply?—No doubt of it; I think, that as regards foreign supply, an excessive loss prevents the sender from carrying on business for a time.

5034. You think that Monday is the best day for a cattle market?—I think Monday is the best day for a cattle market.

5035. Then, if the foreigners have it, they have the best day?—I think so.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

5036. How do you know now on the Monday what the supply will be on the following Thursday?—It is not of great importance to know it; if the market is short on Monday, there is an effort made by the cattle dealers to supplement that on Thursday; if a great number of animals are sold on Monday, they do without Thursday's market nearly.

5037. Then Thursday is not a very important market?—Thursday is not a very important market, any more than when a small deficiency requires to be made up.

5038. The great day is the Monday?—The great day is Monday, undoubtedly.

5039. How many markets do you attend?—I very seldom attend Thursday's market; I always attend the market on Monday.

5040. Do you ever attend any country market?—I always attend Norwich market (which I think the honourable Member knows), six or seven months in the year.

5041. I was going to say that I think I have had the pleasure of often seeing you at Norwich on Saturday?—Yes.

5042. Do you buy extensively there?—Yes.

5043. How do you know about the London supply on the following Monday, when you buy in Norwich market on Saturday?—I know the condition of the trade before I go down on Friday night, and we can form not a very correct estimate, but something approaching to it.

5044. And you regulate your prices there?—According to my own notion of the state of the trade.

5045. If you can go 120 miles to market, I suppose you could go to one seven or eight miles off, if you were inclined?—Yes, I could go the distance.

5046. Are you aware that the cattle plague has a certain kind of incubation before it is developed?—I have read so.

5047. You are not aware that during that period it is not infectious?—I think if the animals come to the metropolis, and are there confined for the purpose of slaughter, and not allowed outside the limit, as they have been now for the last two or three years, there can be no great fear of infection spreading.

5048. You are in favour of the present restrictions?—Not in their present shape. I do not desire that foreign animals should be taken into the country, unless it was thought wise to do so; but a foreign animal is so well known that it might be easily branded, or pitch marked, with the day of the month that it was exhibited in the market; and if it was made a punishable offence if that animal was found not slaughtered after a certain time, it would meet all this difficulty.

5049. You think that would be an advantage to the butcher to have the exclusive command of those cattle in the metropolitan market, I suppose?—I think it is for the benefit of all.

5050. Of all butchers?—Of all butchers, and of all persons interested in the sale of cattle, that they should have the greatest number of customers and the greatest market.

5051. But are not those restrictions which prevent the home cattle from being taken again into the country an advantage to London butchers?—I do not think so; I do not see it.

5052. You do not think the exclusion of the country butcher is a good thing for the London butcher?—Certainly not, because the country owner is not compelled to send to the Metropolitan Cattle Market. He has the choice of plenty of markets within a very short distance, and if he chose to send his animals to those local markets he could do so, and if not disposed of there, they could be brought to the metropolitan market.

5053. Can you buy cattle much cheaper in Norwich than you can in London?—You can save part of the expenses.

5054. What expenses?—You save the market charges, and the salesman's expenses. It saves one of the middlemen, by their going out of the hands of the dealer direct.

5055. I suppose you would say that a bullock itself could carry the infection better than a man who touched it?—I should think so, but I could hardly give an opinion about it.

5056. I think that you are of opinion that the cattle plague originated in London,

London, and was not imported as a disease?—I have never expressed that opinion.

5057. Is it your opinion?—I do not know why we should be called upon to account for how the cattle plague came here. I do not know why we should not have cattle plague among our herds as well as other people.

5058. I think you said that you had 20 slaughterhouses immediately contiguous to each other where you live?—Yes.

5059. Why are all those slaughterhouses contiguous to each other?—It has been so, I suppose, for a great many years; that being the most convenient spot for carrying on business.

5060. Would it not be better to have those 20 slaughterhouses distributed over 20 separate districts?—No; because at present they supply a want, and form a large market.

5061. Then the congregation of say 40 or 50 slaughterhouses in the room of 20 would be a great inconvenience, whereas the congregation of 20 does not signify, but is an advantage?—I do not say that; where the 20 slaughterhouses are now they are most conveniently situated, they are near the two principal leading roads which go to the eastern part of the metropolis. It is a most convenient place for all East-end butchers to get their supply of meat. I do not think that means could be more admirably adapted for the purpose.

5062. But if you find a convenient site for those 50 slaughterhouses, you do not consider that the congregation of those 50 slaughterhouses is a disadvantage, but the contrary?—Quite so.

5063. Do you sell all your carcases in your own shop?—There is very seldom any exception to that; as a rule I do.

5064. And do all the other wholesale butchers in your neighbourhood do the same?—To a great extent, but not quite all; some of the meat goes to Newgate Market; it depends rather upon the state of the trade whether it looks like a profitable transaction, or not.

5065. How is it transferred to the market?—In vans.

5066. And the retail buyer removes it in vans?—The retail buyer removes it in his own vehicle.

5067. Mr. *Goschen.*] There are 20 slaughterhouses now where you slaughter?—I think there are 25.

5068. But if you were to have them multiplied to 100, and to shut them up elsewhere, then they would cease to be a convenience, and you might have too many there for the wants of the neighbourhood?—Yes.

5069. Do you think it follows, that because 20 in one particular spot are useful, therefore it would be well to have all the slaughterhouses heaped together in one place?—Certainly not; it would deprive them of the chief element of usefulness; the customers would have to go such a way to have their wants supplied.

5070. The convenient thing would be to have the slaughterhouses divided over the metropolis, so as to have them at convenient distances for different neighbourhoods?—Quite so.

5071. And one of the objections which is raised by the trade to the Bill is this: that it would compel the slaughtering of too large a quantity of cattle on one given spot?—That is an objection.

5072. And that, therefore, the meat would have to be fetched from very great distances, and that no portion of the foreign cattle could be slaughtered at various portions of the metropolis?—Quite so.

5073. Is the objection only to slaughtering the cattle, or is it to the slaughtering of the cattle on one given spot and at one given time?—The objection is to the slaughtering of cattle. The butchers think it very desirable that they should have the valuable property under their own control. When an animal is once slaughtered and the hide or skin removed, no one can recognise his own property. A careful man in his business takes as much care of his ox, or of his sheep, as of his horse.

5074. What is your chief objection against the Bill?—I think it is objectionable in every point of view. I object to the dividing of the markets, and I object most strongly to the compulsory clauses.

5075. Then, would the present restrictions, even if rigorously enforced, do the work of the Bill?—We should think the being deprived of our slaughterhouses the worst evil which could happen to us.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

21 April 1868.

5076. At present you are only to be deprived of your slaughterhouses, if at all in the year 1874?—In the year 1874.

5077. Therefore if the Bill is to be argued from the point of view of slaughtering, I suppose you would think it fair that the Bill should be deferred till 1874?—Quite so. I do not think that the slaughterhouses should be endeavoured to be got rid of by a sidewind.

5078. In fact you ought not to mix up the cattle plague and the advantages of slaughtering, they being two quite different things?—That is so; they are quite different.

5079. And if this Bill was as to the convenience of slaughtering in public slaughterhouses as compared with private slaughterhouses, then it ought to be extended to English cattle also?—Quite so.

5080. Are you aware whether, in the discussions of the Common Council, any distinction was made between English cattle and foreign cattle?—I think all the discussion which took place took place in the Committees of the Common Council who had that matter in hand, and those Committees are held with closed doors, so that I had no opportunity of knowing what took place.

5081. In that report from which you read, it is the general question of slaughtering cattle in the public slaughterhouses as against private slaughterhouses that is dealt with, is it not?—It is so.

5082. But the question is not argued as to foreign cattle?—Not at all.

5083. Therefore, in fact, it does not bear upon the Bill at all?—I look upon it as a stepping-stone in the direction that all cattle belonging to carcase butchers should be detained and slaughtered in a public slaughterhouse.

5084. *Chairman.*] Did they not propose to separate and to keep separate the foreign cattle and the English cattle, having different markets separated by a wall 30 feet high, and slaughtering the foreign cattle in their slaughterhouses?—I do not know of such a proposition; it is very possible that they brought forward such a proposition, but I did not hear anything to that effect.

5085. Mr. *Goschen.*] Are you aware that the suggestion of the Common Council originally was that they could perfectly well arrange to have the two markets at one spot?—We are not very well informed of the matter which the Committee had to arrange.

5086. Will you read that paragraph in the Report (*handing a Report to the Witness*)?—"And having fully and carefully considered the report presented to us by Mr. Architect, and the plans and estimates accompanying the same, we recommend that we should be authorised to take the necessary steps for erecting upon the before-mentioned piece of ground, situate on the east side of the market, at the estimated expense of about 36,550 *l.*, ten smaller slaughterhouses, ten larger ones, and two public slaughterhouses, with such portion of the tripery, boiling-house, offices, and appurtenances, as may be necessary for the proper working of the establishment, and also constructing a wharf, retaining wall, and other works, in order to provide for a communication with the Great Northern Railway, should it be considered desirable at some future time to make one; although we do not deem it advisable for the Corporation to take any steps at present for the making of such communication."

5087. The Common Council, whose authority is upheld by the noble Chairman, is of opinion that the two markets can be held together at the same spot?—They have endeavoured to carry that out in practice by putting the foreign animals on one side of the market and the English on the other, but as for any proposition which they have made to the Lord President of the Council, I am not aware of it, though it is very possible that a great many communications have taken place which are not generally known.

5088. As a member of the trade, would you prefer to have the two markets together in their present position, and for a separation to take place in the present cattle market, or to have one market 10 miles from the other?—It would be certainly more convenient to have the two together, though the objection would still hold as strongly in reference to having all the foreign animals detained and slaughtered in the slaughterhouses.

5089. Then I understand that the bulk of your evidence is directed against the inconvenience of having public slaughterhouses?—Quite so.

5090. And you object chiefly to that portion of the Bill which deprives the trade of the facility of slaughtering in their own slaughterhouses?—Yes.

5091. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] I understand that you object to the Bill mainly on

on the ground of its inconveniences to the butchers and the traders?—Inconveniences to the trade and the great additional expense, which would be incurred for some one to pay.

5092. But do you think that it is well worth while to have some inconveniences rather than to run the risk of rinderpest?—I do not think that making a foreign cattle market at all guarantees immunity from cattle plague.

5093. That is your decided opinion?—That is my decided opinion, because the same persons would frequent both markets; drovers, salesmen, and butchers, and everybody connected with the markets, would attend those markets.

5094. You do not believe that it came from abroad at all?—I cannot say that I have any very definite belief about that in any way. At first I did not think so; but I do not know. There has never been any conclusive evidence, I think, to that effect.

5095. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Is the opinion which you have given the general opinion of those engaged in the meat trade?—I can hardly answer that question; I believe that there are differences of opinion about it.

5096. Opinions are very much divided as to whether rinderpest originated in this country, or whether it was imported?—Very much indeed, and we hear so much of rinderpest turning up in our own country at such unexpected places, which appear to be very far removed from foreign cattle, that it makes it very hard to believe that it did come from abroad.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, 22nd April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	

RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

22 April 1868.

Mr. *Lowther*.] PERHAPS, Mr. Harcourt, you will be able to give the Committee some idea when you are likely to complete your list of witnesses; not as pledging yourself, but as a matter of convenience to the Committee.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] It is a little difficult for me to say; as you suggest, the matter is not entirely in our own hands; we only got through our new witness yesterday. I think we must call at least six or eight witnesses; it will depend very much on how far the Committee wish to carry the examination of particular witnesses. If you were to time it you would find that we do not occupy the larger part of the day.

Mr. *Denison*.] There are two or three more oppositions before we come to the Preamble.

Mr. *Lowther*.] Then there is your statement, Mr. *Harcourt*.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] I will make my statement as short as I can.

Chairman.] Is it your wish to call many more butchers?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] No, I think not; we will call Mr. Baker, a Government contractor, and you will want some evidence from the towns in England where the slaughtering by the waterside has already taken place, as we wish to show you the effect that has had on the trade in foreign cattle in those places. My learned friend, Mr. Merewether, said that the system proposed by this Bill was actually in operation in various places; that is quite true, and we propose to call some witnesses to show practically the effect of that system at those places. And then, I think, there is some notion of calling a gentleman from Dublin who can speak to the system there. Then there is a very material question, the veterinary question, or the subject of infection. That is a matter we set great store by. We are in considerable difficulty on that head, in consequence of the course which the Promoters have taken. Many gentlemen connected with the Privy Council we should have been very glad to see here, but they have not come, and your Lordship will understand that it would be very difficult for us to get them. We have, of course, the benefit of their evidence, which has been given before the Royal Commission, and that I shall call your Lordship's attention to. It would save time, perhaps, if I at once called your Lordship's attention to the evidence of these gentlemen, as far as it is material to our case, in the Report of the Royal Commission, and then my learned friends, who put those documents in, will call attention to any part of them that will be material to their own case. I will call your Lordship's attention

attention to the points which we think material to our case. In the first Report of the Cattle Plague Commission, you will find Professor Simmonds——

Mr. *Denison.*] Is not that part of your speech?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We put it in as evidence.

Mr. *Denison.*] That is not the way to put it in as evidence.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It was put in most distinctly for the purpose of saving the trouble of calling evidence.

Mr. *Denison.*] Of course you may put it in at some time or other, but you must not stick in a bit of written evidence in the middle of the examination of the witnesses. I shall ask the Committee to say whether that is not an irregular way of doing things. We know that when the evidence of any previous year is referred to a Committee, it is in counsel's speech——

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I beg your pardon.

Mr. *Denison.*] You may beg my pardon, but I have been here a longer time than you have, and that is my experience. I never knew it deviated from.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I only want to save time.

Chairman.] I think perhaps it will be better to keep it for your speech.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I do not assent to what my learned friend has said, but I will postpone it to the veterinary part of the case.

Mr. *Denison.*] No; we will have it settled now; the Committee can decide whether the usual course is to be taken, or whether this proposal——

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I withdraw my proposal, and——

Mr. *Denison.*] You may interrupt me, but you will have to hear me in the end. Will the Committee allow counsel to refer to the evidence of a previous year referred to a Committee by the House at any period except the period when the remarks upon all the evidence that has been given? He has to do that at a certain time, and on that occasion he will have a perfect right to refer to all evidence given to you by the witnesses and submitted to you by the House. He is now claiming the right to refer to evidence which has been submitted to you by the House apart from the other evidence you are now listening to. He might have made his speech at the beginning of his case; if he had made his speech at the beginning of his case, then he must have referred to the evidence he wanted to use, and he must have taken his chance of his witnesses coming up to the mark, and not being damaged in cross-examination, and he has now the privilege of making his speech at the end of the evidence; he must make his speech at that time on all the evidence, and not pick and choose and make a speech on part of the evidence at one time and part of it at another time.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I am not picking and choosing.

Mr. *Denison.*] Your evidence cannot be read without working it into a speech; the regular way is to work it into a speech is when the proper time comes for the speech to be made in regular course, and I now ask the Committee to decide that point.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My learned friend has wasted 10 minutes in objecting to a course which is not proposed. I never proposed to make a speech, nor is that the question before the Committee. I proposed to take a course which for the present I withdraw. If it were necessary to decide upon it, it would be a sufficient answer to my learned friend that he has not made himself acquainted with the first day's proceedings. He said this evidence had been referred to the Committee by the House of Commons; but it has not been referred to the Committee by the House of Commons, and therefore the whole of his argument falls to the ground. These Reports

22 April 1868.

were put in by Mr. Merewether, at his own suggestion; and, in order that there might be no doubt about it at the end of the first day's proceedings, I said, "With regard to the evidence, it will be convenient, and my learned friend will probably concur in the idea that we should take the Report of the Commissioners, and the evidence taken before them as evidence taken before this Committee, which will, as far as they go, save the trouble of calling witnesses; that, in fact, we should use, in any argument that we have to raise, the evidence contained in this Report." Mr. Merewether says, "Certainly we have no objection to that; that is a proposition in accordance with the suggestion thrown out by us this morning." When you put in evidence of this kind, it is perfectly well understood that some of the evidence will be useful to them and some useful to us, and each side uses that part which is useful to itself.

Mr. *Merewether.*] In argument.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] What does that matter? If my learned friend would rather that were done three weeks hence than now——

Mr. *Denison.*] If it is worth while for me to reply——

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] What to?

Mr. *Denison.*] You made an application.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I withdraw it.

Mr. *Denison.*] But I claim to have it decided at once; you have only withdrawn it for a time, and you propose to make it again at a future time.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I propose now to call Mr. Baker.

Mr. *Denison.*] You will not baffle me in that way. My learned friend called my attention to what I had forgotten, and I am very sorry I had. Mr. Vernon Harcourt says, "With regard to the evidence it will be convenient and my learned friend will probably concur in the idea, that we should take the Report of the Commissioners, and the evidence taken before them, as evidence taken before this Committee, which will, as far as they go, save the trouble of calling witnesses; in fact, that we should use in any argument we have to raise the evidence contained in this Report." Now, what follows from that? That Mr. Merewether, in opening the case, put in this evidence, and the time will come when my learned friend may make his speech and argue upon that evidence. My learned friend, Mr. Merewether, made his speech on it on opening. Mr. Vernon Harcourt will have to make his speech when it comes to his turn, but the question of reading the evidence is past altogether; it is put in as read, and the time has gone by.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] What is the question you are going to ask the Committee to decide?

Chairman.] Your application to remark on the evidence.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have made no application. My proposal now is to examine Mr. Baker, of Newgate Market, and I make no other application to the Committee.

Mr. *Denison.*] You have only withdrawn the matter for a time.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Everybody sees what it is. My learned friend thinks it is a favourable opportunity to get a decision against me; do not blink that. He thinks that half an hour later in the day it may not be so favourable. He wants to snap a decision in what he thinks a favourable state of the Committee.

Mr. *Denison.*] You shall have the satisfaction of saying that pleasant thing all to yourself. Now my learned friend proposed to read some extracts from Reports which have been already put in by my learned friend, Mr. Merewether, in opening the case. What I said was this, the time has not come for doing that unless you have closed your own list of witnesses; if you have closed your own witnesses then the time has come for commenting

menting on the evidence given by them and the evidence put in by this Report; that is to say, that one speech should do both things. My learned friend then said I do not propose to make a speech but only to read, and then he said I had forgotten what I read just now. I thought this Report had been merely referred to you by the House, but I find the case is stronger in my favour, and that we have put the Report on the table as part of our case. You have heard the matter discussed, and I should think you can decide now, as well as at any other time, whether my learned friend is to reserve his remarks on any evidence out of that Blue Book or to make them at any promiscuous time.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I propose to make no remarks; my application to the Committee is, that I may examine Mr. Baker, of Newgate Market.

Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You are aware that there was rather an expression of opinion on the part of the Committee that they had quite sufficient evidence that the butchers very much disliked this Bill; we are quite satisfied it must be, to a certain extent, an inconvenience.

The Committee deliberated.

Chairman.] The Committee have unanimously agreed to the following resolution, that comments by counsel on the evidence in the Blue Books now before the Committee, be reserved until all the witnesses against the Preamble of the Bill have given their evidence; although this decision does not preclude reference to the Blue Books, when counsel is examining a witness.

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

5097. You are employed largely in the meat trade, I believe?—I am.

5098. You are a Government contractor for the supply of cattle and sheep for the Army and Navy, are you not?—Yes.

5099. And also for upwards of 20 institutions of various kinds?—Yes.

5100. Are your purchases of cattle to the amount often of 400 a week?—Yes.

5101. What proportion of those cattle are foreign, and what proportion are English?—The proportion is three-fourths foreign, and one-fourth English.

5102. Therefore you deal in both markets, but principally in the foreign market?—Yes.

5103. I want your opinion with regard to a separate foreign market from the home market, in its probable results upon the meat trade?—I can give you an opinion on the result to myself as a Government contractor; if the two were separated it would be impossible for me to attend them both in one day.

5104. First of all, are you assuming them to be on the same day, or on different days?—On the same day; it would be impossible for me to attend to any, excepting where the English were, because the foreign cattle I should be totally shut out from,

5105. Why would you be totally shut out from the foreign cattle?—Because the Government contracts with me for live cattle, and I could not get the foreign alive from where the market is proposed to be.

5106. Now that would be the result of this Bill, that you would be obliged to take the whole supply, of which three-fourths now is foreign, from the home market?—Yes, that would be so.

5107. That would be a great advantage to the home producers?—Certainly.

5108. Would that have the effect of raising the price of meat in which you deal?—It would raise the price of meat considerably for the army and navy.

5109. One of the first objections to this Bill, as far as you are concerned, is that it will exclude the army and navy, whom you supply, from the foreign market altogether?—Quite so.

5110. Now how do you supply it at present to the army?—At present, in consequence of the restrictions being on the traffic, we cannot get them away alive: we send them dead, but at the same time our tenders run to the Government

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

that should the trains be opened from the metropolitan market, they can demand live meat, and they would have it.

5111. At present you are forced to supply dead meat altogether?—Yes.

5112. Therefore you can go to either market?—Yes.

5113. If this Bill were passed, giving a preferential advantage to the home cattle, and being able to remove them alive, you would then be forced to supply the army and navy from the home market?—Entirely.

5114. That being the only live market?—Yes.

5115. Why is it that the Government insists upon having live meat when they can get it?—At the camp at Aldershott and at Chatham the Government say it is an advantage for the soldiers to dress the meat, and to take such charge of it as they might have to do if they were out in a campaign.

5116. Therefore they prefer live meat?—Yes, they do not waste so much meat by having it alive.

5117. In your opinion, is the supply of meat in a live state a far more favourable mode of supplying meat, than to supply it as dead meat?—For the service it is.

5118. You say that you would be driven into the home market altogether in case of this Bill being passed?—Yes.

5119. Would that compel you to buy as much as one-fifth of the whole supply of the English stock in the market?—Quite one-fifth of the whole supply.

5120. I need hardly ask you whether the effect of that would not be very much to raise the prices?—I should not like to have to do it.

5121. Of course, if the buyers know that on one particular day you will be under contract?—They all know it.

5122. They know you must take one-fifth?—Yes.

5123. Could they raise the price as they liked?—2 *l.* a bullock.

5124. You agree with Sir James Elphinstone, that that 2 *l.* would be the result of this Bill?—Yes, we are all agreed about that; when I say 2 *l.*, that is, an advantage would be taken sometimes of 2 *l.* on such a great demand, but there would be other advantages, and that is independent of the difference from what I should have to give as between English and foreign cattle?—It would make a difference in the tenders of 3 *l.* a bullock, perhaps.

5125. That would be raising the price on the existing price of home cattle?—Yes.

5126. The price of home cattle is always higher than the price of foreign cattle?—It is.

5127. Therefore, you would have to buy a dearer commodity, and be under a great disadvantage also?—Yes.

5128. You being compelled to buy so large a portion of your stock in the home market, would not that embarrass other buyers very much? The price could not be settled until your sales were known; that would be like the Government broker being in the market for consols?—Yes, just so.

5129. Do you consider that the result of this Bill would be to raise the Government contracts 1,000 *l.* a week?—Yes, fully, that would be the effect of the passing of this Bill.

5130. That would be an increase in the Army and Navy Estimates of 52,000 *l.* a year?—Quite so.

5131. Then, of course, the meat would not be sold cheaper in the market on that day to other people, it would raise the price to everybody?—Yes, it would.

5132. When we take 52,000 *l.* as the tax on the Government alone, we may take four times that amount out as the tax on the rest of the community?—If there were 2,000 beasts, and I wanted 500 of them, they would not give way in prices till I had finished, which takes all day to do, and the butchers would be hanging about and waiting till that time.

5133. *Chairman.*] Are you speaking of the foreign market?—The home market.

5134. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You say the effect of this Bill would be to raise the price of the bullock in the home market, as against the consumer, to something between 2 *l.* and 3 *l.* a head?—As against the Government consumer.

5135. How would it affect the other consumers compared with the Government?—It would not affect them as much as it would me.

5136. You mean that after your purchases were completed things would find their level?—Yes, things would find their level, and perhaps they would have

to

to give 1 *l.* more; it is according to whether the men could keep hanging about all day or not.

5137. If a man wanted to buy early in the day while you were in the market he must pay as high a price as you?—£. 1 more than I should pay; they would not supply him at the same price. If I were offering money for 100 beasts, a man would not sell out six to a butcher unless he could get a very tip top price.

5138. Therefore, to the butcher who wanted his beast to carry home early in the day, when you were in the market it would be a rise in price of more than 2 *l.*?—£. 2 or 3 *l.*

5139. Then in your judgment the effect of this Bill on the foreign cattle market would be the exclusion of yourself and other buyers in the first instance, and to lower the price?—In the first instance, decidedly.

5140. That would be from the exclusion of yourself and others?—Yes.

5141. You know enough of the trade to know whether, in your judgment, the retail dealers would be practically excluded from the foreign cattle market; would they be able to frequent the foreign cattle market, if it were made a separate market at the riverside?—No, certainly not.

5142. All their customers also would lose the benefit of the foreign cattle market?—Yes.

5143. In the first instance, the effect would be to lower the price in the foreign market?—No doubt.

5144. Would the immediate result be that the importation would diminish?—It would stop it almost entirely.

5145. For a few weeks, it would lower the price, but the ultimate result would be that the foreign beast would not come to such a bad market?—Just so.

5146. How do your foreign beasts come at present?—They come to Thames Haven, to be landed.

5147. At Thames Haven there are lairs?—Yes.

5148. They remain there 12 hours, I believe; they are examined by the inspectors there?—Yes.

5149. Do they generally come in pretty good condition?—Yes, very good.

5150. Where do they come from principally?—Portugal, Oporto.

5151. They have never had the disease there?—Never.

5152. Are the beasts of a good quality?—Yes, very good.

5153. The effect of this Bill would be absolutely to exclude them coming in a live state; at all events, animals of a good quality, coming in a live state from that country, which has never had the cattle plague?—Yes, I should be afraid to import any myself.

5154. Why should you be afraid to import any?—Because they might come into a very bad market where there might be a glut, particularly at first, and I might lose 1,000 *l.* I should not like that.

5155. That gives additional weight to your opinion, that importers would cease to bring us foreign cattle?—Yes, I should most decidedly; I should cease for a time decidedly.

5156. How do you get beasts from Oporto?—An agent of mine at Oporto buys them, and he has about 20 buyers; he sends one to one district and one to another; he employs about 12 or 15 others; each man is sent a different route; perhaps they go about 60 miles round, and on a certain day they agree with the buyers to be at the waterside; they then bring them into the clerk, and he gives them the cash; the steamer is waiting, and they see them loaded, and they are shipped.

5157. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Your agents having previously bought the cattle?—Yes.

5158. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You are an importer of cattle in the strict sense of the word, are you not?—Yes.

5159. You say that if this separate cattle market were established by the waterside you would cease to import?—If that was to take place, and my agent were to send me word over a price of 2 *l.* less than under the present arrangement, I should telegraph, "No, declined."

5160. You would think that, whereas it would raise the price of home cattle 2 *l.*, it would diminish the value of foreign cattle 2 *l.*?—Yes.

5161. That would be a differential duty between the two kinds of cattle, amounting to something like 4 *l.*?—Yes.

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

5162. That would be the measure of the protective effect of the Bill on foreign cattle, 4 *l.* a head?—Yes.

5163. You said that you buy something like 400 head of cattle a week, and according to the evidence you have been giving, this Bill would affect 300 out of 400 cattle?—Yes, three-fourths.

5164. That is to say, it would be destroying three-fourths of your present trade?—Certainly.

5165. You have given your view of what would be the protective effect of this Bill. It is suggested that the object of this Bill is to prevent infection in this country; I should like your view upon that point; whether, in your judgment, the making of a market by the river side into which foreign cattle could be imported promiscuously, while the persons frequenting the market will also frequent the home market, would be any security against infection?—I think not.

5166. Would it be any improvement on the existing system, by which no cattle can come into London or go out of it, or would it be worse than the existing system?—I consider it would be worse.

5167. That is to say, the means of infection would find its way to the home market, and then the home market cattle, going all over the country, would carry the infection elsewhere?—Certainly.

5168. Therefore, though very effective as a protective measure, in the way you have mentioned, it would be worse than the present system as a measure applying against infection?—Yes, the present system works very well; in my opinion nothing could be better.

5169. In your judgment has the present system been compatible, at all events, with the extinction of the cattle plague in England?—Yes, quite.

5170. And the present system, under the advice of the medical advisers of the Privy Council (who have not come here to support this scheme), has admitted foreign cattle, and yet has not spread the cattle plague?—Just so.

5171. Then the two things are reconciled, of the foreign cattle freely going to the butchers and dealers in the metropolis, and yet no cattle plague has recently been spread in England, is that so?—That is so.

5172. Then, as one of the largest dealers in meat, you request this Committee to continue the present system, and not introduce a system which would destroy your trade?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haley*.

5173. As a Government contractor have you had dealings with the Port of Southampton?—Yes.

5174. Have they been extensive?—Yes.

5175. Were the class of cattle, that you were able to import at Southampton, uninfected with the disease?—They were not infected.

5176. Were you able to supply Aldershott from Southampton with cattle?—I have done so, but not totally.

5177. Would it not be an advantage to be able to supply Aldershott with cattle from Southampton, instead of those Portuguese beasts being brought to the Thames, and then taken to the London market?—I do not know that it would be an advantage.

5178. Why not?—We like the London market, because there is more choice.

5179. But if you bring a cargo of beasts to Southampton, and have to supply the camp at Aldershott with live cattle, would it not be a great advantage to be able to bring them from Southampton to Aldershott, instead of having to take them first to London?—Yes, it has been so.

5180. That would apply to the barracks at Winchester?—Yes.

5181. Portsmouth?—Yes.

5182. And probably to Chatham?—No; not to Chatham, I think.

5183. You could carry your beasts to Chatham by the South Eastern and the South Western, could you not?—Yes; it might apply to Chatham.

5184. With regard to the question of sea route; do you prefer a short sea route to the longer passage by the Channel and the Nore?—Yes.

5185. On what ground?—I have always found the sooner the cattle are off the sea the better; a journey by train does them no harm.

5186. They

5186. They come in better condition?—Yes.

5187. More fit for the purposes of your contract?—Yes, I think so; the air revives them.

5188. On the whole, would you be inclined to pray this Committee that Southampton should be a port to which the uninfected beasts should be brought from uninfected countries, and that those beasts might be carried down by the South Western line?—Certainly.

5189. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (through the *Committee*).] I forgot to ask your opinion with regard to the effect on the trade of having separate market days; say that all the home cattle should be sold on the Monday, and all the foreign cattle should be on another day, say Wednesday; do you think that would be convenient to the trade, or is it in your opinion desirable that the whole supply of cattle of both kinds, home and foreign, should be in the market on the same day?—I think it is most desirable that there should be only one day; I do not see that they could attend two markets in one day, if they were separate.

5190. I am asking you commercially, whether in regulating the price it is very desirable that the whole supply that is to be available for the week, should be in the market on the same day in such a manner that the butchers could get to see the whole of the stock, so as to see what it is?—Quite so.

5191. Would it suit you on Monday to be able to see only the home cattle, and on Wednesday only to be able to see the foreign cattle, or would you wish to see both together on the Monday?—Both together.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Denison.*

5192. Apparently you do not think it a matter of great importance?—Yes it is.

5193. It is a question of balance of conveniences I suppose?—True.

5194. You deal chiefly in foreign cattle do you not; about 300 foreign cattle a week, and you seem to agree with the estimate which we have had from Sir James Elphinstone about the present loss on English beasts being about 2*l.* a head in consequence of the present restrictions, is that so?—Will you repeat your question?

5195. The loss, if this Bill passed, on foreign beasts would, I think you said, be about 2*l.* a head?—I should not have the foreign beasts to fly to. I should be no buyer; it would drive me from a medium market to a dearer market.

5196. Does that mean that you would not choose to deal in them because there would be some loss?—I could not.

5197. Is your proposition this, that there would be an absolute cessation of foreign beasts being brought into the metropolis?—In a great measure.

5198. I said absolute?—No, not absolute, because if anybody saw there was none brought in, then a cargo might come in suddenly and fetch a great price.

5199. But you think there would be almost a cessation of the foreign trade?—I do.

5200. Really you do think that, do you?—I dare say, after a bit, it would find its level.

5201. But you gave my learned friend your estimate of the loss at 2*l.* a head, and I ask you to follow out that calculation, and you say you cannot tell at all; but can you measure the loss which you think there would be per head on foreign beasts?—I have measured it at 2*l.* per head for myself.

5202. Now, then, do you agree with the calculations which have been given here to the effect that there is at present a loss of 2*l.* on English beasts by reason of the present restrictions?—No, I do not think so.

5203. I must ask you this, have you any data on which you intend to dispute the evidence of those gentlemen who have stated that there is that loss; have you considered that question at all?—It is only an opinion.

5204. Well, have you any data for disputing that estimate?—No, I have not.

5205. Then suppose that those gentlemen who have been here giving that estimate to be right in what they said, do you not think that it is a fair question to put whether the 2*l.* should be lost on the very much larger proportion of Eng-

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

lish cattle which is sold in the market, or on the smaller proportion of foreign?—I am not sure that I understand the question.

5206. Is there a much larger quantity of English cattle sold in the metropolitan market than of foreign?—Yes; rather larger.

5207. Do you think that it is a fair way of looking at this Bill, to consider whether the present loss to the English cattle is greater or less than the future loss might be to the foreign cattle?—The English loss would be a mere trifle to the foreign loss.

5208. You think so, but that is not my question; I ask you, is it a fair way of looking at the question, to consider whether there would be a greater loss on the English cattle than on the foreign cattle?—No, certainly not.

5209. I thought you would say so, because your dealings are chiefly in foreign, are they not?—Yes.

5210. Do you go to any other markets, besides the metropolitan market?—No.

5211. What quantity of those beasts do you import yourself to supply the Government?—The whole of a cargo sometimes.

5212. Now then following up some questions of my learned friend Mr. Haley's, do I understand you to say that those which are imported to Southampton, might go to Aldershot direct?—Some might.

5213. I suppose all *might*, might they not?—Yes, but it would be too large a quantity, that is why I say some.

5214. My learned friend put to you also Winchester and Chatham?—Yes.

5215. And all that would be outside the scope of this Bill?—Yes; I suppose it would.

5216. I hear some grumbling but that is so; you say the Government have the power to insist on having live cattle, when the present restrictions are removed?—Yes.

5217. How long does your contract run?—Each contract runs for six months, some for 12 months, but most of them for six months.

5218. Do the Government pay the same price per pound for dead meat that they do for live cattle?—We make our price now, knowing that they take the dead meat; but we are open to this, that if the restrictions were taken off the carriage we are bound to send live cattle if they wish it.

5219. But that only holds for the six months?—Just so.

5220. If this Bill passes, and the foreign cattle are necessarily treated as dead meat and the English cattle as live meat, the Government are fully open to take as much as they like of dead meat, and as much as they like of live meat, are they not?—Yes; but we know from past experience that they will have it alive, if it is possible; they have told me so.

5221. That is a question of price?—Yes; if that was decided when our contracts were furnished; but if it came in the middle of a contract we should be great losers.

5222. But the Bill is not passed yet; is there any material difference in price between the supply of the live and the dead meat?—There is a little difference.

5223. What does it work out to?—We can supply in the winter time dead meat cheapest. In the summer time we would as soon take the live meat.

5224. What does it come to in the winter time per pound?—A farthing, perhaps.

5225. That is worth considering, is it not?—A farthing, or one-eighth of a penny.

5226. How many tons or pounds do you supply in the course of the year?—That is a matter of calculation.

5227. You can easily turn 400 beasts a week into tons, can you not?—Ten thousand tons is what it looks like.

5228. Somebody who is at leisure can work that into money; do you bring your beasts in your own boats; have you boats of your own?—Yes.

5229. Do your boats trade exclusively with Spain and Portugal?—No.

5230. Where else do they go to?—To Tonning.

5231. I am not much of a geographer, but that sounds like coming within a dangerous district; at all events, very different from Spain and Portugal?—Oh, yes; but I do not import there myself; my boats only go as common carriers.

5232. Sir

5232. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Where do your boats come to?—Thames Haven; the Portuguese beasts come to Southampton occasionally.

5233. Now?—No, not now; the restrictions will not allow them.

5234. Mr. *Denison.*] Do your boats that go to Tonning also go to Southampton?—Some of the boats.

5235. And sometimes also to Thames Haven?—Yes.

5236. Have you anything to do with the Thames Haven Company?—I have a few shares in it.

5237. That may be your modesty, perhaps; is it really a few?—It is very few; I really do not know whether it is 15 or 25.

5238. What are the shares; are they 5 *l.* shares?—I do not know; 5 *l.*, 6 *l.*, or 7 *l.* a share.

5239. Have you ever turned your attention to the slaughterhouse question at all?—No, very little.

5240. How do you get your beasts killed for the Government?—I have a place near my place of business, and I have a foreman who superintends it.

5241. Does he do the slaughtering for you?—He sees it done.

5242. You have no contract, but he acts as your servant, does he?—Just so.

5243. He does not do it by contract?—No.

5244. Then you cannot give us any information upon that subject?—No; I like my man to have the supervision of it, and to see that the beasts are dressed and cleaned properly, because when they go by rail 50, 60, or 100 miles, that is a matter of some consequence.

5245. How much on the average does it cost to kill a beast in that way?—Mine costs me 3*s.* each.

5246. Does that include everything?—Yes, everything that is done by him for me.

5247. Turning them from live to dead meat, in fact, costs 3*s.* a head?—Yes.

5248. How do you dispose of your offal?—I generally dispose of the offal by contract; I take it for the same time as I take my Government contract.

5249. Where is your place of business?—My place of business is in Newgate Market, and my slaughterhouse would be in Smithfield.

5250. Mr. *Read.*] Close by?—Yes; close by.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

5251. My learned friend has very ingeniously put it to you that his witnesses have suggested a loss of 2 *l.* by the existence of the present restrictions; I understand your view is that the present Bill would give them 2 *l.* additional upon the home cattle?—Yes.

5252. That is to say, that if a person were to put 10 *s.* a quarter import duty on corn that would save the English producer from a loss of 10 *s.* a quarter on his home growth, but you do not regard the present state of things as a loss; you regard the present state of things as a gain to the home producer?—Yes.

5253. By protecting him from the competition of the foreign market?—Yes.

5254. And to represent that as a loss of 2 *l.* is not accurate?—Just so.

5255. And you say that he would gain 2 *l.* by being excluded from the competition of foreigners by this Bill?—Certainly.

5256. Your contracts are for six months, and my learned friend suggests that you might renew them on terms consistent with the passing of this Bill; but in your judgment would the Government in any contract, supposing that home cattle were allowed to be removed and foreign cattle were not allowed to be removed, insist upon having the cattle in a moveable condition?—I am sure they would.

5257. Then when you come to your own protection under a new contract, you must raise your price on the Government contract to that amount?—That is the only protection I should get.

5258. You would think it necessary to raise that contract to the amount of 1,000 *l.* a week to protect yourself, you say?—I am sure of it.

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

5259. You would not take a contract under this Bill upon its renewal under less than 1,000 *l.* a week more than at present?—I would not.

5260. Therefore it works out exactly in the same way on the renewal of the contract, as far as the Government is concerned?—Just so.

5261. My learned friend says that there is a farthing loss on the dead meat at certain times of the year; but, in spite of that diminution in price, is the advantage to the Government of having live meat such that they would prefer having it alive?—The advantage is in having it alive for all that.

5262. In spite of that difference in price, the advantage is such in having it alive that you are quite sure they would still insist on it?—Yes, that farthing only refers to the winter.

5263. But you are convinced that they would insist in the contract on having the meat alive?—Yes. We had a demand from Chatham within 10 days ago, and although the contract was for dead meat, I have seen a letter from the Commissariat insisting on live cattle (I am not the contractor in this case) on a certain day given. But it cannot be done.

5264. *Chairman.*] To be sent from London to Chatham?—No; from anywhere you like; but with the present restrictions it is impossible to get them from London. The Commissariat officer has since seen his error, finding that it cannot be got around that district.

5265. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You allege that as a proof; the fact of the largest of all consumers having the meat supplied alive, and not dead?—Yes; if the rails were open from the metropolitan market, even if beef were 1 *s.* a pound, the Government would give the order and I must supply; so that in taking a contract I must put on 1,000 *l.* a week, and I do not think I should be safe at that.

5266. There was something said about Southampton, and you were asked whether you run your own boats; you do run your own boats from Portugal and Tonning too; the Tonning boats come up the Thames?—Yes.

5267. Do you bring cattle to London?—Yes, but not my own cattle; the Portuguese are my own.

5268. Schleswig-Holstein is quite as free from the cattle plague as Portugal, is it not?—I believe so.

5269. My learned friend asked you something about slaughterhouses; is the person who has the supervision of the slaughtering of your beasts a servant of your own?—Yes.

5270. Does he transact it all on your own premises?—Yes.

5271. Should you be equally satisfied to have it done in public slaughterhouses?—No, I always avoid them if I can.

5272. Why do you always avoid them if you can?—Because the cattle are not dressed there so well, in the first place, and it is very difficult to get them done in time, which is a very essential thing, when I have to send them away by a train.

5273. You are forced to send your supplies at fixed times?—Yes, at fixed times, under a penalty.

5274. Suppose all the slaughtering had to be done at one place; supposing the same quantity of foreign cattle came into England, could that be done to advantage, assuming that all the butchers had to do it at that place?—I think that it would be a great disadvantage.

5275. *Chairman.*] Do you think it is any disadvantage to exclude from the Metropolitan Cattle Market the competition of the buyers who would now come from Brighton, Maidstone, and other places in the country?—A trifle so, I think.

5276. You think it causes the British farmer to get less money for his cattle than they are worth?—Scarcely.

5277. I mean that the competition of buyers being lessened reduces the price?—It might, a trifle.

5278. And so far the British producer is injured?—He may be, a trifle.

5279. Do you agree with those witnesses who would put the loss thus accruing at 2 *l.* a head?—No.

5280. You think that it would not be so much?—I am sure that it would not.

5281. Did I understand you to say that, if the Bill passed, you would not be able to buy foreign cattle, because they would not come here?—Yes.

5282. I suppose

5282. I suppose you mean that your agent in Oporto would have to offer the foreigners 2 *l.* less a head than the agent now offers?—If I wished to import, I could not use them myself for my own contracts; whereas now, if the trade does not suit me, I can take them myself, but under this Bill I could not avail myself of one of those animals alive.

5283. And that would be a matter of inconvenience to you, because of your present contracts?—Yes.

5284. Do you think that foreigners would take much less a head for the cattle than they take now?—No; I think they would stop sending.

5285. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] I think you said that you dealt extensively with Southampton before the restrictions, and that you carried the trade on in your own boats?—Yes.

5286. When did those restrictions come into force; was it not in August last year?—Yes, I think so.

5287. Then, how do you account for the small amount of importation from Portugal and Spain during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867; from Portugal not a head of cattle was imported into Southampton; from Spain, in 1865, there were 99; in 1867, 44 only; that does not look like an extensive importation into Southampton, does it?—I cannot say the dates.

5288. In two of those years there were no restrictions, and 143 cattle were all that were imported?—I know that I have had 700 beasts into Southampton.

5289. What year was that?—I cannot say what year; it may not be those years. I was very fond of sending the boats into Southampton before the restrictions were put on.

5290. What I am anxious to know is, whether this was a continuous and large trade, or whether it was a fluctuating and very small trade?—It was certainly fluctuating, but still it was increasing.

5291. I think you stated that you imported about 400 head of cattle a week?—I said I bought them, not imported them.

5292. How many head of cattle do you import generally in your own boats?—Sometimes as many as three or four cargoes a year.

5293. Not more than that?—My own cattle would be about that; other cattle, I should think, would be about 14,000.

5294. And the whole of those 14,000, except those very few that would go to Southampton, are landed at Thames Haven, are they?—Yes.

5295. Are you a director of the Thames Haven Company?—No.

5296. Merely a shareholder?—Yes.

5297. Do you know the Board of Directors?—Yes, several of them.

5298. Do you know Mr. Archer, a butcher?—Yes.

5299. Is he one of the directors of the Thames Haven Company?—I think so.

5300. But you are interested in the Thames Haven Company merely as a shareholder?—Yes.

5301. Of the 14,000, the portion you land there would be entirely stopped by this Bill?—Yes.

5302. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] I believe the price for the best class of beasts in the market is now low, is it not?—I do not think it is low.

5303. We have had it stated that, owing to the present restrictions, the whole of the first class Scotch beasts, and the best classes of meat, are lower than usual?—I do not think so.

5304. You contradict that, then?—I do not contradict it, but I do not think it is so.

5305. The drift of my question is this, that owing to the present restrictions, the price of meat is deteriorated?—I understand the question, and I do not think so to the extent it appears you have an idea of; if it is so at all, it is very trifling.

5306. You say that if you were to go into the market wanting 500 beasts, all the dealers would keep off until you had bought?—Yes.

5307. Would not that apply, in a great measure, to the present state of things in an ordinary well-stocked market?—Not to that extent, or anything like it; they cannot hold out against me with 5,000 beasts, but if it were 2,000, or 3,000, they could do what they liked with me.

5308. You are bound to supply the cattle alive if the Government like?—Yes.

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

5309. But they allow you to send the dead meat as a matter of favour or arrangement?—Under the present regulations they cannot help themselves.

5310. But if all on a sudden they demand live beasts, what should you do about the offal?—That alters our arrangements; we have then to make arrangements to get it taken away from where they are killed.

5311. But they could hardly, in fairness, do that before the six months' contract had expired?—They would do it; when I took the last contract for Sheerness I went to the Comptroller to have that point decided; he accepted my tender, and he wrote, "For live or dead meat." I said, "If you demand live meat, I cannot break the law, or send it from London, and it cannot be got round Sheerness. But, with this view, I take the contract; that is to say, as soon as the railways are opened from the metropolitan market, whatever there is, you shall have it alive." He said, "That is all I want, and if we have the railway opened from that market we shall demand live meat." I said, "I must chance it."

5312. I should like to ask you if we are to understand that you deliberately say that the present restrictions do not act to any extent to the disadvantage of the producer?—I think there is nothing of the kind.

5313. Mr. *Goschen.*] When you speak of a difference of cost to yourself of 1,000 *l.* a week, do you assume that this Bill by itself would cost you 1,000 *l.* a week?—Yes.

5314. That is leaving open the other ports for the importation of foreign cattle. Do you assume that they would be closed altogether, or that they would be left open?—I am assuming that they would be closed.

5315. You think that any man would think it the most utter folly to close one market against the foreign cattle, and then let them come into other ports?—Certainly.

5316. If this Bill is passed, you would be afraid of other Bills being passed closing other ports?—Yes.

5317. So that you would not be able to supply any portion of your Government demand with live cattle?—Yes.

5318. Did you say how long you had been engaged in this business of supplying Government with cattle?—Twenty-five years.

5319. Had you before that time also supplied them with live cattle?—Yes.

5320. During those 25 years, the point of supplying dead meat was not raised?—No, not till the last two years.

5321. Then the Government have been driven to accept a supply of dead meat by the cattle plague regulations?—Yes.

5322. Whereas their constant practice up to that point was to take the live cattle as being more advantageous?—Yes.

5323. Am I to understand you that it is for that reason you think that if this Bill were to enable English cattle to circulate freely in the country, the Government would select English cattle instead of dead meat?—Yes.

5324. You think they would revert to their old practice?—Yes, certainly.

5325. And that would raise the price of English cattle?—Yes.

5326. And that would have this effect, that the English producer would have the Government supply, and shut out the foreigner?—Yes.

5327. The process would be this: first, the foreign cattle would be excluded, and then the Government preferring live to dead meat, would compel the contractors to deliver English cattle?—Yes.

5328. And, therefore, the English farmers would have the advantage of the whole of the Government supply?—Yes.

5329. And you think it is not unreasonable to suppose that that would raise the price of English beasts, and give them a large profit?—Yes.

5330. Would that profit come out of your pocket?—No; out of the pockets of the Government.

5331. Therefore, it would come out of the pockets of the taxpayers?—Yes; it would shut nearly the whole of the army and navy out from partaking of any foreign supplies.

5332. If this Bill is passed, and the foreign live beasts are excluded, the result would be either that the Government would supply the troops with dead meat against their own opinion of what is desirable, or else they must pay 50,000 *l.* a year for it on the contract, and sometimes it would cost them 70,000 *l.* a year more?—Yes.

5333. With

5333. With regard to the summer months, has any inconvenience ever arisen from supplying dead meat in the hot weather?—Very great.

5334. Will you state any cases of the kind which occurred?—We were about tendering yesterday, and we do it very cautiously, because we cannot take on so much business; in winter I can supply four large garrisons easier than I can supply two garrisons in summer.

5335. When you say you tender cautiously, you mean you tender at higher prices?—Yes.

5336. Do you tender for dead meat?—Yes; dead meat now.

5337. When you tender, and the meat happens to be spoilt on the road, is that your loss, or the loss of the Government?—It is my loss; I lost 150 *l.* on one morning's meat at Aldershot two years ago.

5338. What month was that?—I think it was in May 1866.

5339. Was it the height of summer; was the temperature unusual?—Yes; we had several mornings the same.

5340. Is Aldershot one of the most distant places for you to supply?—No; I think Dover is worse.

5341. The greater the distance, the greater the chance of spoiling?—Yes.

5342. You have given two answers with regard to the reason why you would not buy foreign cattle; one was, that you would not do it because you expected there would be none to buy; and in the previous portion of your evidence you say, that you would not do it, because you would not be able to deliver it alive; to which of those two answers do you adhere?—I should not buy any foreign cattle, because I could not deliver it alive.

5343. You were asked another question, when you said the Government would prefer live cattle to dead cattle; you were asked, whether it would not be a question of price, and I understood you to say "Yes," but would it be a question of price, or would the Government say, "No, we prefer live cattle"?—As to the Government, it would not be a question of price; they would say, "We will choose, and you must make your own price;" they have said so before now.

5344. Why do the Government prefer live cattle?—They have it on the spot, and they can have it killed to their own order, and they do not waste any of it; it is cleaner and brighter, and there is no chance of the men going without a dinner suddenly.

5345. Mr. *Read.*] Is it not a matter of fact, that since you have supplied this contract for dead meat, the Government have saved one farthing a pound?—No, I do not think they have; they did at first, but the thing has worked to its level.

5346. They have had some saving, however, have they not?—At the commencement.

5347. There is none now, you think?—No, not in the long run.

5348. How many bullocks do you send to Aldershot in a week?—About 70.

5349. Suppose you were to send them down there, and have them killed as formerly, what becomes of the offal?—Mine sometimes comes to London; I send it by contract to the tripe people; such as the tripe comes to London.

5350. What do you do with the small offal?—They come to London; in very hot weather we would sell it there if we could, but generally we contract with a party for it, but I have a good deal of it back to London.

5351. You take the live cattle to Aldershot, and kill them there, and you bring the most perishable part of the offal back to London?—Yes; the hide does not deteriorate, nor the fat; sometimes the fat goes down to Portsmouth; once I sent it to Portsmouth; it all depends upon where the tallow-chandler lives.

5352. That may be one reason why you now supply your contracts cheaper, namely, that with the live cattle at Aldershot there is a certain loss of offal down there, where it is not wanted?—There is very little loss; very trifling.

5353. Do you sell any of the foreign stock you import?—Yes, sometimes.

5354. How many cattle did you import in London last year?—I think not many thousands of my own, but 14,000 perhaps of other people's; perhaps 1,000 of my own.

5355. Are you aware that the supply that we have received from Portugal,

Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker.*

22 April 1868.

during the last eight years, does not amount to 1½ per cent. of the whole of the imports?—I have not made any calculation, but some of my cattle would not be shown in the market. Two years ago I imported from Portugal, and killed 700 in a fortnight at Deptford Victualling Yard, and perhaps they might not be in the return; mine are not obliged to go to the metropolitan market if I import them for the Government.

5356. *Chairman.*] Last year was that?—That was in 1866, I think.

5357. Mr. *Read.*] I understood you to say, that you were quite satisfied with the present restrictions in the metropolitan market?—Yes.

5358. You think that they are all that is necessary to protect us from the disease?—Yes.

5359. Do you believe that the cattle plague was imported, or that it originated in London?—That I connot say.

5360. You have formed no opinion?—No.

5361. After what hour in the morning may the cattle not leave the Islington lairs; is it 10 o'clock?—I think so.

5362. And they must not be removed again till seven?—That is it.

5363. Are not the cattle and sheep very much crowded in those lairs?—No; I have never seen them crowded; they are very nice lairs.

5364. Are not the cattle and sheep mixed together?—Not in the lairs; there are pens for cattle and pens for sheep.

5365. But as they drive them across the markets, I mean?—They drive over the same ground.

5366. Are you aware that the sheep are allowed to go anywhere?—Yes.

5367. Do you believe in contagion being conveyed at all?—I do.

5368. Do you think sheep can convey it as well as cattle?—I am not certain. I believe a man can convey it in his clothes; I do not say the sheep cannot.

5369. But if sheep can convey it, and there is any disease in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, then, as the sheep go into the country, you imagine that they would take it there?—Of course they would, if they can convey it.

5370. And yet you think the existing restrictions are satisfactory and safe?—Quite.

5371. They exclude the country buyers?—Yes, they exclude a certain few country buyers, but they come up to the dead meat market, and they seem to get their meat off pretty well, and then it makes them look round at home.

5372. Do they come and take the dead meat away?—Some do; in Brighton, for instance, where there is a quick train, they can do it in certain weather; it is a little awkward in summer for them.

5373. Do you think that, after cattle have been confined in the hold of a vessel for a long time, a rush through the air revives them?—Yes.

5374. It does not give them cold?—No.

5375. Is the port of Tonning also open?—I believe so.

5376. Do you not send your boats to Geestermunde and Hamburg?—Sometimes.

5377. The same boats that go to Tonning and Portugal?—Yes.

5378. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Besides your Government contracts, you supply large numbers of asylums, schools, and institutions of that kind?—Yes.

5379. I understood you to say you believe it would be necessary, if this Bill passed, to provide that all foreign cattle should be slaughtered on the coast, and that none should be allowed to enter the interior of the kingdom alive; I understood you to say you thought we must make it general in order to secure the object of this Bill?—Yes.

5380. From your experience do you believe that it would be oppressive to the manufacturing population at inland places, such as Huddersfield, Wigan, Manchester, and Rochdale, if no live foreign cattle could be sent to them from the coast?—Yes.

5381. You think that would raise the price of meat to the working population?—I think it would.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *John Honck* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Evelyn Ashley*.

5382. Are you one of the largest Cattle Importers in the metropolitan market?—I believe I am.

5383. Both for sheep and cattle?—Yes.

5384. Do you sell largely also to Government contractors?—Yes, to Government contractors and also to wholesale and retail butchers.

5385. Did you hear the evidence which the last witness, Mr. Baker, gave about the Government demanding live cattle?—Certainly.

5386. Do you agree with that; has that been your experience?—I think they have always insisted upon having live cattle until the restrictions were placed upon the removal of cattle out of London.

5387. Then, supposing that this compulsory slaughter at the waterside was established by this Bill, the price to the Government would be very much increased?—No doubt of it.

5388. What is your average sale per week?—I suppose I sell, on an average, from 300 to 400 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep, and upwards, that is the total average.

5389. I will take you very shortly through two or three heads. Have you considered the question of this separation of markets, and do you hold that it would cause great loss to the producers?—I think it would ruin the foreign trade eventually. It might at first lower the price in the foreign cattle market by the exclusion of the retail butchers, principally, because they now come to our market, because they can take the cattle home, and that is what the retail butcher wants.

5390. And by that very fact of lowering the price, it would ruin the trade?—Certainly it would diminish the foreign importation to a very great extent.

5391. Has the foreign trade a tendency, even now, to go into other channels?—They now go to the Belgian markets and to Paris, because the prices which they can obtain there are on an equality with those which they obtain in London, and frequently better.

5392. And, further, they have no sea risk to incur?—They have no sea risk in going there.

5393. And all cattle there are on an equal footing, are they not?—Certainly.

5394. In the French market there is no distinction made between the home cattle and the foreign, is there?—There is not.

5395. Then there is a constant tendency, even now, for the foreign cattle to go into other channels?—There is so.

5396. Would you infer from that that any diminution of the profit would accelerate that tendency?—Certainly.

5397. And they would send them to France and Belgium, instead of sending them to London; is that so?—Certainly, I believe so.

5398. Would a separate market, in your opinion, induce irregularity in the supply?—I think it would bring about very great irregularity, because now, as the present market regulations exist, the market which is held on the Monday, where both English and foreign cattle are shown, every buyer and seller who comes into the market, and knows his business, knows within a trifle what the article he is going to buy or sell is worth, but that would not be so if they had to attend two markets. I will give an instance: supposing the home cattle market to be on a Monday, as it is now, and that there was a very fair supply there, the butchers would buy freely, and buy, perhaps, as they often want to do, rather a full quantity of what they want; but I will take it that when they came to the foreign market on Wednesday they would find a very large supply of foreign beasts there, and they would not be able to buy them at all, and the foreign importers would either have to have their cattle slaughtered themselves, or to keep them alive, which they would not be allowed to do, except for four days.

5399. Why would they not be able to buy on the Wednesday?—Because they have already bought the full complement of what they wanted, not expecting a large supply of foreign cattle.

5400. And the value of the cattle they had bought on the Monday would have very much fallen in the meanwhile?—Certainly; and it would create a great loss to them.

5401. And the result of that would be, that those buyers would avoid the

Mr. *John Honck.*

22 April 1868.

foreign market altogether?—The retail men would not go there, because they would want to take their cattle home.

5402. With regard to the compulsory slaughter, you would corroborate what other witnesses say as to a butcher's finding that an animal which could be driven away is much more valuable than one which he cannot remove?—No doubt of it.

5403. Have you known instances where compulsory slaughter has led to a great loss to the party importing?—I have had instances myself, and to a small extent; I have now almost every week, when we are obliged to slaughter cattle at the waterside, and it always entails a loss varying from 1 *l.* to 3 *l.* per head.

5404. Have you given any attention to the question of the distinction between public and private slaughterhouses?—I have not; I have no acquaintance with these slaughterhouses, but I think that it is absolutely necessary for the supply of London that private slaughterhouses should exist.

5405. You mean that London is a city of such a size that they are necessary?—It would be very difficult to supply London through the abattoir system, I believe.

5406. Do you happen to know how many abattoirs there are in Paris?—No; I believe that there is one central abattoir, now adjacent to the new market, which has been erected, but I have not been in Paris since that time.

5407. But the configuration of London is different from that of Paris, is it not?—It is so.

5408. Paris, being a fortified town, lies very much more in a circle?—Yes, and it is much more condensed.

5409. A straggling place, in your opinion, of the size of London, would be very difficult to supply by the abattoir system?—Yes.

5410. I believe that you are a native of Schleswig-Holstein?—I am a native of Schleswig-Holstein.

5411. Do you know the cattle districts of that country well?—I do, perfectly.

5412. What do you give as the extent of the grazing district?—The grazing land, I suppose, is about 100 miles in extent from north to south on the west coast, and there are about from 35,000 to 40,000 head of cattle exported from Schleswig-Holstein to the London market.

5413. Has that been an increasing or a stationary importation?—It has been an increasing importation since 1846.

5414. Has that increasing importation been enabled to be carried on by measures taken by the farmers on the other side?—They have, in consequence of finding the London prices remunerative, laid more land down for grazing purposes.

5415. Have they gone to great expense and trouble in improving the breeds?—I have sent myself a large quantity of bulls and sheep over to that country by which they have improved their breed.

5416. All with the view of supplying our market?—Certainly.

5417. What do the Schleswig-Holstein bullocks fetch in the English markets at present?—There is a great difference; I should say, taking a wide margin, from 15 *l.* to 25 *l.* per head.

5418. Should those prices decline, what would be the result as regards this importation from Schleswig?—I think they would very likely plough a lot of their land up again. I was over there shortly before Christmas and they were very uneasy about the measures which the Government were going to adopt.

5419. About this very Bill?—About this very Bill, and they said that they thought that what they would have to do, would be to plough their land up again as they had done before.

5420. And Schleswig, as I think you will tell us, has always been an uninfected district?—It has so; that is with regard to rinderpest. They have had foot and mouth complaint over there, but that they have had in every country.

5421. With regard to the weight and quality of the cattle brought from Schleswig-Holstein, is it not very nearly equal to the best English cattle?—I think that the butchers would tell you that some of the cattle grazed in Schleswig-Holstein are quite equal to any of the English cattle.

5422. To corroborate what you say as to the grazing land, have you a copy of the petition from the graziers of Schleswig-Holstein?—I have received a petition from there, which they asked me to forward.

5423. Have you a copy with you here?—I have not a copy with me here.

5424. I am

5424. I am sorry for that; how many signatures were there to it?—About 400 of the largest and most influential graziers signed a petition to the House of Commons against a division of the markets.

5425. And, I suppose, that petition has been presented?—It has been presented.

5426. Then, having read it, can you speak from your knowledge of what it contained?—It urges upon the House of Commons not to compel them to have their cattle slaughtered at the waterside.

5427. Do they allude to the separation of the markets?—They considered that the separation of the markets would be injurious to their trade.

5428. And do they state what would be the result to them if the Bill did pass?—The result would be a loss to them.

5429. And what measures did they say they would have to take?—I do not think they made any allusion to that, but no doubt the effect would be that they would have to discontinue the sending of cattle.

5430. Do you know Prussia and Oldenburg, and those districts?—I do; I know every grazing country in North Germany.

5431. Would those districts also, in your opinion, be affected by this Bill?—The graziers and producers in those districts would suffer materially by the measure, in my opinion.

5432. Do you imagine that the trade from that district would be diverted by the passing of this Bill?—I think from those districts the traffic would be more diverted than from Schleswig-Holstein, because for the moment they are bound, to a certain extent, to send the cattle to London, having now no other market.

5433. It would act even worse in Oldenburg and North Germany than it does in Schleswig-Holstein?—Certainly.

5434. With reference to the question of infection, do you consider the system proposed by the Bill a safer prevention of the spread of cattle plague than the present system?—I think the system proposed by the Bill of separation would not be an effectual safeguard against the introduction of cattle plague. On the contrary, I think it might be the means of spreading it over the country, because after you get it once here there would be no effective means of preventing the spread of it, it being carried about in the clothes of the people who would frequent both markets.

5435. Would there not be constant communication going on from the foreign market to the cowsheds of London?—Certainly the dealers who frequent the foreign market go also to the cowsheds.

5436. And buy diseased cows?—I suppose they are not very particular sometimes.

5437. They would go from the foreign market to the home cattle, and they would thereby establish a communication with the home cattle?—Certainly.

5438. And then it would naturally spread it through the country?—Certainly.

5439. Do you consider that there is any loss to the English producer; that is, to say, that he does not get the full value of his cattle now?—I do not think there is any loss to the British producer; because, as Mr. Claydon told us previously, he disposed of his cattle without coming into the metropolis, and those which are not wanted there can be disposed of here; the English producer is not obliged to send his cattle into the metropolitan district.

5440. And he only will send up what he wishes to be sold here?—Certainly; I believe cattle outside the metropolitan district are dearer than in the metropolitan market; it may cause a little inconvenience to the butchers in the southern towns, such as Brighton, Canterbury, and Maidstone, for instance.

5441. But the farmer, you think, has nothing to complain of?—He can dispose of his meat outside the metropolitan district, with quite as much advantage as in the metropolitan market.

5442. As my learned friend put it, it is not the case that there is a loss now of 2 *l.*?—I do not think so, because those cattle that are sold outside the metropolitan district would not come into it for sale, thereby diminishing the quantity in the metropolitan market.

5443. Have you read a report of a meeting in Yorkshire about this question, in which the Mr. Kilby, who was a witness before this Committee, made a little speech?—I did read a report.

Mr. *John Honck.*

22 April 1868.

5444. As it is a very able exposition of the views of Mr. Kilby, and those who are with him——

Mr. *Denison* objected that this was not evidence.

Mr. *Ashley* stated that he would not press the point.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

5445. You have imported largely, I believe, into the port of Southampton?—I have not imported on my own account, but if you mean as a carrier and ship-owner, I have.

5446. And from Spain and Portugal?—Certainly.

5447. Have you imported any from France?—Not any.

5448. None of the large number of beasts that have come from France during the last two years were of your importation?—No, I have had nothing to do with French traffic.

5449. Were the beasts that you imported expressly for the London trade?—Yes.

5450. Did you import a cargo of 360 cattle from Spain in the year 1866?—Yes, I believe so.

5451. Will you kindly look at that Return (*handing a Return to the Witness*) and look at the account there given of the number of cattle imported to Southampton from Spain in the year 1866?—From Spain it says none at all.

5452. But you imported 360 cattle in that year in one cargo?—Yes, I believe I did.

5453. Your trade now of course is stopped by the Privy Council regulations; but supposing that Southampton was open to you, should you now take advantage of the opportunities of sending cattle to the London market by Southampton?—I think that Southampton is a very convenient place for the landing of cattle from Portugal and Spain, and from the French ports.

5454. My learned friend says that he consents to that, that it is more convenient to land at Southampton than it is to land at the Thames?——

Mr. *Merewether.*] I did not say anything of the kind.

5455. Mr. *Haly* (To the *Witness*).] At any rate do you think it more convenient to land there than to carry the cattle round to the Thames?—I think it is.

5456. On account of the superior convenience of the short sea route?—Just so.

5457. You know, of course, as an importer, that the cattle are subject to be knocked about very much in bad weather?—In bad weather I think it is a great advantage to be able to land them at Southampton.

5458. And you have never found that any of the cattle which have been landed at Southampton have been infected in any way whatever?—Not at all.

5459. Before the Committee upon Trade in Animals you stated that you were acquainted with the importation of cattle from France, and that the quality of the meat had been exceedingly fine, and you described them, in fact, as splendid cattle; do you adhere to that opinion?—So they are, there is no doubt about it.

5460. You also stated to that Committee that you thought that inspection at the port of landing was sufficient for the detection of disease, do you still adhere to that opinion?—For the detection of disease such as eczema and lung disease.

5461. Then, as a cattle importer, do I understand that you would desire that this Committee should allow Southampton to be open for the importation of uninfected cattle for the London market?—I think it would be an advantage to have Southampton open.

5462. To you, as an importer, as well as to the consumer?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Denison.*

5463. You did not quite answer my learned friend's question about infection; you say it is sufficient for some diseases which rather implies it is not sufficient for all?—It depends upon the time of incubation; medical men are not agreed about that with regard to rinderpest.

5464. Do

5464. Do you consider inspection sufficient or not, for cattle plague?—I cannot say; I have not formed an opinion about that.

5465. I am not going to ask you many questions, but just let me try this; the last witness, Mr. Baker, was asked something about Thames Haven, I understand that you have something more to do with Thames Haven than he had?—I have had something to do with Thames Haven.

5466. What have you to do with it?—I have nothing to do with it now.

5467. Have you no share in it?—No.

5468. When did you part with them?—Some time last year.

5469. I believe that the only point about which I need ask you is, as to compulsory slaughter; you say that the loss on compulsory slaughter is equal to from 1 *l.* to 3 *l.* a head?—I do.

5470. Just tell us, will you, how you make that calculation?—It has been proved to me by experience, and sad experience it has been, for very often we have had 150 head of cattle slaughtered at the waterside at a loss of at least 300 *l.*

5471. And why were they slaughtered?—Sometimes on account of a few of the cattle being infected with eczema, foot, and mouth disease.

5472. But those are exceptional cases, are they not?—No, they are not; they are constantly occurring.

5473. Slaughtering at the port is not the regular course of business?—Certainly not.

5474. It is only on account of the disease?—It is not the regular course of business.

5475. Then it is an exception, is it not?—It is an exception, certainly, now.

5476. What sort of calculation do you make as to the loss by compulsory slaughter when it is universal and no longer the exception?—At the port?

5477. Yes, at the port first, and then I will go on to something else?—Well, I should say that there must always be a certain amount of loss, because you cannot turn the offal so advantageously into money as you can up at the cattle market.

5478. Is there anything else beside that?—Well, certainly, you are entirely dependent upon the dead meat markets for the sale of those cattle, whereas you have otherwise the retail butchers who are the persons who give the best price.

5479. And at what do you put the loss of the offal?—I am not prepared to say. I think that the loss of the offal would be, probably, 3 *s.* or 4 *s.*; but I cannot say; I am not acquainted with it as a practical man.

5480. And at what do you put the other part of the business, the having to sell it as dead meat?—I think it would, at any rate, make 4 *d.* a stone less.

5481. How much does that come to on a bullock?—A halfpenny a pound on an average. I should think it would come to 30 *s.*; it may be more; it has been more considerably at various times.

5482. That is in those exceptional cases?—When the dead markets have been in a very bad state, and glutted with meat, we could not keep the meat, and then the loss has been far greater.

5483. You seem to think that there is no loss at all on all beasts which come into London being necessarily slaughtered in London; that sort of compulsory slaughter you do not seem to think anything of?—Certainly, there must be a loss.

5484. I thought so; but that is not what you told us before?—There is a great loss in comparison with being able to sell them alive as we do now.

5485. What sort of loss do you put that at?—Because we are deprived of the men that will give the best price for the article, and you know very well that competition keeps up the price, whereas if you have competition you are at the mercy of a few men.

5486. And it is of no consequence, in your opinion, that there can be no competition of the Brighton butchers, for instance, and the butchers all round in the suburbs of London?—I think that the competition of the Brighton butchers has certainly tended to raise the price for a certain article to a very small extent.

5487. When I say Brighton, I only mention that as one of a great lot of places?—There are not a great many such places.

5488. You do admit that there is something in that, then?—There may be a slight difference, but I do not think that on the whole it makes any difference to the

Mr. *John Honck.*

22 April 1868.

the producer, because the Brighton man and the Canterbury man, and so on, may be supplied from different parts of the country just the same without coming to the metropolis, although it may not be so convenient to them.

5489. Have you taken the trouble to read the evidence which we have had from some of those persons?—No, I have not read the evidence.

5490. Have you taken the trouble to read the evidence of a great many producers about the loss sustained from that cause?—I have heard the evidence of some of the producers, which I thought perhaps was only fancy.

5491. Just mention the fancy gentlemen, will you?—I cannot bring to my recollection the exact names; I heard Mr. Claydon's evidence as one of them.

5492. That is the fancy evidence, is it; did you hear the Duke of Richmond's evidence, or those who talked about the opinions of the Agricultural Society?—I did not.

5493. Nor that of Sir James Elphinstone?—I was away at the time.

5494. Then Mr. Claydon's was the fancy evidence, was it?—I think that Mr. Claydon was erroneous about sustaining a loss. He admitted himself that he had sold his cattle without sending them to the metropolitan district, thereby implying that he made more of them at home.

5495. And you think that it is of no consequence to him that the London market is spoilt?—I do not think that the market is spoilt. It is certainly deprived of a few country customers; but that is only a few, comparatively speaking.

5496. You think that the country customers, the few as you call them, do not know their own business, either?—I think they know their business, but I believe that they are put to a little inconvenience sometimes in getting their supplies.

5497. A little inconvenience means cost, I suppose?—It may be a little prejudice; I believe they have, perhaps, at some of the country markets to give a little more for their meat than they would in London.

5498. Then we have the producers complaining that they lose, and we have the buyers in the neighbourhood of London complaining also that they lose, and all that you think of very little consequence?—I do not think it of very little consequence to them.

5499. It is of very little consequence to you?—It is, of course, of more consequence to them than it is to me, but I think that it is of no consequence to the public.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

5500. You hold that the London Cattle Market is, in the first instance, for the advantage of London people?—Precisely so.

5501. And that the legislation with reference to the London market ought primarily to have a view to the advantage of the people in London?—To the inhabitants of the metropolis.

5502. And the regulation of the London Cattle Market is not for the purpose either of giving a higher price to the country farmer or of enabling the Brighton butcher to buy at a greater advantage?—I think it should not be.

5503. And I imagine that the principal object of the Metropolitan Cattle Market is to feed the three million people of London?—Precisely.

5504. And to sacrifice of the interests of those three millions of people in London, in order that any particular individual may get 2 *l.* more a head for his cattle in the country, is not the main object of the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—I should say not.

5505. You say you thought Mr. Claydon's evidence was rather fanciful; do you agree with Mr. Claydon that if the home cattle producers were allowed to have it their own way they could supply London perfectly well without any foreign beasts at all?—I do not think they could without a very great enhancement in the price of meat.

5506. Mr. Claydon probably would not quarrel with the enhancement in the price of meat as the consequence of that?—I should think not.

5507. That is part of Mr. Claydon's view. His grace the Duke of Richmond also told us that one of the effects of this Bill would be that he would be able to get a better price for Southdown mutton; that would be a thing that would also follow, would it not?—Certainly.

5508. That,

5508. That, no doubt, would be a satisfactory thing for Sussex, but it would not be equally satisfactory to the London market, would it?—No.

5509. It is suggested that in consequence of those restrictions fewer buyers come from Brighton and Margate and those other places, and consequently that the price of meat is lower in London from want of competition; is it the fact that on the whole the prices rule very much lower, or have they ruled with the exception of one or two years, in the middle of the cattle plague pretty evenly for the last six or eight years?—I think the opinion of men practically engaged in the trade is that the present tendency to lower prices is on account of the badness of trade more than anything else, because there are so many people out of employ.

5510. You know in the east of London there are a great number of people thrown out of employment?—Precisely.

5511. And consequently their power of purchasing is much less than it was in the more prosperous years, two or three years ago, and, of course, that is a question which will affect the price?—Certainly.

5512. We have also evidence from the witness for the importers, from Mr. Claydon, I think, who said that in consequence of the compulsory sale in London the country producers took more largely to the country markets; is that in accordance with your experience?—Yes, I believe that is the case.

5513. And, therefore, the English producer is not obliged to send his cattle to London and sell them there at an unremunerative price; he can sell them, as Mr. Claydon does, at Bishops Stortford, or elsewhere?—Certainly.

5514. Look at the map behind you, does that represent the cattle markets outside the metropolitan area in any one of which the home producer may sell his cattle, and in which the Brighton, and the Richmond, and the Margate buyer can obtain their supplies?—Certainly.

5515. And if the English producer does not like the price in the metropolitan market there are all those markets, which are cattle markets, available for him to sell in?—He can send his cattle to them.

5516. And where the Brighton or other men can buy?—Certainly.

5517. Southall is a considerable market, is it not?—Yes, a very considerable market, particularly since the metropolitan district has been closed up, since nothing has been allowed to go out of the metropolitan district.

5518. As a fact, then, the home producer has a refuge which the foreign importer has not at present?—Precisely.

5519. That is to say, if he does not like the price he can sell elsewhere?—Yes.

5520. And the foreign importer cannot sell elsewhere, therefore, even at the present time, the home producer is in a better position than the foreign importer?—Precisely.

5521. And the Brighton and other people can go and buy, as we hear they do, at other markets?—Yes, to markets outside the metropolitan district.

5522. Of course all persons living north of London, in places like Birmingham, and Manchester, and such towns, must have numerous markets to which they can have access besides London?—Yes, but they have suffered very considerably since they have not been able to obtain the supplies from London. We used to sell a great quantity of foreign stock to go to Birmingham and Manchester.

5523. That also illustrates the same thing, does it not, because Birmingham can get no foreign stock; but it can get home stock, though not out of London, yet from all the home stock markets elsewhere in England?—Precisely.

5524. Therefore the home producer has the full advantage of Birmingham, but the Birmingham consumer is confined to the home produce; he cannot get the foreign cattle; is not that so?—He cannot, except sheep; they can get sheep at present that have not been with cattle brought over in the same ship.

5525. Then this Bill is intended to deprive them of that also?—Certainly.

5526. Therefore that will be an additional deprivation to the consumer in other towns?—Yes.

5527. *Chairman.*] Were you examined before the Trade in Animals Committee?—I was.

Mr. *John Honck.*

22 April 1868.

5528. You are a Schleswig-Holsteiner, I think?—I am, but I have been in England 19 years.

5529. Mr. *Read.*] I think you were the importer of the Russian cattle which were supposed to have brought us the rinderpest in 1865?—I was not the importer, but I found the money for the man who made the contract over there; Mr. Baker and myself did.

5530. They came over in your ship?—They came over in one of our vessels.

5531. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You said, did you not, in answer to a question, that if buyers supplied themselves at the home market on a Monday, and that they would not require to go to a foreign market on a later day in the week?—They might not require to do so.

5532. Then would the converse of that hold good, if I may put it so, that if the usual buyers at the foreign market supplied themselves, say on a Friday, they will not require to go to the home market on a Monday?—It would depend entirely upon the supplies; I was putting a case where the supply of one market would suffer very materially as against the other; the case which I put was, that the cattle at the home market were sold, although at a little less price than what they had previously been at, and yet, that on the following market day of the foreign market the cattle would be tantamount to being unsaleable, because most of the people have supplied themselves with meat; that was the case, as I put it.

5533. The evidence we have had tends to prove that there are a different set of purchasers at the home and foreign markets, and that the foreign meat trade is to a great extent a separate trade. It is also, of course, in contemplation that the home and foreign markets should be held on different days. I do not see, if that is so, why if the usual buyers at the foreign market lay in their supplies on the Friday they should require to go to the home market on a Monday, any more than the home buyers on a Monday would require to go to the foreign market on a Friday. Why should you infer that the foreign market will be necessarily destroyed by this Bill?—I think the question of market days would be immaterial, because I think the monopoly that would be given through the removal of the cattle from the home market would be such, that the foreign supplies would soon diminish, to a very great extent.

5534. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you think that the power which the Privy Council now possesses of regulating and of prohibiting, if they think fit, the importation of foreign cattle when they see danger, is not sufficient protection to the British farmer?—I think it is quite sufficient and effective, and it has proved itself so.

5535. You do not think it is necessary to pass any permanent law in reference to the cattle trade of the kingdom; but you would leave it to the discretion of the Privy Council to make such regulations as the emergency of the time might require?—I think so. The Privy Council could always close up the metropolitan district within 24 hours on the outbreak of cattle plague.

5536. And they could stop the importation of cattle from any infected district?—From any infected country.

5537. Mr. *Lowther.*] You said you were a large importer of foreign stock?—A carrier more than an importer, on my own account.

5538. And you entertain a strong objection to this Bill; you think it would injure your interests?—Certainly it would injure my interests.

5539. Have you reason to think that that opinion is shared by a great number, if not a majority, of the importers and carriers?—By almost all carriers, with a few exceptions.

5540. The interests of importers and carriers would, I suppose, be prejudicially affected by any legislation which placed foreign cattle under restrictions from which home cattle were left free?—Precisely so.

5541. They have a pecuniary interest consequently in the prevention of any such legislation?—Certainly.

5542. Would the interests of the importers and carriers be injured by the breaking out of rinderpest; have importers and carriers a pecuniary interest in the prevention of the breaking out of rinderpest?—Certainly; they have an interest in preventing the breaking out of rinderpest in England. I have not the least doubt that it would be their greatest wish and aim to keep the rinderpest out of the country. No man could be base enough not to desire to do so.

Mr. *John Honck.*

22 April 1868.

5543. As philanthropists, no doubt, they would; but, as regards their pecuniary interests, would the trade of importers and carriers be injured if rinderpest broke out to-morrow?—Yes, it would to a certain extent, because those countries from which they were brought might be prohibited from sending.

5544. I did not mean the breaking out of rinderpest in the countries from which cattle were imported, but I meant the breaking out of rinderpest in England, supposing the Continent to be more or less free from rinderpest?—No, they would not be injured then.

5545. *Chairman.*] Would they be benefited; would they have more cattle to import in such a case; I mean, if the cattle of England were struck down, and not available for the market, would not the trade abroad increase?—It might be so.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Ayrton*, a Member of the House, attended the Committee, and having directed the attention of the Committee to the questions and answers 1970 to 1978, the Committee ordered them to be struck out from the words "amongst the members" to the words "West-end."

Mr. *William George Guerrier*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

5546. You are largely engaged in the metropolitan market, are you not?—I am.

5547. You were formerly butcher for several years, and you are now a salesman?—I was five years in a butcher's shop; I have been 20 years in the metropolitan and late Smithfield Market.

5548. Are you largely engaged in the sale of English stock?—Principally.

5549. Have you also transactions with Scotland and Ireland?—I have.

5550. And have you also large consignments of foreign stock from Sweden, Hamburg, Bavaria, and Holland?—In the season.

5551. What do you call the season?—The Swedish sheep do not come at the present moment, they come later; I have them at the various seasons.

5552. Having that general experience of all the branches of the market, what is your opinion as to the effect of any separation of the markets?—I think a separation of the two markets, that is to say, if you have compulsory slaughter of the foreign cattle, will give such a preponderance in favour of the English market that, in my humble opinion, it would certainly reduce the foreign supply at least one-half with compulsory slaughter.

5553. You think that it would exclude the retail butchers from that market altogether?—I am positive that the retail butchers will not attend a market with compulsory slaughter.

5554. That is to say, that they could slaughter with advantage at the public slaughterhouses at the riverside?—Certainly not.

5555. Then, whatever advantage the public derives from the retail butchers' business, would be lost as regards foreign meat?—I think so.

5556. We have heard a great deal in this case about the wicked middlemen, but the retail butcher dispenses with the middleman, does he not; he buys the beast and he sells at once to the customer?—The business of the retail butcher is at present to go to the Metropolitan Cattle Market and buy what I consider first hand, that is, of the salesman.

5557. Supposing he is driven out of the foreign market, it would throw the whole of the foreign meat market into the hands, of course, of the carcase butcher, who is the middleman?—Most decidedly.

5558. Therefore, so far as the evil of the middleman is concerned, this Bill would create it altogether, with regard to the foreign market?—I think that this Bill would totally annihilate the opportunity of the retail butcher purchasing at the foreign meat market, because, by having compulsory slaughter at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, it would ultimately be a meat market, and you would give the whole monopoly of the trade to the carcase butchers; in fact, you would create, as it were, a new system of the manufacture of meat before you bring it to the British public.

5559. That is to say, if you are to interpose the retail butcher, then, if he buys foreign meat at all, instead of buying directly from the salesman, must buy it direct from the carcase butcher as the middleman?—Most decidedly.

Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

22 April 1868.

5560. And it necessitates the putting of an additional profit upon the meat, because the retail butcher could not buy it except of the middleman?—Most decidedly.

5561. In your judgment, would that cause a loss or a greater expense in bringing the meat to the mouth of the consumer?—Greater expense.

5562. If that greater expense, or if that loss is to fall upon the importer, in your judgment, from your experience of the trade, would that drive the foreign cattle out of the market?—I think it would tend materially to decrease the supply of foreign cattle.

5563. What effect do you think it would have upon the English home market?—Why, you see live meat is such a necessity to London that the butcher naturally would go where he could buy live meat.

5564. Of course that would then make the demand much greater upon the English market, would it not?—I should say so; no doubt.

5565. And in consequence of that, in your judgment, would it increase largely the price of the meat in the English home market?—I should say that it would.

5566. You are very well acquainted, of course, with the present system; do you believe that the present system works well with reference to the accommodation of London, and consistently with the prevention of the spreading of the cattle plague in the country?—I really think that, as the system has been carried out lately under the orders of the Lords of the Privy Council, it works so well that I do not think that we want a change.

5567. It was mentioned, the other day, that there had been cases in which the butchers had violated the regulations and not obeyed them; would, in your opinion, a proper remedy for that be to enforce those regulations with greater strictness, rather than to introduce such a Bill as this?—I think so. If the regulations which have been already originated and carried out for such a long time were thoroughly carried out, and the penalties were properly enforced, I do not think that there would be any necessity for a Bill of this sort.

5568. That would be a much simpler method of carrying the thing out than introducing a Bill of this kind, simply because penalties are not properly enforced, would it not?—I think so.

5569. I do not know whether you are familiar with the practice of the butchers who would frequent the foreign market; are they people who would go to the cow stables of London to buy cows?—I think that a great many butchers go to cowsheds to buy cows.

5570. That is to say cows which are no longer to be milked, but which are fatted?—Yes.

5571. Then supposing there to be disease in the foreign market, the persons who want to buy in those cowsheds would be extremely likely to carry the disease with them, would they not?—That is supposing there was disease there.

5572. Then under this Bill these buyers, having been into the foreign market, would go to the cowsheds, and by that means infect the cowsheds, and then the cows from the cowsheds would go into the home metropolitan market, and so over the country?—Very likely, I should think.

5573. Therefore, this is a Bill practically for the liberation of those restrictions which are at present placed on this kind of cattle?—I think so; I think that the Bill is a mistake.

5574. A good deal has been said about the London bred calves; it was said that it was a great evil to lose the calves bred in London; is that a question of much importance?—No, it is nothing worth talking about; I forget the gentleman who made the observation about the London calves; but it is a well-known fact in the country, that if a London calf dealer (before these restrictions were in operation) took down London bred calves, the persons who bought calves would not knowingly purchase those calves.

5575. Are you able to tell us the number of calves which are dropped in London?—I should think they are merely nominal; I could not tell you that.

5576. We can have evidence of that. The practice in the London dairies is to buy cows, generally speaking, after they have calved, is it not?—That is the general rule. The cowdealer calves the cows, or buys them ready calved, and he keeps the calves out of the radius and sends the cow in to the cowdealer.

5577. And

5577. And a cow is, generally speaking, fattened and sold before it calves again?—As a general rule.

5578. And the cows are not usually calved in London?—Not as a rule.

5579. And that may account for the fact that, though there may be thousands of cows, there are not hundreds of calves?—Quite so.

5580. With reference to uninfected countries, do you see any reason why cattle should not be allowed to come to London from uninfected countries by railway from Harwich or Southampton?—Certainly not; I do not see why uninfected countries should have any impediment put in their way.

5581. Have you found that the railway route from Harwich has been a very convenient route for bringing cattle to London?—Very.

5582. In many respects it is far better than the sea route, is it not?—I think the shorter the sea route the better it is for the stock.

5583. Then you would not agree, probably, with Mr. Robinson upon that point, and you would say that it would be a great advantage to the trade of London that the Harwich cattle supply should be opened again?—I think that it would be a great advantage to the trade generally, for more reasons than one.

5584. Now as to infection, do you believe that this Bill would afford a greater security against infection than the present system?—I think that the present system is a great safeguard to the whole country.

5585. Do you think that a plan which should allow the home cattle to spread over the country while the buyers came among them from assumed infected foreign markets, would be worse in respect of danger than the existing system?—Just so.

5586. You, I believe, are a director of the Thames Haven Company?—I have the honour of being one, and I am not ashamed to own it.

5587. Why should you be?—Perhaps the Committee would like to know the reason.

5588. *Chairman.*] The reason of what?—Why I joined the Thames Haven Company; it was for this reason, that we found a great objection to the London wharves which then existed, that is in the metropolis proper, being much too small for the landing of the stock; there were so many complaints from the inhabitants and petitions going to the Customs, and also annoyances to the trade from the overcrowding of their animals at those pens, that one or two of the trade, finding that a company was about to be established, which has been so much talked about here, that is, the Thames Haven Company thought we would join that company to take care that such a nuisance did not arise there; and I think that I may safely refer the Right Honourable Lord the Vice President of the Lords of the Privy Council, that the Thames Haven Company have always done justice by the country in the management of the trade which has passed through their hands.

5589. The petitions were from what inhabitants?—By inhabitants round the wharf.

5590. What was the inconvenience to them?—By having cattle in the streets.

5591. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Probably you are cognizant of the interview with His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, in which they were recommended to make further accommodation at Thames Haven?—I was not there then, but I know that that was so.

5592. On that wall there is a plan of the Thames Haven accommodation, is there not?—Yes.

5593. You are not here to support those views from your interest as a Thames Haven director?—My interest is very small.

5594. But, in fact, you became a Thames Haven director because it was so convenient to your trade?—Most decidedly.

5595. It is access to your trade, and not your views formed in consequence of your being a Thames Haven director?—Certainly not.

5596. That plan represents the accommodation at Thames Haven, does it not?—It does.

5597. The cattle arrive there and are put, in fine weather, in open lairs, or in bad weather into the covered sheds, and there they remain for 12 hours?—Yes, according to the Orders of the Privy Council.

5598. And then, before they come to London, an inspector examines them?—Yes, a duly qualified inspector.

Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

22 April 1868.

5599. And then they are put at once into trucks alongside the covered sheds, and so they are run up to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

5600. And they get to the metropolitan market within, I suppose, a few hours after they start?—Not a few hours. We do not go to hours.

5601. How long does it take?—I should think from an hour and a quarter to an hour and three-quarters would be the extent. It would be an hour and a quarter if the line is clear; that is in the evening.

5602. Where do the cattle principally come from at present?—The cattle at present are Spanish and Portuguese, and a few Dutch and Danish cattle. Occasionally we have a ship, when she cannot get alongside, at Odams's, belonging to Mr. Anthony Robinson. He patronises the company with a ship occasionally, and likewise the Swedish and a few Oldenburg sheep.

5603. Is there some advantage in landing the cattle at that point in the river, rather than going higher up the river?—I should say the advantage is, that they are sooner out of the ship at Thames Haven.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

5604. What you say as to Harwich and the Great Eastern Railway, and the convenience of bringing the cattle by that route, would apply, I apprehend, to Southampton and the South Western Railway?—For the Spanish and Portuguese and the French trades, most decidedly.

5605. With regard to Thames Haven, what is the distance of Thames Haven from Fenchurch-street?—I cannot tell you the exact distance; but I know the time it takes to run the train.

5606. Do you mean to say that, as a proprietor, you do not know the distance?—I do not know the exact distance.

5607. Is it so far that you have not been able to keep an account of the mileage?—I have not taken much notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

5608. I see that you are making new piers, are you not?—We are intending to make them; they are not there; they are proposed ones; that is supposing that you let us.

5609. Now, just let us come to the question of the middlemen, which is the practical point of your evidence. At present if a man wants to go and buy a foreign beast, he goes and buys it at the cattle market?—Just so.

5610. Are you aware that it is proposed to land those beasts at the new market?—And compulsorily slaughter them.

5611. Now, be quiet for a moment. It is proposed to land them there, is it not?—Well, I believe that you propose to do it.

5612. And I take it that they are to be landed alive?—We hope that you will land them alive.

5613. Just consider that I am dealing with Thames Haven, and then you will be better pleased. Assuming it to be Thames Haven, they are landed alive?—Assuming it to be Thames Haven, they are landed alive.

5614. Will you be good enough to tell me why the retail butcher should not go and buy his beast alive at the new market, just as he does at present?—I will tell you. In the first place, a retail butcher, after he has served his customers with his men in the morning, makes use of those men to kill the cattle which he has already bought alive; but if you are going to establish a market, assuming it to be Thames Haven, he will not send his men to Thames Haven to slaughter.

5615. Thames Haven is a little too far off, perhaps?—I see nothing in the Bill about Thames Haven, therefore, I do not suppose that it will be Thames Haven.

5616. Let us come a little nearer London. I want to know why on earth a man cannot go and buy his beast alive at the new market, just as well as the old one?—I do not say that he cannot do it, but I tell you that a retail butcher will not do it, and I speak from knowledge of the fact.

5617. He could do it?—He could do it.

5618. Supposing that there are slaughterhouses there, where a man may either

either pay the public slaughterer, or, if he pleases, have his own men?—I will suppose it.

5619. Put aside the question of expense for a moment, which I will give you presently; why cannot he buy his beast alive, and then have it slaughtered there, just as he can at the present market?—Perhaps you will first of all tell me what point of landing you are speaking of now, so that I may know what distance he will have to get his meat to his shop; but I must know the spot from which the learned Counsel proposes to send the butcher to bring the meat.

5620. Will you take it something much nearer than Harwich, and nearer also than Thames Haven?—If you will tell me where you will take it, at Odams's Wharf, or the Victoria Docks, I will very soon answer the question.

5621. You must appeal to the Corporation of London, who will fix the site. Let us take Odams's Wharf?—Then I say that a retail butcher who can go to market and buy live cattle, and take it to his slaughterhouse and kill it on his premises, will not go to a market where he will buy a bullock and must have it slaughtered upon the spot. I am certain that a retail butcher will not do it.

5622. Mr. *Merewether.*] Have you heard a gentleman give evidence in this room about going every Saturday in the season to Norwich?—I have not heard him; I do not come very often into this room; I do not care enough about it.

5623. Oh, come, Mr. Guerrier, I think I have had very pleasant chats with you?—Yes, but I missed yesterday, I think; I was not here yesterday.

5624. A man who could go to Norwich could get as far as Odams's Wharf?—I do not know whether the cases are analogous at all. I do not know who you are speaking of. I cannot talk in the dark.

5625. I am speaking of Mr. Woodley?—Perhaps he thought he might have the monopoly.

5626. I think he was very much against the Bill?—That I will not determine.

5627. We have the fact that the butcher could buy, and that he could do so just the same as at the existing market?—He would not do it. I cannot let you have two ways unless I have the third, the preponderating influence.

5628. You concede the possibility, but deny the probability?—I deny the possibility, and the likelihood of its being done. You have a dead and live market combined, and you have one totally live, with the privilege of removal, so that if a man can go to a live market, he would not go to your Odams's market, he will come to my live English market.

5629. You say that you are entirely disregardful of the risk of importing cattle from disinfected countries, do you impute to Mr. Honck, who seems to have been good enough to introduce the cattle plague into this country, that he knew that that was an infected country before he imported those beasts?—In the first place, I do not believe that Mr. Honck ever imported the cattle plague.

5630. He says he did?—That I must leave you to judge; I do not believe that he did.

5631. I must appeal from you to Mr. Honck?—I shall leave it entirely to you.

5632. He admits the soft impeachment?—You will pardon my differing from you; I was in the room and I did not hear him.

5633. Have you any doubt that Mr. Honck had over some beasts that were diseased?—It has never been proved to anybody's satisfaction how the rinderpest originated in England.

5634. But let us stick to Mr. Honck?—I assure you that he never gave that evidence.

5635. Let us assume that some cattle imported by Mr. Honck came and were found to be diseased?—If you will pardon me, I cannot arrive at an answer from any assumption; I must answer to a fact; I do not believe that the cattle plague was imported by Mr. Honck; if you refer to the Revel cattle——

5636. Will you allow me to assume that some cattle came imported by somebody?—I will never allow that the rinderpest was imported.

5637. Will you admit that Mr. Gebhardt's cattle were diseased?—I do not believe that they were. I should really like to know any gentleman who will inform me how it did come, or where it originated; I have been trying ever since it broke out to find out, but I cannot.

5638. Have you any doubt that we have had rinderpest in this country?—I must

Mr. William George Guerrier.

22 April 1868.

I must give the noted veterinaries credit for knowing what rinderpest is, and, of course, I must bow to their superior knowledge and science.

5639. And, therefore, bowing to their superior knowledge, you will probably admit that we have had rinderpest?—I am quite certain that a great deal which was called rinderpest was merely lung disease.

5640. Do you say that there was no rinderpest?—No, I do not say that.

5641. Then there was some, perhaps?—It was here.

5642. In the cattle market possibly?—I never saw it in the cattle market.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

5643. You are satisfied that a retail butcher who, of course, could go and buy at this foreign cattle market, would not go to buy there?—I am sure that he would not if he could go to the live English market.

5644. The difficulty of going a distance from his place and slaughtering would be so great for a man in a small line of business, that it would be better worth his while to buy dearer at another market?—Infinitely better.

5645. He has his men, whom he can employ in the evening at his own place, and he would not send them down to Odams's Wharf?—Nor to any other wharf.

5646. And consequently it would induce him to go to the home market, and give a higher price, rather than go to this foreign market, where he must slaughter the animal, even though he got it at a lower price?—He could not go down to the riverside to buy his cattle.

5647. Mr. *Merewether.*] Would it be very convenient to put cattle into lairs at the present market?—They are put into lairs before they are sold.

5648. Do you happen to know any of the proprietors of those lairs?—Oh, yes; I shall be happy to explain what the learned Counsel means.

5649. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My learned friend seems to intimate that you have lairs at the cattle market?—I have lairs about a mile from the present cattle market, but I must inform the learned Counsel that I do not take cattle; I take sheep.

5650. I am afraid that my learned friend has not made a great deal out of it. He has put to you the fact, that Mr. Woodley goes to Norwich and buys his cattle, and he seems to think that that is the same thing as a retail butcher going to the riverside and getting his cattle there. First of all, Mr. Woodley is a wholesale butcher, who brings his cattle alive from Norwich to London, and slaughters them at his own place in London?—I am not sure that he does not buy a few to sell again.

5651. That has nothing whatever to do with the question of whether a retail butcher will go to the riverside and slaughter at the public slaughterhouses there?—No, I think not.

5652. Why, in your judgment, will not the retail butcher go there?—Because, in the first place, as I have said before, he prefers buying a live animal; and, in the second place, he would not send his man so far away from his house to slaughter, because he would think that there would be peculation; and I do not care how careful they may be, in all public slaughterhouses there must be a good deal of peculation; and, in the third place, a good deal of meat will be spoiled in the transit in hot weather.

5653. Have you made any estimate of the difference of cost?—Yes; but I hardly like to put it before the Committee, it is so large. I calculate that a bullock by being slaughtered at the waterside would cost before it came to the butcher, in excess of the present amount, a guinea per bullock. It costs at present 12 *s.* 1½ *d.* to take a bullock to the butcher's shop. From the time when it is landed at Odams's Wharf until the time it gets to the butcher's shop it costs 12 *s.* 1½ *d.*

5654. Mr. *Merewether.*] I think that we should be curious to have your guinea?—I will tell you how I get it; at the present time you have wharfage and rail to the market, that is 4 *s.*; the keep in quarantine, 1 *s.*; the branding, 2 *d.*; the keep at the market, 1 *s.*; the drovers charge, 6 *d.*; tying up, 6 *d.*; market dues, 3½ *d.*; selling, 4 *s.* 2 *d.*; and drover to the butchers, 6 *d.*; which makes 12 *s.* 1½ *d.* On the other side, you have wharfage and market dues (as I take it from the schedule, which I think was put in here by the learned counsel, Mr. Merewether), 3 *s.*; and you will have to keep the bullock at the supposed market one night, and I allow the same sum, 1 *s.*, for that as I do in the

the other market; the selling, 4 *s.* 2 *d.*; I charge for driving, 6 *d.*, the drover in attendance to see that the animal is fed, because the salesman would not submit to be left to the authority of that market to see that the animal is fed.

5655. *Chairman.*] You say that you would pay that man 6 *d.* a head?—I would pay him 6 *d.* a head, the same as we do now in the metropolitan market.

5656. You pay him 6 *d.* now for driving the cattle?—No, for tying up, and we pay for driving to market besides; and then taking the calculation of Mr. Seymour Clarke "in the Trade in Animals Committee," I find that it will cost 5 *s.* to convey this carcase of a bullock to the dead meat market; as this dead meat will be in the hands of the carcase butcher, I allow the carcase butcher for killing, he paying those expenses at this new meat market for slaughtering, and the use of the slaughterhouse, and also the use of dead meat premises in the dead meat market for sale, 2 *d.* per stone profit; taking the average weight of a bullock at 90 stone (which is also in evidence in the Trade in Animals), I find that it comes to 15 *s.*

5657. Is not the carcase of a beast now taken to any part of London for 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, by a horse and cart?—It may be; there are various charges.

5658. Is not that the regular charge?—The charges vary very much; then I allow 2 *s.* from the dead meat market to the butcher's shop; for depreciation in the offal, I allow 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, and I shall be very happy to answer the learned Counsel on the offal business, if he pleases; I bring that to 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*, which gives me 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 0½ *d.* against the proposed system; I am sure that heads, hearts, tongues, and tails, will be totally lost in hot weather if they are not immediately brought into consumption.

5659. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That 15 *s.* which you have put from the 2 *d.* per stone would be in itself an additional charge upon the meat, which would be unnecessary if the retail butcher bought it there himself?—Quite so.

5660. And is that an extravagant figure to give as the profit to the carcase butcher for slaughtering and providing himself with slaughterhouses and everything at the metropolitan market?—I have consulted a great many people, and I am very much below the profit which they would expect.

5661. That would be a clear additional item upon the cost of the bullock?—I am perfectly clear upon that.

5662. *Chairman.*] When was the Thames Haven Company formed?—I really forget. I have not been a director for a long while.

5663. Many years ago?—I really cannot tell you how many years it has been formed.

5664. Was it formed more than five years ago, for instance?—I really cannot answer the question; I did not expect to be asked about the Thames Haven Company here.

5665. You said it was formed from a very laudable motive, viz., from the inconvenience to the inhabitants from driving the cattle through the streets?—The fact was, a great many ship brokers who found the inconvenience, started the company, and we thought we would join the company, so that we might not have so much monopoly.

5666. What were those petitions from those inhabitants to the Customs about?—The crowding of the cattle in the streets. From a wharf which I shall not mention (because I do not want to be called pugnacious by a gentleman who I see has his eye upon me), not having sufficient capacity for landing cattle, they were frequently laid in the streets the whole night under the wall of a dock company, and those were the petitions that went to the Customs frequently from the poor people, the inhabitants. It used to occur on a Sunday principally.

5667. The inconvenience incident to the collection of and driving the cattle through the streets?—They did not complain about the driving through the streets, they complained about their being laired in the streets.

5668. But I suppose it is a great inconvenience driving the cattle through the streets from those various wharves?—I do not know that it is a great inconvenience if it is properly done. The great inconvenience is from having your cattle crowded up on a wharf. I think, if it is properly regulated at certain hours, as it is about being done now, there is no great inconvenience.

5668*. Mr. *Read.*] We have it in evidence that Thames Haven is 38 miles from

Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

22 April 1868.

from the metropolitan market, what is the charge for conveying bullocks from Thames Haven?—The charge is 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for conveying and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for landing. I think I am correct, 4 *s.* altogether.

5669. Two-and-sixpence for 38 miles?—I do not know how far the distance is

5670. Is that the Great Eastern Railway?—No, it is an independent company as far as the junction; I forget the name; it runs a little bit over the Great Eastern.

5671. That is a pretty cheap rate, is it not?—If the trade was pretty brisk I should think it would pay them very well.

5672. Are they not charged 2 *s.* 2 *d.* for eight miles on other lines?—I am aware they charge more to Harrow than to London; you cannot account for railway companies.

5673. Do retail butchers now attend the Islington Market?—Yes.

5674. Are you not aware that when it was proposed to remove the market from Smithfield to Islington, butchers came here and said that that would destroy the retail trade?—I have heard a great many funny things, but this is infinitely worse than that; this is compulsory slaughter.

5675. But are you aware that they said exactly what you are saying now?—I have heard some very funny things in this Committee-room since I have been here.

5676. Mr. *Goschen.*] Are you aware that they said the same things when there was no question of compulsory slaughter, as they do now when there is a question of compulsory slaughter?—Yes.

5677. They said the same things with regard to a Bill in which there was no compulsory slaughter?—I have heard them say many funny things.

5678. Mr. *Mercwether.*] They will say anything, will they not?—No, they will not.

5679. Mr. *Goschen.*] The driving through the streets can be avoided by the beasts going by railway?—The cattle can go direct to the metropolitan market.

5680. Therefore the inconvenience with regard to the crowding of the streets has been removed, by requiring them to be carried straight to the metropolitan market?—Yes.

5681. *Chairman.*] But you were speaking of some wharves in London from which there is no railway to the metropolitan market; was not the inconvenience from driving the cattle from those wharves an inconvenience which does not apply to Thames Haven?—It does not apply to Odams's Wharf.

5682. But my question with regard to the inconvenience of driving cattle through the streets applied to those wharves, and not to Thames Haven; is it not very inconvenient?—I say that driving cattle in the heart of the City of London must necessarily, to any unbiassed mind, be a nuisance; no person who means to give a straightforward answer can deny that.

5683. Mr. *Goschen.*] If I understand rightly, that inconvenience does not arise at all in the case of the wharves, because the cattle are sent by railway from the wharves to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes.

5684. Everyone is, of course, perfectly entitled to do so, but it is not necessary to introduce the question of the inconvenience in the streets at all?—No; it is quite a minor point altogether.

5685. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You say that London cows almost invariably calve in the country?—They invariably calve on the outskirts of the metropolis.

5686. And that hardly any calves are calved in London at all?—Very few.

5687. Was that the case many years ago?—I have known the London cowsheds 20 years, and I know it is the invariable practice to get the cows calved; for this reason, they know how they milk better, and they buy them with greater certainty and security.

5688. Was that always the case before the introduction of the rinderpest?—It has been the case ever since I have been in business, that the London dairyman preferred the cows calved, because they could then tell how they would milk.

5689. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Should you consider it an objection to have to be disinfected, if you made up your mind to go to this foreign cattle market?—I should not like to be treated in an arbitrary manner of that description. I consider it would be impossible to disinfect me. I mean that I think if the rinderpest got into my clothes, without you were going to give me a

sort

sort of penal servitude for the time being, you would not thoroughly disinfect me of the virus which was there, if it was rinderpest. Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

5690. A gentleman here said that he always did change his clothes after visiting the markets, and so forth, before he went amongst his own stock?—Quite proper, too. 22 April 1868.

5691. I suppose there might be a regulation, that every person who went to this new market should have to change his clothes before he came away to the other?—Everything is possible in the 19th century; but I do not believe that, if the rinderpest was in the foreign market, we should be long before we had it all over the country; that is my opinion, though I speak it with deference to other people's opinion.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Friday, 24th April, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson,
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Will the Committee allow me to put in the Table referred to yesterday; the estimate of the compensation cost of foreign cattle?—(*The same was handed in, and is as follows*):— 24 April 1868.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

Comparative Statement of Cost of Foreign Cattle from Time of Landing to Arrival at the Butchers' Premises.

Present Cost per Head allowing One Night's Quarantine.			Proposed Cost per Head, should Compulsory Slaughter at Place of Landing become Law.		
BEAST.	*s.*	*d.*	BEAST.	*s.*	*d.*
Wharfage and rail	4	–	Wharfage and market dues	3	–
One night's keep in quarantine	1	–	One night's keep	1	–
Branding	–	2	Selling	4	2
Keep at market lairs	1	–	Drover's charges attending	–	6
Drover's charges to market	–	6	Carriage of carcase and offals to dead meat market	5	–
Ditto - ditto, tying up	–	6	Carcase butcher's expenses and profit (he paying all expenses, such as killing, and rent of premises in dead meat market), or meat salesman's commission	15	–
Market dues	–	3½	Carriage from dead meat market to butcher's premises	2	–
Selling	4	2	Depreciation of offal	2	6
Drover's charges to butchers	–	6			
	12	1½		£. 1 13	2

24 April 1868.

Comparative Statement of Cost of Foreign Cattle—*continued.*

Present Cost per Head, allowing One Night's Quarantine.			Proposed Cost per Head, should Compulsory Slaughter at Place of Landing become Law.		
Calves.			**Calves.**		
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wharfage and railway	1	10	Wharfage and market dues	1	2
Selling and market dues, and drover	2	6	Keep, one night	1	–
Keep in quarantine	–	3	Drover attending	–	6
One night's keep at lairs	1	–	Selling	2	–
Conveyance to butchers	1	6	Carriage to dead meat market	2	–
			Carcase butcher's expenses and profit (say 18 stone, at 3 *d.* per stone)	4	6
			Carriage to butcher's shop	1	6
			Depreciation of offal	2	6
	7	1		15	2
Sheep.			**Sheep.**		
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wharfage and railway	–	9	Wharfage and market dues	–	4½
Keep in quarantine and marking	–	3½	Keep, one night	–	1
Keep, one night at market lairs	–	1½	Drover's charges	–	1½
Drover's charges to butchers	–	1½	Selling	–	9
Market dues	–	–	Carriage to dead meat market	1	3
Drover's charges to butchers	–	1	Carcase butcher's expenses and profit	1	3
Selling	–	9	Carriage to butcher's shop	–	9
			Depreciation of offal	–	6
	2	1½		5	1

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I apply for a summons for Mr. Thomas Rudkin, of 17, Newgate-street, a member of the Town Council; he gave evidence in the Committee on Trade in Cattle, and we are anxious to have his evidence. It is because Mr. Rudkin is chairman of the Markets Committee of the Common Council, that he does not think he ought to come without an order. Perhaps your Lordship's intimation will do as well if Mr. Rudkin is in the room.

Chairman.] I will give him the order afterwards.

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

5692. You are a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Senior Surgeon of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, I believe?—Yes.

5693. Were you appointed by the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association as a member of the Medical Committee in 1865, which investigated the cattle disease?—Yes.

5694. That is a local Association, of course, intended specially for the protection of Norfolk against the cattle plague?—Just so.

5695. When the Committee sat, I believe they made a report?—Yes.

5696. "Report of the Medical Committee to the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association"; is that the report which I hold in my hand?—Yes.

5697. Was that committee unanimously of opinion that the cattle plague was of a highly infectious character?—Yes, they were unanimously of that opinion.

5698. In their opinion, was the cattle plague contagious in that way that it was communicable by the clothes of the persons who attended the animals?—Quite so.

5699. You

5699. You would consider that there was great danger of communicating the cattle plague, if persons who had been in contact with infected animals were allowed to mix with other non-infected animals?—Yes.

5700. I think that commission was composed of two physicians, two surgeons, and two veterinary surgeons?—It was.

5701. Has your attention been called to the scheme proposed by this Bill for establishing two markets, one by the river side for foreign cattle, which are to be slaughtered there, and another in the existing Metropolitan Cattle Market for the home cattle, which will, after the passing of this Bill, be allowed to be spread over the country?—I am aware of that.

5702. You are acquainted with the system which is now in force by which all animals, home and foreign, are taken to the same market, and no cattle are allowed to leave the metropolitan area?—I am.

5703. Which of those two plans—the plan now existing, or the one proposed under the Bill—do you think the best for preventing danger of infection among the cattle of this country?—My opinion is that the proposed Bill is very undesirable; inasmuch as from what I hear of the locality within a few miles of the present market, those persons mixing with the cattle that may be either having the disease or incubating it, will be exposed greatly to the chance of carrying that disease to the present market; therefore I am opposed to such an alteration; I think it would be attended with great danger. The nearer the locality of the new market is to the old one, the greater the risk of the contagion being carried; but from what I hear, a distance of 10 or 12 miles it may be carried in the clothes, in the excreta of the animals, and it may adhere to the dress of the people.

5704. Your evidence is this, that if the foreign cattle market is established within 10 or 12 miles of the Islington Market, the danger would be greater under such a system than under the existing system?—Certainly.

5705. And therefore, as far as the simple question of infection is concerned, the scheme proposed by this Bill would be likely to cause greater danger to the cattle of the country than the plan which is at present in operation?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

5706. My learned friend has told us that he should call some veterinary evidence. I presume, however, from the distinction with which he announced you, that you do not unite that business with your other duties as a general surgeon?—No.

5707. You have published a report. At the same time, may I ask you if these are the conclusions that you arrive at: "That the disease is the result of a specific blood poison; that it is an eruptive disease closely allied in nature to the exanthemata in man; that it is both infectious and contagious; that it is communicable from oxen to oxen, and from sheep to sheep, and between those two classes of animals by mere association:" those are some of the conclusions at which you arrived at last?—Yes.

5708. I take it that you would therefore desire that an animal from which the disease, according to our experience, might be expected to be communicable, should be kept apart from healthy cattle?—Yes.

5709. Acting upon those principles, in what way would you deal with my learned friend here, or myself, if we were suffering from some form of fever; of course I shall put my learned friend as having the fever. I presume you would not desire that I should associate with him?—It depends upon the kind of fever.

5710. Well let us take a mild type of fever; we will assume that my learned friend has got typhus.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Typhus is not infectious, you had better take scarlet fever.

5711-12. Mr. *Merewether.*] Very good; my learned friend says he prefers scarlet fever to typhus. I take it that if my learned friend had scarlet fever, you would desire that he and I should be kept apart?—I should.

5713. Now then turning from my learned friend to a beast, supposing the

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

beast were suspected of having the disease, you would desire that the beast should be kept apart from other beasts?—Yes, certainly.

5714. And for the same reason?—Yes.

5715. In all probability you would desire the attendant upon my learned friend to be fumigated or dealt with in some way before he was allowed to go among his other fellow creatures?—Certainly; I should not want him to be fumigated, but I should take means to prevent infection.

5716. You would disinfect him, in fact?—No; I should not disinfect him, but I should have him removed through the air, and take other ordinary precautions.

5717. Would moving through the air be sufficient?—It would be a very material thing to do.

5718. Well, assuming that my learned friend resided at a distance of 12 miles, would that be a disinfecting distance or not?—I think it might; but it depends upon a variety of circumstances. I think if the attendant had been much with the patient, I should not consider that moving through the air for 12 miles would be sufficient to disinfect his clothes but if he had not been so long assisting the patient there would be less risk, of course.

5719. Have you ever bought a beast yourself?—Yes; I am a large farmer.

5720. Do you know how long it takes to buy a beast. Will you kindly buy a beast in your own mind, and then travel 12 miles through the country with him. Suppose the beast had been infected, would it not be dangerous?—I would not have a suspected beast brought within 12 miles of my yard.

5721. But suppose you had bought a beast in this market, and had taken the ordinary time which you have mentioned, and the beast then goes rapidly through the air for 12 miles, will you tell me whether you think that to be dangerous?—I think that the poison of the rinderpest is very readily conveyed, much more so than exanthematous diseases in the human frame. I do not know any form of poison that the human frame suffers from that is so rapidly conveyed as this poison in a beast.

5722. Will you kindly explain to such of us as want to know what an "exanthematous disease" is?—A fever attended with an eruption inside or outside of the skin.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

5723. You are not a veterinary surgeon, you say, but you were considered sufficiently acquainted with the subject, and sufficiently concerned with the subject, to be placed upon this Committee?—Yes; I have through nearly half a century been accustomed to the study of pathological subjects and comparative anatomy.

5724. Now my learned friend has been good enough to place both of us in the infectious category; suppose I had a highly infectious disease, and that I was in communication, as I am happy to say I am, with my learned friend in this room, do you think the best thing for the preservation of the public from the consequences of our disorder, would be to shut us all up in this room together, or to compel me to remain here to be slaughtered, and allow my learned friend to go out to dinner?—I think not.

5725. My learned friend's scheme is, that I am to remain here to be slaughtered, and that he, having been sitting here with me all day, is to be allowed to go out to see his friends; and that, you say, would be worse than keeping us both together in the room?—Assuredly.

5726. Supposing there were a man in the condition of a jobber or a retail butcher, who went and slaughtered a beast and was stripping its hide off, and, in fact, killing the animal and cutting it up, do you think that the danger of infection would be very greatly increased?—Very much; his clothes would be in such a state that it would be perfectly undesirable for him, for a certain time, to mix with other people.

5727. Do you think that a man who was slaughtering an animal and dealing with the carcase in the usual way, ought to be entirely excluded from contact with uninfected beasts which are to circulate all over the country?—Yes, certainly.

5728. Do you believe that the infection is carried by the excrements of the animal?—Yes.

5729. Therefore

5729. Therefore a man who had trodden in the excrement of an animal would carry the infection with him on his feet?—Decidedly.

5730. I suppose that the saliva, and other excrement of beasts, cast by any of the animals themselves upon his clothes, would carry the disorder into the home metropolitan market?—Yes, I should think so.

5731. Can you contemplate the possibility of slaughtering going on at this foreign market, and that the persons who were so employed in slaughtering the animals could be safe from carrying the infection to the home market?—Certainly not, if they frequented it.

5732. Then of course the danger would be immensely increased if those beasts were allowed to circulate about the country?—Of course.

5733. You being a large farmer, let me ask you this; would you allow a man to come into your yard who within your knowledge had been engaged in attending or slaughtering diseased or suspected cattle?—Certainly not.

5734. And of course, if you would not allow him to be in your yard, you would recommend that the same thing should not be done in the home market, which is to circulate cattle all over the country?—Most assuredly not.

5735. You believe, consequently, that if infection is the ground of this Bill, it would rather have the effect of spreading the infection than otherwise?—I am unfortunately of that opinion.

5736. *Chairman.*] Did you write the report that has been referred to?—I did not entirely, for there were six of us, and one of the physicians took an active part as well as myself, and drew it up.

5737. You said that the cattle disease is both infectious and contagious; will you say what is the difference?—The word "contagion" refers more to positive contact, and "infection" to the action of the small particles of the poison passing through the atmosphere.

5738-9. Then the cattle could communicate this disease not only if other cattle touched them, but if they passed rapidly through the air?—Yes, I think they might; but it is more the contact that we dread.

5740. But if, the disease being infectious, a beast passed rapidly through the air, would it not communicate the infection?—I do not think it would infect the atmosphere in passing through the air so as to give the disease to animals at any distance, but the breath of the animal would convey the infection.

5741. I suppose a human being cannot take the cattle plague?—I think not.

5742. Then if he did not touch the cattle that had got the cattle plague, could he carry the infection, there being no contagion in that case?—It is a question not readily answered; I think the breath of the animal, the excreta of course, but the breath of the animal might imbue his dress, so that I should be fearful of it; but I will not speak with positiveness. I have been alluding more particularly to the contact which I thought would necessarily occur in the case of a drover mixing with cattle that might be suspected; I was thinking more of the contact than of the infection.

5743. With regard to cattle passing through the country on a railway, if the saliva were to be blown out of a truck and were to alight on a hedge at the edge of the railway, do you think that it might communicate the cattle plague to any beasts in the field adjoining the railway?—I scarcely think it would in that case; but if it were blown upon the beast I think it would.

5744. If the saliva were to be blown upon a man he could communicate the disease; yet if the saliva were to fall on a hedge, as I have supposed, you think it would not?—If it were exposed for a day or two to the action of the air it would become innocuous perhaps.

5745. A day or two, do you think, would be enough to do away with its power of communicating the disease?—I must give a very qualified opinion upon that subject, because I have myself conveyed the saliva of an animal for a considerable number of miles and communicated the disease to another animal.

5746. Then if a beast in the field happened to touch the hedge within two days, the saliva blown out of the truck might communicate the cattle plague?—If it came in contact with the animal.

5747. Mr. *Read.*] Was the disease which you communicated in that instance the cattle plague?—Yes.

5748. *Chairman.*] Which do you think would be the worst thing to happen; for the beast itself to go to the metropolitan market, or for the man to go there who had travelled 12 miles through the air since he had seen the beast?—My

Mr *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

opinion is that the disease is not manifested at the moment it is taken; it is then in a state of incubation, remaining, perhaps, unobserved 12 days, and during such period of incubation I doubt whether the animal could communicate the disease or not so readily as when the disease is maturated.

5749. During the period of incubation, do you think a butcher who sees and touches the animal would communicate the disease?—Not so certainly; but I should be greatly afraid of it. I cannot fix a period at which it would be possible.

5750. Supposing there were two beasts in which the disease had incubated for exactly the same time, which would be the worst, in your opinion, for one beast to go to the metropolitan market or for the other beast to be touched by a butcher who, having been with that infected animal, then travelled 12 miles to the market?—There would be a more favourable chance of escape for the animal that had been touched by the butcher, presuming the beast to be incubating the disease.

5751. Presuming the two to be on equal terms, I mean?—The man would not be incubating the disease, and the beast would.

5752. You think, then, that it would be worse for the beast to go to the Metropolitan Cattle Market than for the man to go to the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Yes.

5753. Do I understand you to say that infection or contagion cannot be communicated while the disease is being incubated?—No, I cannot undertake to say that a beast is perfectly harmless while the disease is incubating; my opinion would go the other way. Although I know of no instance of the disease being communicated by another beast while it was simply incubating, I can only say that I have no direct evidence upon the subject.

5754. You think that a beast can communicate the disease, although the disease is only incubating in its blood?—My opinion runs in that direction.

5755. Can you tell by the look of the beast whether the disease is being incubated?—Yes, I think so. I would not say within the first two or three hours; but after a very few hours I think you may tell, or, at all events, say after a day or two. The period of incubation varies, as perhaps your Lordship is aware, from six to 14 days.

5756. I understand you to say that, while it is being incubated, you think the beast can communicate the disease?—I do.

5757. While it is being incubated, I suppose the virus would be so weak that a man who touched the beast, and then travelled 12 miles, would have lost the effect before he reached the end of the 12 miles?—Yes; I think there is not that great danger then.

5758. When the virus has reached that point in the time of incubation that you have no doubt the beast has got the cattle plague, is the beast then good for food?—I think not; I am quite aware that men have eaten the meat of animals which had the rinderpest, and taken no harm. I have seen many persons who, for the sake of ascertaining the fact, have almost lived on animals which have been killed having the rinderpest, but I am not prepared myself to say that it is harmless; my opinion goes the other way.

5759. Suppose we had this new market, I suppose you would recommend that the very moment symptoms of the cattle plague were seen in any animal it should be slaughtered, and made away with?—Yes, certainly.

5760. And you think there would be no loss by doing that?—I think none to the general good.

5761. You say that the disease may be communicated by persons trampling in the excreta of animals having the cattle plague?—No doubt.

5762. And by the excreta themselves being carried out into the country, it may be communicated?—Yes, if after having recently passed from the animal it comes in contact with a healthy beast.

5763. Suppose, then, we have this new market, and it is found that some beasts have the cattle plague, and we slaughter them and bury them, we can then put the excreta into the river, and let them go down to the sea, could we not?—Yes; but I am not prepared to say that I should advise that course; if you ask my opinion, I should say, destroy it, bury it deep in the earth, put it away, but do not send it into the river.

5764. Supposing the cattle market were existing at the confines of London, we could dig a hole and bury the excreta, of course?—Yes; burn it, or get rid of it in some way.

5765. But,

5765. But, suppose the animals had the plague in the metropolitan market at Islington, what should we do, in that case, with the excreta?—I should pursue the same course.

5766. But as there are houses standing all round Islington Cattle Markt, we could not dig a hole and bury it there, could we?—We might carry it away.

5767. Carry it away to a distance?—Yes.

5768. But all along that distance the excreta could communicate the cattle plague, could they not?—Yes, if they were brought into contract with a healthy beast.

5769. If the market were at the confines of London, we could bury the excreta; but if it were in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, we should have to carry the excreta to some distance first?—Certainly.

5770. Suppose there was a dairy cow along the road by which we should carry the excreta from the Metropolitan Cattle Market, that cow might take the disease?—Yes.

5771. And in that way the disease might be spread over the whole of the metropolitan area?—Yes.

5772. There would be an immense mass of excreta from all those beasts and the dairy cows, which would have to be carried away and got rid of?—Yes; and it would, no doubt, spread the disease very rapidly.

5773. But in the case of the foreign cattle market, the excreta being buried close to the market, that danger would not occur?—That danger would not occur.

5774. The learned Counsel asked you whether, if he had some infectious disease, you would recommend that both he and his learned friend should be shut up in the room together, in order to prevent the other learned Counsel's catching the infection.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] No, my Lord, my question was this: if I, having the infection, were sitting with my learned friend, would it be safe to keep me here, and let my learned friend go free abroad.

Mr. *Merewether.*] If there is anybody to be made away with, I think it would be well to kill my learned friend.

5775-6. *Chairman.*] Suppose then that there was some dire infection in a steamer which came to Southampton, we will say yellow fever; which would be the best way for preventing the infection spreading all over England, to let the passengers and crew land and go round the town of Southampton, or to shut them all up in quarantine till the infection had passed away?—No doubt it would be right to prevent the infected people coming in contact with healthy people; but if you shut them all up together, you might as well kill them at once.

5777. Being human beings, we cannot kill them, and get them out of the way like cattle, but we shut them up so that others may not get the disease?—Yes.

5778. But now if we transfer the analogy to the cattle, we still shut them up as a matter of necessity, but we can also kill them, and put them out of the way?—Yes.

5779. Is not that what we propose to do by this Bill?—I think so; I understand the Bill is that the cattle are to be brought by ship to a certain place, and there landed and slaughtered.

5780-81. Then we are following the analogy very closely as to the rule which we have to follow in the case of human beings, with this exception, that we are not content with shutting the beasts up, but we kill them also, so that we reduce the risk to a minimum?—Might I make an observation as to that? I am nobody's witness, and I am no partizan. I think it is during the period that the animals are about to be killed being shut up and coming in contact with men who might go from that place to the other market and convey the disease; I think, I say, that that is highly contagious. If we could bring the cattle and slaughter and bury the diseased ones, there would be an end to the difficulty; but if you have these persons going away from the diseased market to the healthy market, they would convey the infection.

5782. The Committee quite acknowledge that you are an exceedingly fair witness, and we desire that you should give us all the information that you can; but my question is this: Are we not reducing the danger of contagion to a minimum, although we cannot utterly annihilate it; are we not reducing it to a minimum by the plan proposed in this Bill?—As the market now

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

is, I understand that any animal that comes within the district within which the market is situated is killed; therefore there can be no danger, if there should be a diseased animal of communicating the disease to other animals living in the district. But if the new market communicates with the old market, and then the old market cattle can be transferred to the provinces, I think that there is great danger of the old market cattle disseminating the disease which might be taken by a man going from one market to the other.

5783. I think you stated that there would be more danger of communicating the contagion if a foreign beast itself went to the Islington Cattle Market than if the man only went there?—I did.

5784. The man in this case might go from the present Islington Cattle Market out into the country, might he not?—Now they do so.

5785. Therefore that risk is greater now than it would be if we made this new market, is it not?—No, not if the men who attended the new market took the germs of the disease in their clothes into the old market. If you can separate the new market so entirely that there is no communication in any way with the old market there would be no greater danger than there is now.

5786. But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose that all the foreign cattle had the disease. Which would be the worst, in your opinion, for foreign cattle to go into the Islington Market and for the persons who attend that market to go out into the fields and come into contact with other cattle; or for the foreign cattle to go into the new market, and for the persons then to travel 12 miles between the houses and through the streets on leaving the market?—I see what your point is, and I will do the best I can to answer it. My opinion with regard to the new market you already know, and about the persons buying there and mixing with suspected animals. I must leave the Committee to judge of the question of probabilities; but if a man went from the Islington Market, having mixed with diseased cattle, into a healthy place, say into my own district, he might convey the disease in that way as well as if he came from the new market to the old market, only the distance would be greater.

5787. Then in so far as we are speaking of the man who leaves either market and goes to Norwich, the case is equal and the danger is equal?—No; because if he goes to the foreign market he goes where there is more probability of the disease than there is in the home market, for I believe that we have no disease in this country.

5788. But we are now supposing that all the foreign cattle have the disease; then take the case, first, of the foreign cattle going to Islington: a man who buys there and then goes into Norfolk carries the contagion?—That is so.

5789. In the case of the foreign market, if a man goes there and buys, he would only carry the contagion to anything that he met in the street as he went away?—Yes, if he handles his cows as a butcher would.

5790. Then what we have to consider is the chances of a man being in the Islington Market and going into the country and communicating the disease, and a man going to the foreign cattle market and going away, and communicating the disease. Suppose the man who went to the foreign cattle market dealt exclusively in foreign cattle, he would not be likely to go to Norwich, would he?—No, not if he dealt exclusively in foreign cattle.

5791. So that you would reduce the risk again?—Yes.

5792. Supposing you had been attending a person for a contagious disease, say scarlet fever, what would you do before you visited your next patient?—I should not go at once from one house to another, but it must be remembered that in our dress and habits we are a little different from butchers, and we do not go among the excrements as they do. The contagion of the scarlet fever is not so bad as that of the cattle disease, and we, as medical men, would certainly not go from one house to another immediately. Medical men avoid that always. The attendants are differently placed; they are with the patients, and their dresses are imbued with the poison more than the dress of a man who just goes in and sees the patient and leaves the room.

5793. As a medical man, would you let an hour or so intervene, after having left a patient with scarlet fever, before you visited another patient?—I should let as long a time intervene as I conveniently could; an hour, if it were possible, and less than an hour if it were not.

5794. Suppose we adopted in this new foreign market the rule which is compulsory in the French Market of La Villette; suppose the butchers had their own

own clothes for market purposes, and hung them up and put on other clothes before they left, do you think that would be sufficient?—I would not undertake to say that that would be sufficient, but it would very materially assist the object.

5795. You think that if in the new market the butchers hung up their market clothes on a peg, and then went away in their ordinary clothes, the danger would be reduced to a minimum?—I think it would be very greatly reduced.

5796. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] But I suppose their boots would have to be included?——

5797. Mr. *Read.*] Do you believe the cattle plague was imported into this country?—Yes, I do.

5798. You do not think it originated in the London cow houses?—No.

5799. Do you think sheep can convey the cattle plague?—I am sure they can convey it. I think I have given it from one sheep to another; from sheep to oxen, and from oxen to sheep; but that is the only weak part of our report. I have seen no reason to alter any part of that report which was made at the end of 1865, except that there has been a good deal said on the question of sheep, to the effect that they are not so susceptible of the disease; it is not so virulent in them, not so destructive as it is in oxen.

5800. But you are positive that sheep can convey it?—Quite.

5801. You stated you thought that the present restrictions were sufficient to exclude the cattle plague from this country?—As far as the cattle are concerned certainly. It is not so readily conveyed from sheep to each other, or from sheep to oxen, as it is from oxen to oxen; but I think it is in sheep more by their wool.

5802. Are you aware of this, that the foreign cattle and foreign and English sheep are mixed together in coming into and leaving the Metropolitan Cattle Market at the present time?—I was not aware of that.

5803. Are you aware that those sheep go into the country; is it not possible that if one case of plague occurred, the sheep might convey the disease in their wool into the agricultural districts?—Yes, I think they would.

5804. How long do you suppose incubation to last?—I think I have seen it run on fourteen days, but an inoculated case generally comes up about the eighth or ninth day.

5805. They develope the disease sooner through inoculation than they do from taking it naturally?—I cannot say positively when an animal has taken it naturally, but of course I could say positively when an animal had been inoculated for it.

5806. Suppose a bullock in the present Metropolitan Cattle Market was incubating the plague, and was to be bought by a butcher, and was to be taken to one of the numerous slaughterhouses in the metropolis, that it was there kept, as it may be, for a period of ten days, do you think that any inspector would have the same chance of discovering the outbreak of the disease in that bullock as he would have if the bullock were in a public slaughterhouse or a public market?—Your opinion on that subject is as good as my own: I think that the probability is that the butcher would take care to kill the animal quietly, as soon as he saw the disease, that he would kill it and say nothing about it.

5807. Supposing the disease was developed in a slaughterhouse, do you not think there would be more danger of its escaping observation in the first place in a private slaughterhouse, and being distributed by the manure and entrails and other offal over a certain district?—I certainly think that a public slaughterhouse would have this advantage, that the animal would be more under supervision.

5808–9. These foreign cattle are supposed to be imported almost direct into the new market, and of course they would be inspected on arrival; there would be an inspector constantly watching them; do you think if there was any outbreak of the disease, that it could by any possibility escape the attention of the inspector of a public market, or in the public slaughterhouses?—When the disease is developed, a man who understands his business as a veterinary surgeon would know that the animal had the disease, but during the incubation I am not certain about it; he might attribute some of the symptoms to fatigue in the passage, or to various causes, but when once the disease is developed, it is an unmistakeable one, as you and I know very well.

5810. You think that veterinary surgeons are capable of distinguishing the

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

disease when it is in a state of incubation?—I doubt it, but I should be sorry to give that opinion decidedly, because it would be giving an opinion of the capability of veterinary surgeons. I think there is great difficulty for any man who has paid attention to that disease to say exactly how that is; when it has incubated a few days, you see the drooping state of the animal enough to say that the disease is coming on, particularly if you know what has been the condition of the animal for some time past, if it has been exposed and knocked about. If there were an animal placed before me that had been fatigued and worried, I might mistake the incubation of cattle plague for illness of another character.

5811. In all probability you would?—I think I may go as far as that and say the probability is you would, particularly if the rinderpest had not been prevalent.

5812. Do you believe in the disinfection of manure?—I think not.

5813. Do you think it would be possible to destroy the virus by any method short of burying it?—I have never gone into any experimental inquiry upon that matter, but I think from what one judges from experience, it would be impossible.

5814. You have not read the Third Report of the Cattle Plague Commission, I presume?—I have not.

5815. I refer to Mr. Coates' Report?—I have not seen it.

5816. Mr. *Goschen.*] I understand the pith of your evidence to be that the cattle plague is so infectious, that take what precautions you will, by some means or other it will spread?—It is easily spread.

5817. And therefore, although you slaughter at the port, if the cattle plague were introduced, it would spread elsewhere?—Yes, I think so.

5818. In the same way that quarantine would be perfectly useless, if you allowed the people at Southampton to go freely on board among the infected persons on board ships in quarantine?—Yes.

5819. And of course it would be utterly absurd to have quarantine on board a steamer, if you allowed people from shore to go on board.

5820. *Chairman.*] You are speaking of quarantine on board a ship of fat cattle, are you not?—No, I was speaking about a steamer with fever on board.

5820*. Mr. *Goschen.*] Do you think a system of quarantine would be effective if you allowed the people in the neighbouring town to go on board and touch the animals?—No, I think if they are in quarantine, they should be in quarantine.

5821. Therefore there is no analogy between a strict quarantine where they would only touch a letter with a pair of tongs, and an open market where people have free ingress and egress?—No doubt.

5822. And therefore, to make this foreign market really effective against foreign cattle, you must exclude all dealers?—Yes, put a cordon round it.

5823. And therefore that would cause greater inconvenience, without at the same time giving any adequate guarantees against the spread of the cattle plague?—I think so.

5824. And what would be your opinion, supposing you had your foreign market; would you like to see the restrictions of the metropolitan market kept up, or do you think it would be desirable to let the people go in and out freely?—No, I think you would render the home market liable to spread the disease over the country by allowing people to go in and out from one to the other.

5825. And in order to keep the cattle plague from spreading, it would be necessary to slaughter the English as well as the foreign cattle?—We have not the cattle plague amongst us now; the cattle might be removed from one part of England to another without fear, but if you introduce the men from the other market I think you would render the liability to the propagation of the disease by these cattle very much greater.

5826. Do you know anything of the French system at the new market in Paris?—They have several abattoirs around Paris.

5827. I mean at La Villette?—No, I do not know them.

5828. Would it be sufficient for the butchers to change their clothes if the dealers did not do so?—That is a question of degree; I think that would very materially alter the case; I think it would be far better, it would render the chances of contagion much less.

5829. But it would not remove them altogether?—No, I should fear not.

5830. Sheep, I think you say, will carry in their wool that infection?—Yes.

5831. If

5831. If so, a cattle dealer in a woollen coat is likely also to carry the infection?—Yes.

5832. In the same way as sheep communicate it; a cattle dealer, by going from one market to another in a woollen coat, will be likely to communicate it?—Yes.

5833. Do you think if there was cattle plague at the foreign market you could keep it out of the home market?—No, I do not; but that is simply my opinion. I cannot say what restrictions might be enforced; I know that it is very likely it would be very readily communicated in the way I have said; I know that the poison is very subtle and very readily conveyed.

5834. Have you read the Bill?—I have.

5835. You do not find any restrictions in the Bill as regards that?—No.

5836. Therefore the Bill as it stands would be an incomplete protection?—It would not be a complete protection.

5837. Would it be necessary to introduce any other restrictions?—I think so.

5838. And, as I understand, your professional opinion is, that it is necessary to maintain the present restrictions, and not to let any beasts go out of the metropolitan area at all?—I think so; I look forward to something being done; I hope, as I dare say many others do, that they will not be done away with; my opinion is, that with this Bill we should be in a worse condition than we are; we are tolerably safe now, and I should prefer remaining as we are; that is my opinion, outside my profession.

5839. It would be better not to let the sheep go out?—I would not let the sheep go out; I would not let the sheep go from the foreign market to the metropolitan market.

5840. You would not let the sheep go from London to the adjoining districts?—Not if they went from a market that communicated with an infected market.

5841. I do not quite understand your answer as to the excrements; did I understand you to say it would be impossible to bury the excrements in the metropolitan area?—No; the noble Chairman asked me, in a place surrounded by houses, what would I do with them; I would put them in a vehicle, and take them further away.

5842. But you would destroy them?—I would destroy them, but you are now speaking of the whole area: there would be plenty of room for that.

5843. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You said that the rinderpest may be incubating, although no symptoms are perceptible?—Yes.

5844. And you also stated that a man examining a beast in which the disease was only latent might carry the infection?—I did not state that positively; it is possible during the latter period of incubation, just prior to its developing, then I think it may be taken very readily.

5845. At present a farmer attending at the sale of his own cattle may come in contact any day with a beast in which the disease is so latent, and carry back the infection to his farm?—I think so.

5846. Then of course you presume that in the new foreign market no beast known to be diseased will be admitted?—I presume so.

5847. Besides that precaution, it is also to be presumed that the foreign and the home market will not be on the same day; that some days will elapse between the two markets?—Yes.

5848. Would not there be less risk of communicating the disease by any one who had so visited a beast when one or two days had elapsed, than at present, when the dealer may come in contact with a foreign and a home beast on the same day?—Most assuredly, if one or two days elapsed between the man visiting the diseased beast and the healthy one, the chances would be materially diminished.

5849. I apprehend that it is clearly the object of this Bill that you are to have the home and foreign markets on different days; therefore, besides the very small risk of any diseased beast being in the market, one or two days must also elapse before the dealer comes in contact with the home beast after having seen the diseased one?—That lessens the chance.

5850. Would not that be an improved state of things upon the present; at present a dealer comes up with his beasts, and goes into the foreign market; you say it is possible that the rinderpest may be incubating, and that he may

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

carry the infection from that beast; he goes to his farm in the country, and runs a certain risk of conveying the infection. In the state of things proposed by this Bill the home and foreign market would be on different days; and if there is a risk of coming in contact with a foreign beast in which there is this imperceptible amount of disease latent, the dealer would not only have an opportunity of changing his clothes, but one or two days would have elapsed before his visiting the home market, so that the risk would be much less?—There is no doubt that the intervention of time between visiting the diseased and the healthy animals would diminish the chances of conveying the infection, whether the diseased animal was in one market or in the other. I quite see what you mean, namely, that where a diseased animal is exposed in the metropolitan market, and a buyer or seller of cattle from Norfolk comes there, he might carry it home from there just as he might from the new established market.

5851. He might carry it home at present, but there is less chance of his carrying it from one beast to another if he does not visit the foreign and home beasts on the same day?—He diminishes the chances in that way.

5852. And by so much the proposed new system would be better than the old?—Yes; I think if there are two days intervening it is far better than where there is no time intervening; at present you say he goes direct from one market to the other, and then he will not go direct; there is no question that two days intervening would lessen the chances of danger.

5853. And also, as Mr. Read suggests, besides there being a so much less risk of contagion, the countryman need not go to the foreign market at all, whereas now, when he goes up to see his own beasts sold he has to go to the same market as the foreign ones?—I quite agree with you.

5854. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You stated just now, in answer to Mr. Goschen, that you would not let sheep go over the country from an infected market?—No.

5855. Referring, then, to this proposed new foreign cattle market?—Yes.

5856. The present metropolitan market, I imagine, is looked upon as an infected market, so that you would shut out all sheep from going out of the metropolitan area after they had once come into it?—I think that is so now.

5857. *Chairman.*] Are you not aware that sheep may go into the metropolitan market and then go into the country?—I was not aware of it until Mr. Read mentioned it.

5858. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] To add to what the noble Chairman asked you as to the conveying of the disease: a person, you say, would be liable to convey the disease a distance of 12 miles, and at present people go freely into the metropolitan district, where there is the liability of infected cattle being present, and return to farms (of which there are many within 12 miles of Islington) without any let or hindrance; and, therefore, it is only a question of proportion as to whether they would be more brought in contact with foreign beasts in the new market than they are at Islington. You object to their coming from the new foreign market because they may, having to go, perhaps, 12 miles, convey in their clothes the disease; but yet no objection is taken to their going from the metropolitan district to the neighbourhood of London, say to Essex and many parts surrounding London, at a distance of 12 miles?—That does not alter my opinion as to the probability of a person conveying the disease.

5859. But do you not think, if you reduce the area, where the liability of infection exists, you diminish the chance of conveying it, and you increase your power of taking precaution against it?—I think you do.

5860. Therefore, if you get all the cattle liable to disease on one spot, you would be better able to take precautions against conveying that disease than you would upon the large district of the metropolitan area?—It would be more manageable.

5861. Therefore we are more likely to be able to take precautions against the disease if we keep the cattle to this small area?—That depends upon the restrictions which you enforce; I think that this disease may be conveyed in the clothes of persons who attend on unhealthy cattle, and I do not think 12 miles would be sufficient to prevent that.

5862. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent the Privy Council taking any precautions they think proper in the new foreign cattle market as they do now in the metropolitan area?—I am not aware that there is.

5863. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] With reference to the word "foreign;" I suppose you

you mean by that, foreign infected countries where the disease exists?—Yes.

5864. You do not think it necessary to put restrictions upon cattle coming from countries where no cattle plague has ever existed?—No, it was the infected cattle I meant.

5865. Would it not be the safer plan to prohibit the importation of infected cattle into the country, instead of making provisions to huddle them up in a river-side market?—From what fell from Mr. Read, I presume that no infected cattle will be allowed to be imported if they are known to be infected even under this Bill.

5866. There is nothing to prevent it in the Bill; the object of this Bill, as I understand, is to deal with all foreign cattle under one principle, and to let them all come to this river side market?—That makes it still more dangerous; I was not aware of that; I understood the noble Chairman to say that there were to be inspectors, so that none of the foreign cattle were to be taken there which were infected; you spoke of the incubation of the disease; if the foreign market is to be open to those which are labouring under any form of the disease—

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is nothing with regard to that in the Bill.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] We have the greatest difficulty in understanding the question; the whole thing turns very much upon understanding what the proposal really is with regard to the infected districts.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We should like to know what the real provision of the Bill is; Mr. Robinson has come and said that one of the great advantages to the cattle importers, for whom I appear, would be, that whereas now there is an inspection, in order to prevent infected cattle being brought to the cattle market, which is a hindrance to the importation, as soon as you got a separate cattle market there would be no longer these hindrances, the inspection would be withdrawn, and infected cattle might come into it.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Mr. Robinson says he said nothing of the kind, and even if he did, the Committee will not take the opinion of Mr. Robinson as overriding the clauses in the Bill. It is said that the Privy Council reserve to themselves their present powers.

Chairman.] I think, Mr. Harcourt, the Bill goes further than that, because the Bill expressly reserves the power of the Privy Council, and if we can now appoint inspectors we can do so not the less then.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I am much obliged to your Lordship; we have been told that the object of this Bill is to give a more efficient power than the Privy Council have now, and that that was the object of this legislation.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] In the absence of my learned friend Mr. Merewether, I object to these statements.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I am asking for explanations of the object of the Bill from the Committee. We were told by the witnesses for the Bill that one great object of the Bill was by permanent separation to supersede the necessity of the intervention of the Privy Council. That I understand as being the object of this Bill.

Chairman.] The explanation of your difficulty is, that we did not follow the plan of telling our witnesses what they were to say, so that they merely gave us their own notions.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] And therefore Mr. Robinson's opinion would fall to the ground.

5867. Mr. *Corrance* (to the *Witness*).] I think you said you were a veterinary surgeon?—No, I am senior surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

5868. You speak as a professional man?—Yes.

5869. And you entertain a very strong opinion of the infectious nature of this disorder?—Yes.

Mr. William Peter Nicholls.

24 April 1868.

5870. And you think there is a great danger of communication from one to the other?—Yes, I do.

5871. You agree with what has been generally laid down by veterinarians and other professional men, as to the nature of the contagion?—I do.

5872. When you speak of the danger being greater in case of the provisions in the present Bill being carried out, you assume the permanence of the present regulations?—No; I should be very glad to see some regulation that would be more satisfactory to the country, but I do not think that the present Bill is so satisfactory, nor will prove so satisfactory, as the present mode.

5873. Therefore, you assume that the present mode should be absolutely permanent?—I hope it will not be so, but at present I see only the Bill before us, and I think that is less desirable than the present mode.

5874. You assume that the danger of the importation of this disease would be constant under the Bill?—I do.

5875. And to meet that constant danger, you think some constant regulation will be necessary?—I think it will.

5876. And with that view; you would rather retain the present regulations than those which are now proposed?—I would.

5877. But you do not imagine that this present regulation is an absolute bar and barrier to the dissemination of the disease?—No; we have been fortunate in having at present nothing to complain of from it; it has answered the purpose, but I do not look upon it as so perfect as I did, indeed, before I came into this room.

5878. You said that a man passing from one market to the other could carry and communicate the disease?—Yes.

5879. Do you not think that a sheep going from the metropolitan market could carry it into the country?—Yes, if the disease were in the metropolitan market; doubtless if he came into contact with a diseased animal in the metropolitan market he would carry the disease into the country.

5880. Will you tell us candidly what is your opinion in case these regulations were carried out; which is the greatest danger, that a man should carry it in his coat, or that the sheep now brought into the present market should carry it abroad into the country?—In the other market there would be much greater likelihood of the disease being present than there is now; we have not communicated it into the provinces now because we have not it in the market.

5881. Why would it be in the market then?—Because foreign cattle are to be imported with a good deal of facility, and no hindrance is to be placed upon the bringing in of cattle which are subject to that disease.

5882. *Chairman.*] Who told you that, or is that your own opinion from reading the Bill?—I have read the Bill, but not so critically as I should have done, but I understood that from some one just now.

5883. Did you derive that opinion from the mode in which the right honourable gentleman beside me (Mr. Gibson) put the question to you?—I fancy it was from what Mr. Read said; I cannot say exactly, but I have that impression.

5884. Mr. *Corrance.*] We will suppose that to be an erroneous assumption. But supposing the probabilities were the same of sheep taking it abroad out into the country, or of a man taking it from one market to the other; you would consider it more objectionable that the disease should be taken out of the market and spread abroad, than that the disease should be spread from one market to another?—Certainly, we want to keep it out of the provinces.

5885. You know that formerly, supposing these regulations were swept away, animals brought into the metropolitan market were sent into the country?—Yes.

5886. The process of incubation might then have existed a certain number of days unsuspected?—Yes.

5887. And then, if the animals were not immediately slaughtered, there was great danger of the disease spreading?—Yes.

5888. Supposing the animals were kept three or four days before being sent into the country, the disease might actually wake up if it was in them?—Yes.

5889. And then at that place and at that time the disease would be at its height?—Yes.

5890. Now, concerning the incubatory stages; you say that it may be communicated during the incubation?—Yes.

5891. In

5891. In what way; by the excreta?—I think by the excreta, or by the breath of the animal.

5892. The saliva?—The saliva.

5893. During that stage?—During that stage, but I cannot say. I think the nearer it comes to development, the more readily the poison is passed from one to the other.

5894. There is more salivation from the mouth later?—It comes on gradually.

5895. And there is more thrown off?—Yes.

5896. And to that extent the risk would be at its height?—As the incubation gets nearer to its maturity.

5897. You say that it would be difficult to trace the disease during the period of incubation?—Yes.

5898. Did you ever hear of experiments being made with the thermometer?—Yes.

5899. Do you believe in them?—No, I do not. I have tried them.

5900. Without success?—With no success whatever. I have tried it with every form of instrument and in every part of the animal, and I find that it is not certain.

5901. It is not a matter of your own observation, is it?—I have observed it closely, and I could never find an increase of temperature.

5902. Mr. *Morrison.*] I understand you wish to have all cattle slaughtered in London, home as well as foreign, and that they should not be allowed to go out of the London market into the provinces again?—That is my opinion in the existing state of things.

5903. Are you aware that a great many cattle are sent from London to country markets near London?—No, I am not aware of that.

5904. Brighton and Dover, and places of that sort?—No, I was not aware of that.

5905. You say that your remarks only apply to infected districts abroad. How are we to know what is an infected district and what is a clean district?—I think it is a question a little beside my province. I am here only to give my opinion as to the nature of the disease with reference to the question of what I should consider an infected country, and what I should consider a non-infected country. I am satisfied to give this opinion, that supposing the animal comes through a district supposed to be free from infection it may bring it; there are some countries where I think the disease appears to be indigenous.

5906. *Chairman.*] I think the question of the Honourable Member for Plymouth was, how are you to know infected countries?—I cannot give any opinion upon that subject.

5907. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] In the case of human beings, you have such things as bills of health and so forth to guide you, have you not?—Yes.

5908. *Chairman.*] You stated in answer to the Right Honourable Member for the City of London that you considered we were thoroughly safe now, and preferred that we should remain as we are, did you not?—That is so.

5909. If the only change were a diminution of the area of operation, but not in the nature of the present restrictions, would you be satisfied?—Decidedly.

5910. If we were to reduce the area of the operation of present restrictions from 117 square miles to 40 acres, would that suit you?—I do not exactly understand your Lordship's question.

5911. You are aware that the present metropolitan restrictions and rules apply to the metropolitan area, which extends over 117 square miles?—Yes.

5912. Containing rural districts, as well as urban districts?—Yes.

5913. Supposing we were to reduce the area of the operation of these restrictions to 40 acres, instead of letting it extend over the 117 square miles, would that meet your wishes?—I do not think it would be so desirable as the present system. I am thinking that seeing that now, if the sellers of sheep in Islington Market do not meet with a sale the first day at the price they wish, they can withdraw them from the market for a few days, their difficulties would be increased if their facilities of sale were lessened by the alteration of the area.

5914. I ask you whether the chances of infection and contagion would be diminished or increased by diminishing the area of operation of the restrictions from 117 miles to 40 acres?—I think the chances would be less.

5915. By the reduction of the area?—By the reduction of the area, because there is a greater chance of their spreading it in that larger area.

Mr. *William Peter Nicholls.*

24 April 1868.

5916. And we should be also cutting out all the rural districts through which foreign cattle may now travel?—Yes.

5917. Mr. *Goschen.*] Do I understand you to mean if the area is reduced into 40 acres, and that on the other side of that area, not very far off, there is another market, and free communication is permitted between these two markets, the danger is reduced?—I merely mean that now, if there is an infected animal within the metropolitan district, he travels over the number of square miles the noble Chairman mentions, but, if you reduce that area to 40 acres, he travels only over the shorter distance. I cannot give an opinion as to the propriety of such alteration, but only as to the fact.

5918. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I should like to ask a medical question with reference to the condition of the people. Do you not think, then, an abundant supply of meat has a bearing upon the health of the public, and that any raising of the price of meat would have an injurious effect upon the health of the population of a great city like this?—I think it is of immense importance that every restriction, as far as possible, should be removed, in order to reduce the price of meat.

5919. I suppose you find in your practice that it is very difficult for the poorer classes or working people to get animal food at all?—It is very difficult, and it is very desirable that they should get it.

5920. You mean, that in cases of sickness, there should be the means of supplying soup and broth?—Undoubtedly, and our public institutions give abundant testimony as to that.

5921. Mr. *Lowther.*] You are not a vegetarian, I presume?—No, certainly not.

5922. *Chairman.*] If there were a question of whether they should get more English meat than foreign meat, that would not very much matter, but if the English meat were better, you would rather let them have that than the bad meat?—Yes.

5923. You think it desirable that they should have good meat?—Unquestionably.

5924. Mr. *Goschen.*] Would you like to have a supply only of dead meat from the London markets, during the summer months, at Norwich?—That could not be done.

5925. Mr. *Read.*] Would you have any objection to be supplied in Norwich from a dead meat market in Norwich?—No; I do not care where it comes from, if it is fresh and good.

5926. Are you aware that the present restrictions in the metropolitan market have considerably reduced the supply of Norfolk beasts in London?—Yes, I am. I am aware that there is a greater slaughtering of cattle in Norfolk than there was in consequence of the difficulty of transit. I am aware that the sale of cattle in Norfolk, for the northern provinces, has very much increased.

5927. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (through the *Committee*).] There seems to have been an impression that there was a practice of sending up offal from Norwich to London; do you know anything about that?—I received some communication that I might be prepared to answer that question, and I made communications to the principal butchers. I am a large consumer of meat myself in Norwich for various institutions to which I am attached. I do not think it is the case in the county, but in the city the offal of the slaughtered beast is consumed either for manure or pig's food.

5928. *Chairman.*] Do you state that from your own knowledge, or from communications which have been made to you?—I took the trouble to ask four of the largest slaughterers, and that is what they told me.

5929. Mr. *Read.*] You say it is used for pig's food, but they do not turn sheep's pluck into pig's food, do they?—I was asked as to the blood and entrails of a bullock, and I went to the wholesale butchers and slaughterers in Norwich, and I was told that it was not the case, that it was sent by rail, that the offal of the bullocks was consumed at Norwich, and not sent to London; it would not answer their purpose. I think that the railway company will tell you that they do not bring it; it does not answer their purpose.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr.

Mr. *Henry Priestman*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

5930. YOU are a member of the Royal Veterinary College, are you not?—I am.

5931. And cattle inspector for the Borough of Finsbury?—Yes.

5932. Were you the first inspector appointed in July 1865, on the breaking out of the cattle plague in London?—I was.

5933. And you have had a very large practice in respect to cattle in the metropolis?—I have.

5934. Before the plague broke out in London, had you the supervision of upwards of 3,000 cattle?—I had in London and the suburbs.

5935. I believe you discovered the first cases of cattle plague, at a place called Laycock's Dairy, in Islington?—I did.

5936. And at Baldwin's, at Hackney, the following day?—Yes.

5937. That was in June 1865, was it not?—That was in June 1865.

5938. And you reported those cases, I believe, to Professor Symonds, of the Privy Council?—Yes.

5939. And were you then appointed by the Privy Council to assist Professor Symonds?—Verbally so.

5940. And you did so?—I did so for a month before I was appointed officially.

5941. And you were then appointed official cattle inspector at the end of July?—Yes.

5942. And you have continued up to this time the official cattle inspector for Finsbury?—I have.

5943. During your inspectorship, I suppose you have seen a great deal of diseased cattle?—I have; I may say I have seen thousands.

5944. And you agree with everybody else, I presume, as to the highly infectious and contagious character of this disease?—I do.

5945. You have probably been in the room and heard the evidence of Mr. Nicholls?—I have heard portions of it.

5946. You treated cattle, I believe, and made experiments upon the subject of cattle disease for Miss Burdett Coutts?—I did, and Miss Burdett Coutts paid the expense of any poor dairyman who liked to have them treated.

5947. That was done for her?—She paid the expenses of any poor dairyman who liked to have his cattle treated, and I treated them.

5948. That was one of her numerous charities, that she paid the expenses of your attending the dairies of the poor dairymen?—Yes.

5949. You were the person employed?—I held an appointment under the Royal Commission to treat experimentally.

5950. Did you also visit professionally Lord Granville's cattle?—I attended Lord Granville's cattle professionally at the time of the outbreak.

5951. Do you agree with the evidence that has been already given, that the infection may be carried by people's clothes?—Most unquestionably.

5952. If sheep with the wool on their backs can carry the infection of cattle plague, I suppose a man with wool on his back can carry it also, although that wool happens to be woven?—Yes, I suppose so.

5953. Do you also agree with the statement that the cattle plague may be carried by the excrement adhering to the boots?—Yes, and for a longer time than the other way that I mentioned.

5954. Do you think that the butchers handling cattle, and, still more, slaughtering cattle, in fact dealing with infected beasts, would be likely, or even certain, to carry infection to any other animals that they visited?—Yes; so much so, that when the last outbreak of cattle plague occurred, I prohibited all butchers, drovers, salesmen, and all persons but those connected with the place, from visiting the animals while the infection existed, and by that means I believe we stamped it out much quicker than we otherwise should.

5955. In your opinion, in order to prevent the thing from spreading in the country, it would be necessary to prevent butchers, salesmen, or other persons from going from any place where disease was suspected to any other place where there were cattle?—Yes, I have adopted that in two other places in the Borough.

5956. Will you state to the Committee the details of that which you have now

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

now spoken to generally?—In February 1866, there was a second outbreak at Mrs. Nicholls', and I had the place shut up and a lock put on the door, and Mr. Nicholls, the son, and myself, were only allowed to go in. I prohibited all butchers, salesmen, and drovers of any kind going into the shed while the cattle were alive; that was a dairy where we had the cattle plague.

5957. You would not allow a salesman or butcher to come into the shed to buy cattle?—No; as soon as I had the order to slaughter the animals I slaughtered them, and the knacker took them away as soon as they were disinfected; and those animals that had been in contact with them, but were healthy, were killed on the premises, and got the men disinfected the best way I could; but all the tools I got thoroughly disinfected before they left the premises.

5958. How did you disinfect the men?—By a strong solution of chloride of lime I disinfected their boots, but I could not do much to their clothes, because they take their clothes off when they go to work; their coats, and so on.

5959. *Chairman.*] Then all the disinfection consisted merely in applying chloride of lime to their boots?—Yes.

5960. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Have you considered with your long experience and knowledge of this matter the scheme of the present Bill, that is to say, having a separate foreign market and a separate home market, with one market for the beasts to be slaughtered at, and from the home market the beasts to be allowed to percolate over the country, as compared with the present system of having one market and no beasts being allowed to leave the metropolitan area; which of those two plans do you think the best for preventing the spread of disease in the country?—The present plan as regards the country.

5961. It has been suggested that of course there is more danger to the cattle in the metropolitan area if foreign cattle are in communication with them: that is the fact, is it not?—That is the fact.

5962. The beasts in the metropolitan area are more likely to be infected if foreign beasts are brought into contact with them?—Yes.

5963. But when we are speaking of the cattle in the country at large, is it, in your judgment, essential that the present system should be continued of not allowing any cattle to go from the metropolitan area into the country?—Yes; that is one of the best means of preventing the plague spreading into the country.

5964. And, in your opinion, would the proposed plan in this Bill of allowing the home cattle to leave the metropolitan area be more dangerous in respect of infection than the present system?—Very much so.

5965. Have you any doubt whatever that if butchers and salesmen are to go from the proposed separate foreign market into the metropolitan market, there would be great danger of carrying the infection to the animals there?—Yes.

5966. And then, if infection is carried to those animals, under the scheme of this Bill they would carry the disease all over the country?—They must do so; if we get it into the metropolitan market, the difficulty would be to get it out.

5967. And, therefore, if we had the new market it would be very dangerous to allow the animals to go all over the country from the metropolis. Now, as a matter of practice, the farmers send the beasts up for sale from the country; they do not kill them themselves?—Yes.

5968. In the cowsheds of London the moment any animals are supposed to be infected, or to be in danger, the butchers come and buy them at once?—Yes, they are down like so many vultures on to their prey. I do not know how they find it out.

5969. Mr. *Merewether.*] Do you say the butchers come in that way?—Yes, a certain class of them. If they see a cowkeeper's cart at my house, there is sure to be five or six of them in the shed an hour after me. They know there is something amiss by my being sent for.

5970. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is a cow to be had cheap, I suppose?—Yes.

5971. And now let us work that out. Under the present Bill all the cows out of this shed would be allowed to go all over the country?—Yes, I should imagine so.

5972. And

5972. And there would be nothing to prevent those cattle from going to the metropolitan market?—No.

5973. Then, if the present Bill is to liberate all the home cattle, those cattle might go all over the country?—Yes, if a man had the plague in his shed he would naturally destroy the diseased animals, and send the healthy ones that had been in contact with them to the metropolitan market; he would kill the suspicious ones and send the others away.

5974. The main point that I wanted to ask you about with reference to those cowsheds is this: those butchers who would come to the cowsheds would be the very class of butchers who would go to the foreign market, would they not?—Yes, the men who would buy sickly animals, and such things.

5975. But what I am putting to you is this, that the class of men who go to the cowsheds and buy these cows of the owner, would be the men who would go to the foreign market?—Yes, and not only they themselves, but they have men who go round for them; drovers and a lower class of men.

5976. Those are the men who would be constantly in the foreign market?—Yes.

5977. And those men would bring the disease from the foreign market, if it existed there, into the cowshed?—Very probably they might.

5978. Then this Bill would liberate the cows in the cowshed from the necessity of being slaughtered within the metropolitan area?—Yes.

5979. And that, under the operation of this Bill, would tend to disseminate the disease all over the country, would it not?—That is my opinion of it.

5980. You believe, of course, as you have said, that the butchers would carry the plague from one animal to another; so you say you think sheep would?—Yes, I think sheep would.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I wish to say, that, as far as we are concerned with reference to this Bill, we wish the Committee distinctly to understand that we are not here to oppose the same rule being applied to sheep as to cattle with reference to their slaughter within the metropolitan area. We see the inconsistency of the contention that the cattle would carry the infection and that sheep would not, and we are not here to contend that the same rule which is applied to cattle should not be applied to sheep.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

5981. I did not quite understand one question of my learned friend with reference to those butchers going to the foreign cattle market; do you think that they would go there?—Yes, it is their living; they job in those things; they buy them to slaughter them.

5982. And in numbers?—There are a great number of those men.

5983. You have given evidence before, have you not?—Yes, before the Royal Commission.

5984. Just let me call your attention to this portion of your evidence which you gave at page 33 of the First Report of the Cattle Plague Commission; you were examined by the Right Honourable Member for Calne?—I was examined by eight or nine gentlemen.

5985. *Chairman.*] Mr. Lowe is the Member for Calne?—Yes.

5986. Mr. *Merewether.*] You were examined, and you say this; the question is put to you, "You say that the cows cannot be buried in London; what, then, is done with them?" You answer, "They are sent to the knackers.—The diseased cows?—Yes.—Do you consider that a probable means of disseminating the disease?—I am not able to satisfy myself what becomes of them after they go to the knackers, although, as cases arise, they put lime, and so on, upon the carcases.—Do you consider this disease contagious?—Very.—Do you think that the system under which you are acting as an inspector is an efficient one?—No.—In what respects is it inefficient?—That there are not sufficient inspectors.—Do you think your powers sufficient?—Yes, I think that the powers are sufficient.—Have you any suggestion to make as to any increase of power?—None whatever; I think that we have quite powers enough.—Is it not the case that the disease has very much spread from the cattle market?—Undoubtedly." Are you still

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

of that mind?—I am still of that mind. That evidence was given very early in the disease, you must remember that.

5987. Are you still of that mind?—I am satisfied. If you will go on further you will see that on the 11th of July I stated that there were 300 or 400 cows suffering from cattle plague in sheds that I visited, and those animals were going to all parts of the provinces; that is what I meant by that.

5988. Then your evidence goes to say that the disease and the spread of it arose before the present restrictions. Are you of Mr. Coltson's view or of Mr. Nicholls' view, or of the Right Honourable Member's view, that the disease did not originate in England?—It is an imported disease, that is my opinion; it was imported from abroad, and the first I saw of it was in two London dairies, Nicholls' and Baldwin's.

5989. You say emphatically that you think it was imported?—Yes, I do believe that the disease was imported.

5990. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] But when?—I cannot tell; but prior to my discovering it at Mrs. Nicholls' and seeing the same case at Baldwin's the day after.

5991. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] But you do not hold that the disease originated in the London cowsheds?—No, I do not; do you mean that it was propagated in the cowsheds?

5992. I am asking, do you believe that it originated in England, or was it imported?—It was imported; that is my opinion.

5993. Mr. *Merewether.*] We had not cattle plague up to a given time?—Not to my knowledge.

5994. And then it broke out?—Yes.

5995. Do you believe that it was actually here, or that it came from abroad?—That it came from abroad.

5996. Supposing that you are right, and I believe you are right, as my learned friend puts it to you, supposing a dealer or butcher gets the excrement upon his boots, would he carry the infection up to the present cattle market?—I think he might.

5997. How long would it take him to stamp that out?—I have taken notice of my own boots; I have been in the shed in the morning, and I have gone out for the rest of the day for pleasure without changing my boots (I am speaking now as regards the foot and mouth complaint), and I noticed when I got home at night a large quantity of dung on the boots in front of the heel after being there something like 10 hours.

5998. Then you probably had your boots cleaned?—I did not have them cleaned during the day, while I was out.

5999. But supposing the foreign market is not held on the same day as the home market, would you seriously represent to this Committee that there would be a chance of infection from a man going to the cattle market and treading in some diseased excrement, and going a couple of days afterwards to the other cattle market and spreading the disease?—Yes, a large quantity of dirt accumulates on the boots, and if it gets dry it will not come off for some days; but when a man goes up to the market and comes in contact with moisture it will come off the boot, but if dry it sticks there for days.

6000. Supposing a butcher goes to the foreign market and treads in some diseased excrement, and goes to the present cattle market two days afterwards, your view is, that he will carry with him this diseased excrement, and so spread the disease?—I would not allow him into a shed of mine two days afterwards, if he had trod in that excrement.

6001. Is it your supposition that the people who slaughter the cattle at the new foreign market would go up from that on the same day to the existing market?—People who slaughter, I should say, would have no occasion to go there, they would keep slaughtermen for each place.

6002. I am quite content with that, but a good deal of nonsense has been talked, and I want a precise answer to each question?—That is my opinion; I know nothing about slaughtermen.

6003. You said you were authorised to treat some cattle by Miss Burdett Coutts, what did you do to the diseased cattle; in what way did you treat them?—In different ways; principally with chloric ether.

6004. Do you think it had any effect in stopping the virus?—To a certain extent; of the first 60 I treated, 25 recovered; and out of that 60, 35 were Dutch cows,

cows, and 21 of those recovered; the remaining 25 were English cows, and only four recovered; then I treated 60 odd with the vapour bath, and in other ways, at Hendon, and the consequence was that we only saved five out of 60, and they were all English.

6005. Did you ever make any experiments with the thermometer yourself?—Yes, I have used it daily; I used it this morning.

6006. What is your belief as to the result of those experiments?—I like the use of it; I approve of it.

6007. You rather believe in it?—Rather so.

6008. And there, again, you differ from Mr. Nicholls?—Yes.

6009. Do you take that thermometer test as a test of their having the disease?—Yes, not only in the cattle plague, but in the foot and mouth disease, and in pleuro-pneumonia. You cannot say that it is the plague by a rise in the thermometer, because we get a rise in other diseases; in pleuro-pneumonia we get a rise of five degrees, and in the foot and mouth disease of seven degrees.

6010. If you are right in the use of the thermometer you would be perhaps enabled not to state that the beast had the cattle plague, but that it was diseased?—Yes, that would be so.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

6011. Upon whatever point you and Mr. Nicholl may not agree, you and he are both quite agreed that the plan proposed in this Bill is much more dangerous than the existing system?—Yes, I wrote a letter directly I heard of it to the Chairman of the Local Committee at the Board of Works.

6012. On that subject?—On that subject, in December last.

6013. My learned friend says that the boots would have been cleaned. I do not know whether these jobbers, who go to the foreign market, and who buy these doubtful cows, are people who all of them have valets, who clean their boots for them. I take it that they are not people who use polished leather boots, but rather boots upon which the attention to boot-cleaning is occasionally overlooked?—No, they do not take the trouble, which they should, of wiping their boots on a piece of litter.

6014. My learned friend may call it nonsense, but these are not a class of people who are careful about cleaning their boots?—By far the other way.

6015. My learned friend says every buyer of cattle must have his own slaughterer at the foreign market. What sort of effect would that have upon the retail butcher; if a small retail butcher who buys one or two beasts is obliged to have a separate slaughterer of his own, would that drive him out of that market altogether?—I should think it would, but I cannot speak positively upon that point.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I put forward no such proposition as that.

6016. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Supposing a retail butcher goes to this market and buys a beast, he could not afford to have a separate slaughterman for himself; he must slaughter it himself?—I suppose he would.

6017. And that man, having slaughtered his beast, might want to go and buy a beast in the home market?—Yes.

6018. In your judgment, would that cause great danger of infection?—Yes, there would be a certain amount of danger, assuming that there was infection in the foreign market.

6019. Apart from the question of slaughtering in this foreign market, supposing the foreign market to be on a Wednesday, and the home market to be on a Friday, a man who buys a beast at the foreign market may not want to kill it on that day, but keeps it till Friday, when the home market is to take place; that, again, would introduce the danger of bringing the disease from the foreign to the home market, would it not?—Yes, no doubt.

6020. *Chairman.*] If it is killed it does not take the cattle plague does it?—No, but it might have the cattle plague prior to being killed, if I understand the question rightly.

6021. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I assume that the foreign market is on the Wednesday, and the home market is on the Friday, and a butcher buys on the Wednesday a suspected or a diseased beast, and does not kill it on the Wednesday,

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

not wanting it till the Friday; he goes down on the Friday morning and kills his beast.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Himself?

6022. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Yes, himself or his man, and having killed it early on the Friday morning and sold it he goes to buy another beast which he may want for the next day, in the home market; would that introduce a great danger of spreading infection?—Yes, it would bring it to the same thing as if the markets were on the same day.

6023. Merely separating the market days does not remove the danger, because the retail butcher may want to kill his beast on the same day as that on which the home market takes place?—Exactly.

6024. Mr. *Read.*] How long did the second outbreak of the cattle plague last in London at Laycock's Dairy?—It was stamped out on the spot.

6025. At the sacrifice of how many cows?—At the sacrifice of 46 cows and a bull, I think, to the best of my recollection.

6026. Was that bull kept on the premises?—Yes.

6027. They do have some calves in London, I suppose?—Yes, they do.

6028. Do you know how many they had previons to the cattle plague?—I think they have rather more now, for many people have had their cows bulled since, to preserve them, to save buying fresh animals; to save infection, they have bulled all they could to calve them in.

6029. Then when a witness said that no calves or next to none were born in London he was mistaken?—Yes; I have a large practice, and I know the particulars, though I have not them with me; they come to a little over a third of the number calved that were on the premises.

6030. Can you tell us what becomes of these calves?—Many of them are smuggled out of London, I believe, but I cannot prove it.

6031. Previous to the cattle plague it was a regular trade to sell the calves in the country?—Yes, it was a trade, and there is a trade carried on just the same now; they go out of London now with all the restrictions, many of them do.

6032. Can you tell us how long the cattle plague is incubating?—From my experience from about 5 to 21 days.

6033. Is it your opinion that during that time of incubation the disease is contagious?—I think it is by the excrements, because I have seen many animals killed that I could detect no signs of plague about, but when I have examined the viscera I could find it there, particularly in the fourth stomach and the third stomach.

6034. Are you an inspector of slaughterhouses?—No; I was an inspector under the Metropolitan Board of Works, but I resigned my appointment three weeks ago, as it did not answer my purpose; they did not give me sufficient remuneration. I have sent in my resignation, but they have not accepted it yet.

6035. Who does examine slaughterhouses?—I do not know. In the parish I live in we have three Sanitary Inspectors, and it is their duty.

6036. Suppose that a bullock in which the disease was incubating was brought to the metropolitan market and taken off to a private slaughterhouse, kept there as it can be kept for 10 days, I suppose that in all probability the disease would break out during the time the bullock was in the slaughterhouse?—Yes.

6037. Who would discover that?—The man himself.

6038. Would he be likely to tell anybody?—Not he.

6039. On the other hand, if we had this foreign cattle market by the waterside, do you apprehend that there would be no inspectors there?—I should hope there would.

6040. To inspect the lairs and the slaughterhouses?—Yes; and to make a daily inspection.

6041. A constant inspection?—Yes.

6042. Do you think this butcher would have the same chance of evading the inspection?—Yes; but he would know equally as soon as the inspector.

6043. He would?—Yes; most of them would who have seen anything of the disease.

6044. And you think that a veterinary surgeon is no better judge of the health of the animal than a butcher?—Many of them are not, I am sorry to say, in London. They do not attend to cattle.

6045. Do

6045. Do you think you always know when a bullock is incubating the disease?—No; not when it is incubating the disease. I would not profess to.

6046. Do you think any man can tell?—When it has developed itself.

6047. Mr. Nicholls said that he thought any good veterinary surgeon ought to be able to tell the disease when it was incubating?—I should not say so.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I think that was not quite what Mr. Nicholls said.

6048. Mr. *Read.*] You say that you could not tell while the disease was in that stage?—I would not give an opinion as to whether the animal had cattle plague or not during incubation.

6049. And that period might last from five to 21 days?—Yes, from five to 21 days; I have known it as long as 21 days that an animal has been attacked after being in contact.

6050. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you believe that the inspection can be made efficient?—I have never given it my very serious attention; I have never thought much about it. I cannot possibly see how disease can be detected while it is incubating, except just prior to its developing itself, a day or two, perhaps. I should depend more upon the thermometer than anything else in that respect.

6051. But do you not believe that the disease can be so far detected that unless it is quite in the preliminary stage something must be observed?—I have tried to detect it; I have watched animals night and day in an infected shed, and I have not been able to detect it in them; they eat their food the same, and drink the same, and give milk, and ruminate the same. I could see nothing.

6052. But when you can detect nothing whatever, do you consider that the infection could be conveyed from that animal before the disease was developed?—I will not go so far as to say that it would be conveyed from touching the animal, but I think from the excrement it might. I say that from post-mortem examinations I have seen animals which have shown no external symptoms of disease exhibit extensive disease in the stomach, more particularly the third and fourth stomachs, and particularly also in the bowels.

6053. But do not you think that if you had a sufficient number of intelligent inspectors, and they inspected the foreign cattle, which were also to be slaughtered immediately afterwards, it would diminish the risk almost to a minimum?—You might diminish it, certainly.

6054. Because you are not able to detect the disease at all; if you can detect it in the least they are separated, but you are not able to detect it, and the animals are to be slaughtered almost immediately afterwards?—The animal might be incubating other disease besides the cattle plague; he might be incubating pleuro-pneumonia.

6055. But you separate them all?—Yes.

6056. Generally admitting that the infection may be carried by the clothes or shoes, you would admit, I suppose, that the risk would be much diminished by lapse of time; that is to say, a man going direct from an animal that was diseased would be very much more likely to carry the infection than if he did so after the lapse of two or three days?—Yes, or after 12 hours.

6057. Then the proposed system would by so much have an advantage over the old, that there would be different days for the markets, and that the persons who had access to the beasts in the foreign cattle market would not have access within a day or two to the home beasts?—It is my idea that if the disease were once taken to a cowshed, it would get to the metropolitan market, and if it got to the metropolitan market, there would be no chance of getting it out, and it would get passed all over the country. When I first read the Bill, it struck me as being very likely for these men to take the disease to a cowshed, and I know what the cowkeepers are; they would kill the diseased beasts and away with the others; they will not declare the disease even now, when it is in their sheds, because it is so inconvenient to them; their places are stuck all over with bills to say that the shed is infected, and persons would not take milk from them if they knew it, whereas even when they lose their cows they can get milk from the country; a man would rather lose his cows than his trade.

6058. *Chairman.*] Would the foreign owners of cows and Englishmen be on a par in that respect?—I cannot say.

6059. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] In speaking of the present state of things, we suppose that no beasts are removed from the metropolis alive. We had it stated in

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

in evidence on Wednesday, that the London cows invariably calve in the outskirts of the metropolis; do you deny that?—No, I do not; many of the cows are brought in fresh calved, but since the cattle plague many of the owners have been calving them themselves.

6060. But you have every reason to believe that calves are smuggled out to a considerable extent as a matter of common sense?—I have every reason to believe it.

6061. So that that risk is going on at the present moment?—Just so.

6062. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] And that difficulty is increased by the difficulty of watching the large area of the metropolitan district?—It is the boundaries that the police watch, and they stop calves coming in. I know that, for I saw some calves turned round the other day on the road to Hendon.

6063. But from the position of some parts of the boundary you could smuggle them over easily?—Yes.

6064. But you might limit the danger by limiting the area; you could watch the foreign cattle market, that being a small space, better than you could watch the large district of the metropolitan area?—Yes.

6065. *Chairman.*] I think you said that contagion could be communicated from one beast to another during the period of incubation and before the disease was developed?—I never tried the experiment, but I should be very sorry to risk it; I think there is a large amount of risk.

6066. Through the manure at all events?—Yes.

6067. But could it be communicated from one beast to another during the period of incubation through the medium of a human being; supposing that the two beasts did not come into the vicinity of each other, could a person carry it from a beast that had it incubating to another beast?—I could not give an opinion upon that point, but if I were doubtful of an animal I should not run the risk of going to visit healthy stock without changing my clothes.

6068. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] It has been represented that there is a necessity for providing for the entrance of store cattle and sheep into the country for the benefit of the farmers in the grazing districts in Norfolk; for instance, in this Bill there is a provision that foreign lean cattle, after passing the quarantine, are to be allowed to go all over the country; what is your view of that question?—I think it is very good if they undergo a sufficient quarantine for a sufficient length of time.

6069. What would you consider a sufficient length of time?—I should take 28 days, quite.

6070. Do you think that this quarantine ground would be a safe place for a man to put in healthy lean cattle; would it not be liable to have the poison, the virus, in it?—If they once found poison in it they would stop.

6071. How long do you suppose the virus of this disease, the poison itself, keeps in existence if nothing is done to destroy it?—If you had a number of animals that had all been in contact you might depend upon one or more of them showing it in much less than 21 days.

6072. But supposing for a moment that I had a number of lean foreign cattle in this quarantine ground, and that my term of quarantine was just drawing to a close, and supposing that a fresh lot came in, you do not know that they may not bring the disease with them when I am just upon the point of sending my cattle all over the country; might not those cattle carry the disease?—I should have thought it would have been arranged so as not to allow them to come in in that way.

6073. But how could you in London provide a sufficiently large quarantine ground to keep all those cattle separate, so that persons moving about should not carry this excrement on their shoes, and so on?—I cannot tell you that; but I certainly would not have two fresh imported loads introduced amongst any that had nearly seen out their time of quarantine.

6074. Then, if you once get a batch of lean stock in the quarantine ground, no fresh ones must come in until the first quarantine is over?—That would be my idea.

6075. Do you suppose that persons would send store cattle subject to such onerous restrictions?—I do not think they would send them as it is to the waterside to be killed; that is my opinion that we should not have anything like so many foreign cattle sent.

6076. Would it not save a good deal of trouble if you were to prohibit the importation

importation of foreign cattle altogether, if the effect is to be the same by this roundabout process of slaughtering at the waterside?—I think a good many of us would have to go without meat altogether then.

6077. But you say that it would diminish the importation of foreign cattle considerably?—That is my opinion, and I fancy it would stop the supply. Of course my opinion is not worth much upon that subject.

6078. You did not answer one question which I put, which is rather important as you have had a good deal of experience, I mean with regard to this virus or specific poison which has been in the country; have you any idea how long that can exist without being operative after contact takes place with it?—How long the active part of the poison may exist?

6079. Yes?—Not a very long while, I am inclined to think.

6080. Mr. *Read.*] Not 120 years?—No, nor 120 days. I have known cases of sheds having been supplied with fresh cows without any cleansing at all having taken place, and within a very few days of the others dying, and the cattle have lived.

6081. But all cattle do not take the cattle plague, do they?—No; but if you had eight or ten together, I think you would find that eight or even nine would take it; that has been my experience.

6082. Mr. *Corrance.*] Have you seen a great deal of this practically?—Yes.

6083. Are you quite satisfied with the present regulations?—I think that the present are the best that we have had yet.

6084. But you do not consider them quite satisfactory, do you?—No, I do not; because as regards the milch cows, at the present time, the cows that are brought to London for dairy purposes are brought in contact with other beasts. Instead of being sold in the market they are sold outside at the London and North Western Railway Station. I live up there myself, and I have an opportunity of seeing milch cows before 10 o'clock in the morning, mixed with droves of foreign cattle, so that I am really in dread every day of a fresh outbreak of cattle plague.

6085. You tried a great many remedies; did you find any one of them perfectly to answer?—No.

6086. The only thing that was found to answer was the poleaxe?—Yes; that was the best remedy after all.

6087. Do you think that the same remedies could be applied again?—I think that with vigilance it could be stamped out again.

6088. If it got outside the metropolitan area?—No; in the metropolis. I think if it got outside the metropolis it would be likely to spread.

6089. Do you not think that the thing is too well known now, that with the advice of good veterinary surgeons, and careful inspection, it might be stamped out?—Yes, perhaps it might; but we have cases occurring even now which it is difficult to decide upon.

6090. But still it is not so dangerous now as it was previous to the use of the poleaxe?—No, not nearly.

6091. We must be satisfied, therefore, with something less than perfect regulations?—We cannot get them.

6092. Would you be satisfied if those regulations were made absolutely permanent for all time hereafter?—Not for all time hereafter, but for a certain time I would.

6093. If at the present moment these regulations are necessary they must be necessary hereafter; would you propose yourself, with your experience, to maintain those present regulations in all their stringency for ever?—I would; I would kill everything that comes into the metropolis while we have foreign cattle coming; I would kill everything, and never let it leave alive.

6094. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You would make it a fat cattle market?—Exclusively; they could have the store markets outside.

6095. *Chairman.*] Do you know that the railways have all their termini within the metropolitan area, so that there is no competition without the metropolitan area?—Willesden Junction is outside the metropolis.

6096. So that if we were to fix upon Harrow, only one railway could bring them to Harrow?—I was about to suggest that a regulation as regards Willesden might be made; there is a union from the north-western and the northern

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

districts to the south, so that a beast coming from the north might be taken to the south.

6097. But I am asking with regard to the conveniences of having a market outside the metropolitan area?—That they might have a store market in the country; I do not think that we want the metropolitan area for a store market.

6098. But as regards the store market outside the metropolitan area and the conveniences of bringing the cattle from all parts of the country to that store market, what remark have you to make?—I was saying that I did not think we required a store market in the metropolitan area.

6099. Mr. *Corrance.*] You told us that you considered these regulations were necessary for all time hereafter; are you aware that by that you would exclude a large quantity of meat from the metropolis?—I am not aware of that; I was merely speaking as regards preventing the cattle plague getting into the country.

6100. And you have told us also that we have an efficient means of disposing of it, and yet with that efficient means, the poleaxe, you would still recommend such stringent regulations as those to be permanently put in force?—I would, for the metropolis.

6101. You have answered some questions respecting the time in which the cattle plague could be promulgated from one source; have you had any experience of vaccine lymph?—No.

6102. You do not know that vaccine lymph loses its power?—No, I do not.

6103. Mr. *Lowther.*] I think I understood you to say that the compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle at the waterside would produce a diminution of the supply of food for the metropolis?—I said that was my opinion.

6104. Do you think that the compulsory slaughter of the home as well as the foreign cattle would have the same effect; would it have a greater or a less effect in diminishing the supply?—We only judge from existing circumstances; we have been slaughtering now for between one and two years; I do not know whether it decreases the supply or not.

6105. Do you think that by placing the home cattle under the same restrictions as to slaughter as the foreign, it would bring the two on the same footing, and would that increase the supply, or would it increase the deficiency?—I think it would rather increase the supply of foreign stock.

6106. But I mean as regards the food of the metropolis; would it not produce more meat for the supply of the metropolis?—I do not think that we are dependent for the supply of the metropolis upon the Metropolitan Cattle Market, we get so much sent up dead.

6107. Just one other question with reference to the store cattle; you were asked as to the system of quarantine, and I think you said you would keep all the cattle that came in upon one day entirely by themselves; you would not mix them with those that came in afterwards; how many days do you think they would have to be in quarantine?—I think about 28 days.

6108. I suppose you would require to have 28 detachments of cattle?—I cannot say how that would be.

6109. Do you think there is any means by which an efficient quarantine for store cattle could be carried out?—I think it would be dangerous to introduce fresh imported cattle upon those whose time of quarantine had almost expired.

6110. I suppose the same objection would apply throughout; you must have 28 different departments in your quarantine if you are to have cattle coming for 28 days?—You would not have cattle coming every day; they would send a cargo or two over, and then another, perhaps, in the course of a week.

6111. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Is there a very large importation of store cattle from abroad?—We used to have a large importation of milch cows; nearly half the cows in London were Dutch before the time of the cattle plague.

6112. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Did not the Essex farmers buy a large quantity of foreign sheep, and find it a very profitable operation?—I cannot say.

6113. Mr. *Lowther.*] Whether cattle come in once a week or each day is a matter of detail, but the cattle coming in each day would have to be kept by themselves until their term was over?—Yes.

6114. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (through the *Committee*).] Do you see any objection to

to excluding the corner of the metropolitan area which includes Willesden Junction from the operation of the present restrictions?—That is what I suggested.

Mr. *Henry Priestman.*

24 April 1868.

6115. And that would allow the cattle from the northern districts to pass to the south?—Cattle from Aberdeen could go direct to Brighton.

6116. And if that little corner were excluded from the present restrictions it would allow the cattle to pass freely to the southern towns?—By railway.

6117. That would meet the case of the Brighton butchers, would it not?—No doubt.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Thomas Wells,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Thomas Wells.*

6118. Do you reside at Norwich?—I do.

6119. And you are a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—I am.

6120. And you were Honorary Member of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association, were you not?—I was.

6121. And I believe the Honourable Member for Norfolk was the Chairman?—Yes.

6122. That is an Association of farmers and agriculturalists in Norfolk for insuring cattle and taking measures against the cattle plague?—Those who suffered from the cattle plague received compensation for the losses they sustained.

6123. It was an Association specially with reference to cattle?—Specially with reference to cattle.

6124. You were a Member of the Medical Committee of that Association appointed to make experiments with reference to the nature of the disease, were you not?—I was.

6125. You have heard, of course, Mr. Nicholls' evidence; you were a colleague of his, were you not?—I was.

6126. The cattle plague, I believe, was very severe in Norfolk, was it not?—We had a very severe visitation in Norfolk.

6127. And one of the results of that was, that you gained great experience in the disease?—Yes, I paid great attention to it.

6128. And saw a great many cases?—Yes, I saw a great many cases.

6129. Has your attention been directed to the scheme of this Bill for the separation of the foreign cattle market from the home cattle market, with the object of allowing the home cattle within the metropolitan area to circulate in the country?—I think you would open the door to danger by so doing.

6130. Do you consider that the scheme proposed by the present Bill would be more dangerous in respect of infection than the present system?—Yes.

6131. That is to say, that there would be great danger of communicating disease to the cattle in the metropolitan market, and then that the disease would be carried over the country?—Yes, by permitting the animals to leave the metropolis with the chance of their having become infected.

6132. And, of course, that would equally apply to the case of the smuggled calves that we have heard of?—Yes.

6133. Under the plan of the present Bill there would be the danger of communicating the disease to the cowshed and then to the calves, who would no longer be smuggled, but would be allowed to travel freely all over the country?—That is assuming that the metropolitan market became an infected market.

6134. Do you assume that there would be great danger of its becoming infected?—I think there would be greater danger than under the existing state of things.

6135. You mean greater danger with reference to the country at large?—Yes.

6136. Though the danger of communicating it within the metropolitan area itself would be less immediate, still the danger would be greater to the country at large?—Yes, I think there would be a greater probability of the disease becoming disseminated through the provinces.

6137. Do you agree with the opinion which has been expressed, that persons dealing with cattle are very likely to carry the disease in their persons and upon their

Mr. *Thomas Wells.*

24 April 1868.

their clothes from diseased animals to uninfected animals?—I believe it is so carried.

6138. And do you believe any method of disinfection which it would be practicable to employ for such a class of people as drovers, jobbers, butchers, and slaughterers would afford anything like adequate protection against that danger?—I think it would be very difficult to carry out anything that is recommended as a disinfectant; if you were to smear them from head to foot with carbolic acid the danger might be very much lessened, indeed it might be done away with.

6139. But do you consider that, dealing with a place like London, and its drovers and people of that class, you could have anything like the carrying out of a proper system of disinfection?—No, I think not; it would be next to impossible to carry it out.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

6140. If they caught the disease, there would be a great difficulty in disinfecting them?—Yes.

6141. But, supposing they were confined to the market of course there would be no chance of their taking it elsewhere?—Do you mean the animals?

6142. No, the butchers?—If they were confined to the market, and did not go from one market to the other, they would not take it.

6143. You were examined before the Cattle Plague Commission, were you not?—I was.

6144. As the last witness was?—Yes.

6145. Do you agree with the last witness, that calves are smuggled out of London now?—I know nothing about the metropolitan market myself, with reference to the mode in which business is transacted there.

6146. Mr. *Read.*] Do you believe that when the cattle plague is in incubation it is contagious?—Yes, I do to a certain extent, but not so much as when the disease is fully developed.

6147. I suppose you consider that the beast itself is much more liable to convey the contagion than the man who touches it?—Yes, I do.

6148. Do you think sheep can convey the contagion?—Yes.

6149. Are you aware that at the present time sheep in the metropolitan market mix with the foreign stock, and go all over the kingdom?—I am aware that they can be; if no disease exists in the foreign market, of course, it is all right; there would be great danger, in my opinion, if the metropolitan market became infected.

6150. Do you think it would be more easy to inspect the market and detect the disease, than to inspect slaughterhouses and detect the disease?—There would be great difficulty in both cases.

6151. Would there be a great difficulty, if there was an inspector resident in the market, for him to detect the disease?—If he had an opportunity of inspecting not only every lot of animals, but every animal almost, there would not be a great difficulty; but, generally speaking, there is too much for the inspector to do; there is none in our Norwich market.

6152. But there, I suppose, as in other markets, the cattle remain but a few hours?—They are there but a few hours, perhaps six or eight.

6153. If these cattle were confined to the lairs and to the proposed new foreign market, do you think there would be any difficulty in detecting disease there?—I think, perhaps, in consequence of the inspector having more time he would be better able to detect disease.

6154. I hope that you will not suppose, as Mr. Nicholls did, that it is my opinion that if this market should be established there should be no inspection?—No, I know that you are an advocate for it.

6155. But now, if a man buys a bullock in the metropolitan market, and it should be incubating disease, he takes it home to his slaughterhouse and there the disease may be developed?—Yes.

6156. And how should anyone detect it except the owner?—It is very difficult, indeed, to detect the disease in its incubative state; it is most difficult, indeed, for a veterinary surgeon.

6157. But when it has developed itself, what means would there be for the inspector to find it out, would it not be killed and buried?—It would be shut up in

Mr. *Thomas Wells.*

24 April 1868.

in the slaughterhouse for two, three, or four days, and he would have no authority to visit that slaughterhouse.

6158. And the manure would go over the country?—I do not know what becomes of it in the metropolitan area.

6159. You do not suppose that it is all burnt and destroyed, but goes somewhere out of the metropolitan boundary?—I suppose it does, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

6160. And this butcher might, in all probability, go to market or to a cowhouse, and would in that way spread the disease?—He would, undoubtedly, if he had an animal of that sort.

6161. And you are undoubtedly of opinion that there is more chance of spreading the disease into the country from this proposed market than under the present system?—I do think so, for this reason, that I think there would be greater laxity in importing animals, that animals would be sent, knowing that they must be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, and hence the owners would risk sending them; I do not mean to say that they would send animals actually in a diseased state, but they would send animals coming from a diseased district, they would say that they would be slaughtered wherever they disembarked and there would be an end of them; that is merely my impression.

6162. With that impression on your mind, you come here to give evidence against the Bill?—I am like Mr. Nicholl, I am an open witness; I come here to give my evidence.

6163. But you are summoned here by the opponents of the Bill?—I was summoned here principally to speak with reference to the highly contagious nature of the disease.

6164. Which nobody doubts?—Which nobody doubts. I stated that when I was asked to come.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] One question, perhaps, you will allow me to ask as to our future evidence?

Mr. *Wrenfordesley.*] I submit that it will be more convenient for my learned friend to put a question of this importance when my learned friend, Mr. Merewether, is present.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] By all means, I will do so.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Henry Thomas James*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Henry Thomas James.*

6165. You are a Veterinary Surgeon of 25 years standing, and of very large practice in the county of Oxford, are you not?—I am.

6166. And you have the appointment of veterinary surgeon to all the local societies in Oxford, I believe?—Yes.

6167. And you have also the charge of this matter in reference to the dead meat market and the City Cattle Market?—Yes, I have.

6168. As I know, and as you know very well, the cattle plague made great ravages in parts of the county of Oxford?—Yes, it did.

6169. So that you have had very considerable personal experience of the cattle plague?—I have.

6170. You were inspector of three divisions of the county, were you not?—I was.

6171. Do you concur in the opinion which has been expressed, that the cattle plague is capable of being carried from one shed to another by the persons frequenting those sheds?—I am.

6172. Has your attention been directed to the scheme of this Bill, of having a separate foreign market, where the foreign cattle supposed to be subject to disease would be, which foreign market is to be in communication with the home market by means of the butchers and the drovers, and other people who frequent both. You know that to be the scheme of the present Bill, do you not?—Yes, I do.

6173. Do you consider that that scheme would be more dangerous to the country at large in respect of infection than the present system pursued within

Mr. *Henry Thomas James.*

24 April 1868.

the metropolitan area, where all animals are killed within that area?—I believe the present system to be the most secure.

6174. Therefore, with reference to the cattle of the country at large, you consider this Bill would be introducing a new danger in respect to infection?—Certainly.

6175. According to experience, at all events, the present arrangements have been instrumental from the cattle plague?—We have been free from the disease for 20 months.

6176. In your judgment, is that a proof that whatever defects there may have been in the existing system, it has been satisfactory?—It has been up to now.

6177. With reference to the smuggling of calves and the non-observance of the regulations, have you anything to say as to that?—There will always be infringements, no matter how stringent the regulations may be.

6178. The remedy for that is to exercise greater vigilance, and, if necessary, greater severity, not to introduce a system which will have the effect of generally propogating the disease throughout the country?—Yes.

6179. Should you consider Oxfordshire less safe under the proposed plan than you would under the existing system?—I should consider ourselves much safer under the existing system than under the proposed plan.

6180. Should you like home cattle to come from the metropolitan market into Oxfordshire under the plan of the proposed Bill?—I should feel compelled to be doubly diligent in my inspection.

6181. That is to say, you would consider that a double danger had to be avoided?—I should consider myself justified in inspecting most of the trains coming from the metropolitan markets at the time they are due, which we were obliged to do at the time of the cattle plague, and then they got the better of us by dropping them at the intermediate stations.

6182. That was at the time when cattle were allowed to come from the metropolitan area, was it not?—Yes, it was.

6183. The result of that would be, that you would have to turn the whole country under one cordon, instead of having a cordon round the metropolitan area?—Yes.

6184. And, therefore, this method would be more dangerous and more expensive, and, in your judgment, more injurious to the general agricultural interests of the country than the present system?—That is my opinion at the moment.

6185. Do you believe that any process of disinfection of drovers and butchers and others, in such towns as London, could be carried out?—It has totally failed even with me. I have had all the medical men's advice and assistance. I believe we may destroy the gases which are generated from the excrements, and so on, the chemical composition of which we know, but I do not believe you can destroy by any known process, except by baking the clothes, the germs of this special, peculiar disease.

6186. Do you suppose that a butcher who had sold a beast, assuming there to be cattle plague in the foreign market, whether the saliva had come on to his clothes, or the excrement on to his boots, could, without great danger, be allowed to go to the home market?—I do not think so. I am very unfavourably impressed as to the cleanliness and carefulness of these men.

6187. You are, probably, aware that the number of butchers in London is 5,000?—Yes, and I am aware that they are a very dangerous set of men.

6188. And drovers also?—Yes.

6189. Would you allow a man who had been in this separate foreign cattle market, if you knew it, to go into any farmer's yard?—Not if I had power over him.

6190. Would you advise every farmer in England to exclude such a man from his yard?—Certainly, if I found that he had been in any infected market.

6191. You have tried, I believe, in various parts of Oxfordshire to stop the disease by disinfection?—We have, in every known way and every suggested manner.

6192. Did you come to a conclusion that the cattle plague was carried about, to a great extent, by labourers?—We found the disease spread more in the large villages where there were a number of footpaths. It is a curious instance that in Marston, where the disease first developed itself in the county, every dairyman suffered, with the exception of one, and that man's house was isolated, and his

his farm was bounded on two sides, the north and the west, by a river, and his cattle escaped.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

6193. Is it your experience of life that people who are engaged in business know their business quite as well as some people engaged in totally different businesses?—I think they ought to know it better.

6194. Therefore do you think that the butchers or the butchers' Counsel are competent to advise the farmers of England as to what was for their benefit?—I should be very glad to hear your advice if you wished to advise them.

6195. I am not the Counsel for the butchers; now you say your attention has been drawn to this Bill, would you pardon me as a matter of curiosity asking you who drew your attention to that plan?—No one drew my attention to the plan; the learned Counsel, after a conference with me at his seat in the country at Newnham, asked me my opinion as to whether it was of a contagious or an infectious nature.

6196. Have the butchers of London a branch office at Newnham?—No; but the learned Counsel has a very beautiful country residence there.

6197. My learned friend had a conference with you and innoculated you?—I did not feel the impression.

6198. Do I understand you to present this to the Committee, that provided the cattle from foreign parts are brought into a market and not allowed to go out of that market there is a greater risk of contagion than if they are allowed to go about as at present?—I do not say so, far from that.

6199. Have you any doubt that if they were so locked up and prevented from circulating through the country the danger would be diminished to the minimum?—No; I think if they were locked up, absolute disease, of course, would not come in, people would take care not to bring disease in its acute form, but as to animals in an incubative state you cannot tell at what moment the incubation will cease.

6200. But you must admit that if these foreign animals not in a state of actual disease or in an incubative state are locked up within four walls, there is a less danger of disease than there is at present?—It is a question of the people and not of the walls, it is the communication with them.

6201. There would be a lessened risk from the cattle; do I understand you to say there would be an increased risk from the people?—I do not say increased or decreased, but I say there would be that risk in parties communicating with each other.

6202. Are you not by this Bill lessening a very great probability of risk?—I cannot see it; if we were to get the disease into the metropolitan market, and then the cattle were sent all over the country, I think it would materially increase the risk.

6203. But would not that chance in the metropolitan market depend solely upon the people?—No, I do not mean to say the risk would arise from the people, but from the means of transmission.

6204. By what means?—By means of clothes and anything else.

6205. You would not assume that the butchers of England go naked to market; assuming that they go in clothes, is not your risk limited to that?—I cannot see any limit to it; if the farmers are allowed to go from one market to the other, and the one shall be infected and the other shall not, then I cannot see any limit to it.

6206. Would you fancy you are paying me a visit, having been visiting my learned friend; is the risk not limited to this, namely, persons going from one market to the other?—It would be.

6207. That being the limit of the risk, I ask how is it that my learned friend could say to you at Newnham that this was a very much worse plan than the present scheme?—He did not attempt to influence me; he asked me the question in the most impartial manner; he had not even determined, I dare say, what course he was going to take

6208. Did he ask you to point out some course that he might take if he should oppose the Bill?—No, he did not; I should be very sorry to fancy that so learned a gentleman would ask my advice.

6209. But I think we have got from you a limitation of the risk to persons going

Mr. *Henry Thomas James.*

24 April 1868.

going to and fro, that risk depending upon the means of communication?—And the existenc of the disease.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

6210. My learned friend has asked you whether it is not a less danger that a man should go from an infected animal to a non-infected animal than that infected animals themselves should go to non-infected animals, and you admit that?—Yes, of course.

6211. That we do not dispute, but the question is, at present it does not so much signify whether the infection is carried from the butcher to the animals in the home market because those animals cannot go out?—Exactly.

6212. Then that is a security to us in Oxfordshire against the spread of the cattle plague?—Yes.

6213. And that protection to the country at large is proposed to be destroyed by this Bill, and animals are to be allowed to go from the metropolitan market to all the counties in England?—Yes.

6214. And you regard it as a great danger that that should be allowed, there being the means of infection by men coming from the foreign market to the home market?—Yes.

6215. You do not regard that as a much greater danger to the country at large than the present system, is that so?—I do not quite understand your question.

6216. Do you regard the plan of allowing animals within the present home market to spread over the country subject to the infection of men coming from the foreign cattle market as a greater danger than the present system?—I consider that the present system would be the better of the two.

6217. *Chairman.*] Supposing that the present metropolitan regulations were retained intact, but that the area of the operation of these regulations was reduced, would that meet your view?—My idea is that distance would be a very minor consideration if the materials of disease were conveyed, whether it be one mile, two miles, ten miles, or twenty miles, or one hundred miles if the materials can be retained upon the clothes.

6218. There is no infection inherently in the metropolitan market; it must come there; it must be brought somehow to the metropolitan market?—Yes, I believe so.

6219. What I ask you is this: you are aware that there is one set of regulations for the metropolitan area, and another set of regulations for England?—I quite understand that there is a restriction upon the metropolitan area at present.

6220. There are different regulations for the metropolitan area from those which apply to the rest of England?—Yes.

6221. Supposing we were to diminish the boundary of the metropolitan area, so that the present metropolitan market should come under the restrictions for England, and be no longer under the metropolitan restrictions, would the effect of that be good or would it be bad?—I fancy that the present system would be equally good.

6222. What I am asking is this: supposing that we were to retain the present metropolitan system, but were to reduce the area of the operation of that system, what would be the effect of that?—I do not think there would be much benefit arising from that, believing as I do that contagion can be taken to almost any limit.

6223. But there would be no harm if we merely restricted the area of operation of the metropolitan regulations?—I should be afraid almost of restricting it much.

6224. I mean making the area smaller?—I should be rather in favour of allowing it to remain as it is, seeing that it has worked so well up to the present time.

6225. Excepting the fact that it has worked so well up to the present time (which might be called in question), do you see any other evil which would arise from doing so?—Not at the moment's consideration, but I am still of opinion that the contagion can be carried to almost any extent, provided the materials are there.

6226. You

6226. You mean, do you not, that persons who have got coats and boots on can carry the materials of disease over the borders?—Most certainly.

6227. So that they would carry it out of the area in which the metropolitan restrictions apply into the area in which the English restrictions apply?—But there is not this danger; so long as the restrictions remain in force in the metropolitan area there is no inducement for butchers to come up from the country to the metropolitan market, because they cannot take their beasts home. In Oxfordshire they used to come up to London, but now they do not.

6228. Then the source of safety, in your view, is that the butchers from the whole of England who would otherwise come to the metropolitan market to buy their beasts, do not come there?—They have local markets and other facilities; those facilities enable them to purchase what they require at home without any danger.

6229. Would those facilities not exist if the metropolitan market were opened?—The facilities would exist, but the danger would increase.

6230. But the facilities existing, why should they come up to the metropolitan market, if you allowed them to do so?—Because those men who only require beef at certain intervals come up, and can suit themselves better from the great number of beasts that are herded together here than they could in the local market.

6231. Then it is a matter of convenience to the butchers all over the country to come up to the metropolitan market?—I take it in that light, because they can suit themselves better.

6232. And what you desire is to keep them from coming to the metropolis?—From fear of infection.

6233. But otherwise you would like to reduce the area of the metropolitan regulations?—I have not considered that point, and I think I should be rather unfavourable to it.

6234. Mr. *Read.*] Do you consider that sheep can convey the disease?—I think anything woollen can convey the disease.

6235. Do you know that a great many sheep now go into the country after having been in the metropolitan market?—Yes, I do; and if I had any voice in the matter I would not allow any sheep, much less a beast, to come out of it when there was any infection or any declaration of disease in either the metropolitan or this other market, if it were allowed, so great would be my apprehension.

6236. When the market was declared infected, and only then, you would object to sheep going out?—I could not object when it was uninfected.

6237. Are you aware that there are hundreds of drovers who bring up cattle from the country who are in the metropolitan market on the Monday?—Yes.

6238. You are aware that on Monday evening and on Tuesday morning those men are in the yards of their employers in the country?—Yes; it matters not if there is no infection.

6239. But if there is an infection?—Then it would be dangerous. If the disease was to come to anything like the same pitch as it was before, measures would be taken and more peremptory measures.

6240. And although we have these restrictions there are some dangers still from the butchers and drovers going from the country to the metropolitan market and then going to the country again; that is your opinion?—There is no danger so long as there is no infection.

6241. Do you think you would be more likely to discover this disease in a market where all the cattle were kept for days under inspection than in the present market, where they are only left a few hours?—In the proposed market you mean?

6242. Yes, in the proposed market?—Speaking from my own idea, I should say that beasts being imported from a foreign country may have a rough passage and suffer great fatigue; they may come in here, and may exhibit all the characteristics of any indisposition; then the question is, whether a man be a sufficient judge to say at that moment whether they are infected or whether they are not, but he would be obliged to put them by in quarantine; this is simply my idea of the means which the inspector would have of detecting disease.

6243. But if he were to see them only for a few minutes in the market on the one hand, when they were under his inspection, or for a few days on the other,

Mr. *Henry Thomas James.*

24 April 1868.

would he not be more likely to detect disease when they were under his inspection for the few days?—He would be more likely to detect it then.

6244. What is your opinion as to the mode of dealing with foreign cattle imported into other parts of the kingdom?—I think it would be attended with a great amount of danger; when you consider that in 1866 independent of all the powers of inspection, there were as many as six or eight different outbreaks of variola; I think it would be a most dangerous thing to have them coming from any port where they were landed into the country without either being stopped or slaughtered on the spot.

6245. Would you kill all foreign fat stock at the port where they were landed, as at Hull, Newcastle, and Liverpool?—I am not an authority upon that, but I would have the best means for preventing the spread of the disease.

6246. You would have either quarantine or slaughter?—I would not have quarantine.

6247. Then if we must not slaughter in a separate market or have quarantine, how are we to exclude the disease?—I cannot say that; this system has worked so well that I should be sorry to see it altered for a speculative one.

6248. But I was asking with regard to other ports, as to how they would be dealt with for keeping out the cattle plague, if the Committee do not consider that question is beyond the limits of the inquiry.

Chairman.] I think it hardly comes within the four corners of the Bill.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That is my point, and I think that now will be the proper time to raise it. Your Lordship is stated to have said last night that you appealed to the honourable Member for Liverpool not to bring on a motion which stood in his name on the paper for to-morrow, on the ground that the subject-matter of that motion was now under inquiry by a Committee of the House. The subject of Mr. Horsfall's motion has nothing to do with London. It has solely to do with the importation of cattle into the Port of Liverpool. No doubt we have been under the impression, as your Lordship has just said, that those matters are excluded, because they are not within the four corners of the Bill.

Chairman.] But the resolution of the Committee upon the question of *locus standi* determined that point; we wanted to exclude Mr. Haly altogether upon the ground of *locus standi.*

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] All we want to know is this, is or is not the question of the importation to Liverpool and the importation to Hull one of the matters which are under inquiry in this Committee?

Chairman.] I consider it certainly not to be so, but the question arose as to whether Mr. Haly had a *locus standi* or not. The Committee determined that he should have a *locus standi*; I was hardly of that opinion myself, but the Committee having determined so, I had no power except to carry out the wishes of the Committee, but I certainly was of opinion that those other ports were without the four corners of the Bill.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] But what I want to know is whether we are to treat this question upon that decision of *locus standi*, as being a Bill which affects, not London alone, but which affects Liverpool and all other parts of England, because that is what has been understood out of doors as being the meaning of your Lordship's statement in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. *Haly.*] As regards Southampton, we could scarcely separate ourselves from Liverpool and other ports. The case of Liverpool is precisely the same as ours. Liverpool derives its cattle from the same ports of supply, and therefore I apprehend your Lordship in not excluding the case of Southampton does not exclude the case of Liverpool.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] We want to know whether we are fighting the battle of the whole country upon the question of foreign meat. We have gathered from my learned friend, no doubt, that he meant to restrict it to London, but your Lordship's statement last night seems to have relieved us from that situation; and as your Lordship has stated that the subject-matter

of

of Mr. Horsfall's motion is now under inquiry by a Committee of the House, unless we receive further instructions, we shall consider we are dealing with the whole question.

Chairman.] I quite allow that the case of Liverpool is quite analogous to the case of Southampton, but I will read the Resolution of the Committee which was this; I may say that I was against the sense of that resolution, but it was my duty to carry it out—"That the South Western Railway Company and the Southampton Dock Company may be heard against the Bill."

Mr. *Haly.*] Upon the resolution which your Lordship has read it is perfectly impossible that the South Western Railway Company and the Southampton Dock Company can separate themselves from the London and North Western Railway and the Liverpool Dock Company in this case. Our communications are complete, we go right through and get cattle from the same points. They do everything at Liverpool which is done at Southampton. The cases are not only analogous, but are absolutely the same; and we have been considering how far we shall bring before your Lordship evidence of the trade which we carry on, not only to Southampton, but to Liverpool, which affects more particularly the great manufacturing districts of the country. Liverpool is the port of supply to the great populations in the centre and the North of England, and it is quite impossible that we can deal with this great question before the Committee if you exclude from the four corners of the Bill that great and vital question affecting the north and midland populations of the country. No doubt Southampton brings a large quantity of cattle for the metropolitan market, but Liverpool deals with London also. Liverpool deals still more largely with Manchester and the great population of the manufacturing districts. I submit that the cases are quite parallel, in fact the same, and that we must be permitted to deal with them in that way. I apprehend it was upon that impression you proceeded last night, when you requested Mr. Horsfall to withdraw his motion from the consideration of the House to-day, upon the ground that the case was before a Committee, and that this very point had been urged upon their attention.

Chairman.] No, upon the ground of a matter of fact. I did not state that I considered it to be within the four corners of the Bill, but that you were urging that upon the Committee with very great ability; that is not the same thing.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Are we to take it, as your Lordship stated in the House last night, that the subject-matter of Mr. Horsfall's motion is that which is under inquiry in this Committee.

Chairman.] The subject-matter, namely, the cattle plague and cattle markets.

Mr. *Haly.*] And also the importation of cattle into Liverpool.

Chairman.] No, that is not the subject-matter; that is an accident of it.

Mr. *Merewether.*] Your Lordship having made your statement, and my learned friends having more than once resumed their seats, and more than once quitted them again, I am sure you will permit me, having the conduct of this Bill, to address a few words to you. You will recollect that I objected to the *locus standi* of those Petitioners. Let my learned friend, Mr. Haly, declare for whom he appears. For the South Western Railway Company and the Southampton Dock Company. I thought that these people had nothing to do with a purely metropolitan cattle market; but you have decided contrary to that impression of mine, and you have decided that Mr. Haly should be heard for the Southampton Docks and the South Western Railway Company, but I did not hear it noticed, and it is not in your list of Petitions that Mr. Haly appears for Liverpool, or for the Liverpool Docks, or for the North Western Railway Company, which is the railway communicating with those docks, and therefore it is because you have mentioned my learned friend's case in your appeal to Mr. Horsfall,

24 April 1868.

that an attempt is made to lengthen this inquiry and to bring in fresh evidence from Liverpool, fresh evidence from Hartlepool, and fresh evidence from Hull; and I entirely remonstrate, as having the conduct of the Bill, of which I know the purport, against my learned friend's being permitted to introduce that into the case.

Mr. *Lowther.*] Is not the object of Mr. Horsfall's motion to make some distinction between Spanish and Portuguese and other cattle?

Chairman.] I will read his notice of motion: "To move that, in the opinion of this House, the restrictions now imposed upon the importation of cattle from Spain and Portugal are unnecessary, and ought to be removed."

Mr. *Lowther.*] If so, I think that has a bearing upon this Bill, as I believe it was proposed to draw a distinction as regarded Spain and Portugal.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is not a question of its being a subject of petition from Liverpool; I mean to call people from Liverpool, and then my learned friend can object, and then the Committee will decide whether they refuse to hear people from the manufacturing districts in the north. I shall then raise the issue, and then it will be for the Committee to refuse to hear that evidence.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I do not know that if my learned friend should call a witness from Liverpool, I should object to him any more than I should object to the gentleman from Oxfordshire; but I warn your Lordship not because you chose to make that reference in the House last night, to give my learned friend an opportunity of going into a case which I will undertake to say he never contemplated at the commencement of this case; he is endeavouring to make capital out of your Lordship's suggestion last night. If he wants to call a man from the Isle of Skye I have no objection, but I do object to my learned friend introducing the case of Liverpool or Hartlepool, or any other port into this, which is a case simply affecting the metropolis.

Mr. *Goschen.*] I want to understand how the subject of Spain and Portugal is before the Committee and Mr. Read's questions are not.

Mr. *Lowther.*] I think Mr. Harcourt has fallen into a slight error; Mr. Horsfall is Member for Liverpool, and Liverpool might have been in his mind's eye, but I do not think the terms of his motion refer to Liverpool more than to any other place.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If I understand Mr. Horsfall's motion aright, it is a motion affecting the importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle into the country generally; I do not say Liverpool alone, but into the country generally. Then I understand your Lordship to have requested Mr. Horsfall not to press his motion, because the subject-matter of that motion was under the consideration of this Committee. Now, then, is there under the consideration of this Committee the question of the importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle into all parts of the country or only into London, because if Mr. Horsfall's motion applies to all parts of the country, and this Bill only applies to London, then the subject-matter of Mr. Horsfall's motion is not embraced in this Bill.

Chairman.] Mr. Horsfall's motion is indefinite; it applies to any port; he does not mention any port, and he does not say "to all ports."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] What port does not it apply to? If I comprehend it rightly it is meant to apply to every port in England to which Spanish and Portuguese cattle could be sent.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

SECOND

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *May* 1868.

Thursday, 13*th February* 1868.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL

Read a Second time, and committed to a Select Committee of Ten Members, Five to be nominated by The House, and Five by the Committee of Selection.

Monday, 17*th February* 1868.

Committee nominated of—

Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Goschen.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the quorum of the Committee.

Tuesday, 18*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT all Petitions presented during the present Session relating to the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill, and that such of the Petitioners as pray to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, or Agents, be heard upon the allegations in their Petitions if they think fit, and Counsel heard in favour of the Bill.

Thursday, 20*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Twelve Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Locke and Mr. Corrance be added to the Committee.

Monday, 24*th February* 1868.

Members added by the Committee of Selection—

Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Butler-Johnstone.	Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick.)
Mr. Lowther (York).	

Friday, 28*th February* 1868.

Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick) discharged; and Sir Andrew Agnew added by the Committee of Selection.

Friday, 6*th March* 1868.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone discharged; and Sir Matthew Ridley added by the Committee of Selection.

Tuesday, 10*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Fourteen Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Moffatt be added to the Committee.

Friday, 13*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Parties appearing before the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have leave to print the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee day by day, from the Committee Clerk's copy, if they think fit.

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

Tuesday, 28*th April* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Report from the Select Committee on Trade in Animals, 1866, and the Reports of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, 1866, be referred to the Committee.

SECOND REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL, have taken further Evidence on the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to Report the same to The House.

12 *May* 1868.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Tuesday, 28*th April* 1868.

PAGE

Mr. Thomas Rudkin - - - - - - - - - - - 2

Wednesday, 29*th April* 1868.

Mr. Charles Harman - - - - - - - - - - - 31
Mr. Franz Prenzlow - - - - - - - - - - - 36
Mr. Rudkin - - - - - - - - - - - - - 42
M. Bouley - - - - - - - - - - - - - 42
Mr. Hugh Cullen - - - - - - - - - - - - 49

Friday, 1*st May* 1868.

Mr. Hugh Cullen - - - - - - - - - - - - 59
Professor Charles Spooner - - - - - - - - - - 60

Tuesday, 5*th May* 1868.

Mr. William Birt - - - - - - - - - - - - 67
M. Alphonse Leguillon - - - - - - - - - - - 80
M. E. Pouppeville - - - - - - - - - - - - 83
Mr. John D. Barford - - - - - - - - - - - 87
Mr. Archibald Scott - - - - - - - - - - - 91

Wednesday, 6*th May* 1868.

Mr. Philip Hedger - - - - - - - - - - - - 101
John Young, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - 108
Mr. John Ralph Engledew - - - - - - - - - - - 112

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Tuesday, 28th April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

28 April 1868.

Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] My Lord, I have received a letter from Mr. Dingwall Fordyce, the Member for Aberdeenshire, stating that the people and farmers of Aberdeen are rather anxious to give evidence, and they wish that it should be laid before the Committee.

Chairman.] Is the letter in favour of the Bill or against it?

Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] It is generally bearing upon the subject. I will read the letter: "As you represent Scotch interests in the Committee on the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill, I take the liberty of writing to you as to witnesses from Aberdeenshire. I believe no veterinary surgeon has yet been examined from Scotland. In no county was rinderpest more successfully combated than in Aberdeenshire, and no county takes a greater interest in the Bill now before you, or is more favourable to its provisions. Its claims to be heard are strong and exceptional, and I am sure it would be gratifying to those who exerted themselves so much to the benefit of the community, if in some way or other their voice was to be listened to by the Committee. I would be glad if you would be so kind as to bring this matter before the Committee, and ascertain if they would hear the evidence of a veterinary surgeon from Aberdeenshire, or the Secretary of the Rinderpest Association. Either of the gentlemen is, I think, able to give valuable evidence on the point of what restrictions and precautions have practically proved sufficient for the effectual stoppage of the spread of rinderpest, and of reducing the danger to a minimum."

Chairman.] The case for the Promoters is closed; perhaps Mr. Vernon Harcourt would have no objection to call those Witnesses. I am afraid we have no power in the matter.

Mr. *Morrison.*] We had the evidence of Sir James Elphinstone from Aberdeen.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You have taken your own course in the matter; we asked you to produce veterinary surgeons, and you declined.

Chairman.] There are certain rules of evidence to which the Committee wish to adhere. The Promoters have closed their case, and unless Mr. Vernon Harcourt will consent to call these persons, I think it would be hardly in order to do so.

28 April 1868.

Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] I suppose that the real reason to be given is that the persons applying should have made their application sooner.

Chairman.] Yes; you may say that the case for the Promoters is closed; and that, without transgressing the rules of evidence, we cannot very well hear them.

Mr. *Haly.*] I have an application to make to the Committee; I wish to correct a mere clerical error in the minutes of the last day's evidence; at page 337, in Mr. Priestman's evidence, the question at No. 6084, he is made to say, instead of being sold in the market, they are sold outside at the and South Western Railway Station.

Chairman.] We cannot alter that, unless the Witness himself sanctions it.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is not very material.

Mr. *Haly.*] It is material to us.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] If it is material, we object; if it is not material, why propose it?

Mr. *Haly.*] We have no such thing as a market there; it is an obvious blunder; all that is necessary is merely to strike out the words South Western. These minutes are going before the House of Commons, and a wrong construction may be put on our case.

Chairman.] Your application is taken down, but in the absence of the Witness we cannot alter it.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

6249. You are the Chairman of the Market Committee of the City of London, I believe?—I am.

6250. Is that Committee elected from the Court of Common Council, one member being elected from each ward?—Yes.

6251. Have you been on that committee for ten years?—Yes.

6252. And you have been chairman of it for two or three years, I believe?—I have been chairman three or four times.

6253. Has that committee the entire control and management of the markets of the Corporation; the Copenhagen Market, the Islington, Newgate, Leadenhall, Farringdon, and Billingsgate Markets?—That is so.

6254. Does that committee make rules and bye-laws for the regulation of the markets, under the sanction of the Common Council and the Home Secretary?—Yes.

6255. Under those circumstances, I suppose, you are extremely familiar with the system of the markets in London, and also the manner in which they are supplied, and the means by which they are worked?—I am, but I should state at once that I have no authority whatever to express the opinion of the Corporation; it is simply my own individual opinion.

6256. It was for that reason that I asked whether you yourself, from the position you occupy, were personally, not officially, extremely well cognisant of the market system of London?—I believe so.

6257. Do you attend the Copenhagen Cattle Market every week?—I attend it on an average once a week.

6258. A great part of the cattle generally come in on Saturday to the market?—Most of the animals for the Monday's market come in on Saturday.

6259. When they are sold they are fetched away by butchers under a system of purchase?—Yes, that is so.

6260. Taking the number on an average for four years, from 1857 to 1860, the number of cattle was about 309,000?—Yes, I believe that was so.

6261. Mr. *Moffatt.*] That is the annual average?—Yes.

6262. Mr. *Corrance.*] Does that include all stock?—No; all cattle.

6263. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] On an average for the four years, from 1861 to 1864, the numbers were 343,000, I think; is not that so?—Yes, 343,000.

6264. In 1867, I find that the number of cattle sold in the market was 287,000?—That is so.

6265. I omit the years 1865 and 1866, because they were practically under an exceptional

exceptional state of things; that is the whole of the cattle sold in the market?—Yes, by this return.

6266. Up to 1865, then, and before the year 1865, is it the fact that the supply of foreign beasts increased very rapidly?—Yes, that was so.

6267. Showing that there was a demand for them, and that they were an article which was much desired in this market?—Yes, they increased very largely.

6268. Now, since the cattle plague and the consequent restrictions which have been imposed, I believe the number of foreign cattle has diminished?—It has diminished very rapidly, and very greatly.

6269. That would be due to many causes; first of all, before these restrictions, foreign beasts came into the market for Birmingham, and other large towns as well as London?—Yes.

6270. And since that period they have not been allowed to go to these markets, and the home producer has had the advantage of supplying them?—That is so; the country butchers of large towns used to come to the metropolitan market to purchase live animals, both English and foreign, prior to 1866, and, of course, in consequence of the restrictions they have been prevented taking them out of London alive, and I believe the diminution has been something like 1,000 a week in the supply to the market in consequence of these country butchers and buyers not being able to take them out of the metropolis alive.

6271. Do you speak of home or foreign cattle?—I think about two-thirds were foreign.

6272. Then the consequence of that has been that the home producer has had the advantage of supplying all those towns?—No doubt.

6273. He has been a great gainer, even by the present restrictions, in excluding foreign cattle from all the inland markets?—Yes, the home producer has had the exclusive supply.

6274. Therefore the present restrictions have operated greatly to his advantage by excluding his rivals from all the inland markets?—No doubt, very materially.

6275. I suppose there is also a certain amount of diminution in respect of foreign store cattle?—Very small. There were never many store cattle. A good many store sheep, but very few store cattle.

6276. I have got here some figures; on the average in the year 1867 there were 800 foreign cattle a week less came into the metropolitan market than did in the preceding year?—No doubt that was so.

6277. Do you believe that that was to the displacement of the foreign cattle which were wanted by the inland towns, and which are now supplied by the home growers?—To a certain extent; not entirely so. One cause of the falling off has been in consequence of the great distress, and because the poor people in London are very badly off from want of work.

6278. The consuming power of the population is very much less?—No doubt of it.

6279. Perhaps this Bill will hardly tend to make it greater?—If they have not money to buy meat they cannot do so, but still if this Bill were to pass, I think it would materially affect the price of meat and be very detrimental to the interest of the poor people.

6280. But so far as that diminution in the importation of foreign cattle is due to the cattle not going to the inland markets; that has been a clear gain to the English farmers, and also a clear loss to the foreign importers?—Yes.

6281. Now, then, let us take sheep. For the four years from 1857 to 1860 there were 1,494,000 sheep, were there not?—I believe so.

6282. And for the four years from 1861 to 1864 the numbers were 1,509,000, I believe?—Yes.

6283. And for the year 1867 there were 1,480,000?—That is so.

6284. So that we may take it, that dealing with such large numbers as these, the quantity of sheep sold in the market is pretty much what it was?—Very nearly. There has been a slight reduction in the last year or two.

6285. Probably you would attribute that also to the smaller consuming power of the population?—I think quite so; and to another cause, that a large number of animals have been slaughtered abroad, in Holland; and large numbers of sheep have been slaughtered there in consequence of not being permitted to come from

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

Holland. They were slaughtered during the year 1866, certainly, and during the early portion of the year 1867.

6286. Was it that the stock has diminished there?—No; they came dead instead of coming alive. I may add, that they come in a very bad state, very frequently, and that affects the price of the English animals very considerably; they have to be sold at a great reduction, and that lowers the price of everything in the market.

6287. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] You mean the dead meat?—Yes, I mean the dead meat.

6288. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Then, the ratio of foreign cattle to the home cattle in the metropolitan market has decreased in 1867, as compared with the years 1866 and 1865?—That is so.

6289. Showing that the home cattle have got the larger share of the actual quantity coming into the metropolitan market?—Exactly; that is so.

6290. Was that at a time when restrictions were placed on moving cattle in England, and probably the home cattle could not have come with the same facility to London?—Yes, in the years 1866 and 1867.

6291. Now, let me ask you, have you considered the provisions of the present Bill with regard to the manner of dealing with foreign cattle imported into London?—I have.

6292. One of the main objects of the Bill is declared to be allowing the cattle from the metropolitan market to circulate all over the country; in your opinion would that be a wise or an unwise measure?—I do not think it ought to be done under any circumstances.

6293. Will you state to the Committee your reasons for that opinion?—Because I know that although we may have, and do have, a large number of the finest animals produced in this country, we have also, I think, a very much larger proportion than our share of the very worst animals produced in this country; and it is a well known fact, that the cowkeepers and farmers, and agriculturists, if they get an animal on their farm or in their sheds that does not thrive, then, without any apparent reason, and without knowing what the cause of the disease may be, supposing disease did exist, they take the first opportunity of sending it to the market, and no market so open and so ready for it as the Copenhagen Cattle Market.

6294. Therefore, under all circumstances, the Metropolitan Cattle Market must always be a suspicious market?—It was always a mistake to permit animals to leave the metropolitan district alive; in fact, I may say that, at a very early stage of the cattle plague proceedings, I suggested to Lord Granville and Sir George Grey the desirability of at once (that was in the autumn of 1865) establishing a cordon round the metropolis, and not permitting any animal to leave the metropolitan district alive. I think that if that had been done at the time, we should have prevented the cattle plague spreading throughout the country.

6295. It is suggested that it is highly desirable to prevent pleuro-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease circulating over the country; would allowing cattle to leave the metropolitan market be a certain way of circulating those diseases through the country?—No doubt it would.

6296. Are there a number of salesmen and jobbers, whose livelihood consists in going round the country and the London cowsheds, buying animals at a cheap rate, because they are animals which the possessors do not think it safe to keep?—Not a large number, but there are a few, and they are a disgrace to their trade; and they are the real cause of the spreading of the disease.

6297. But this trade is carried on, I suppose, more in the Metropolitan Cattle Market than anywhere else?—I cannot say that, but I know that it does exist in London.

6298. Therefore, supposing the foreigner were excluded altogether, do you feel confident that there would be a constant focus of such diseases as pleuro-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease in the metropolitan market?—Quite so.

6299. And that, consequently, if the assumed foundation of this Bill is the real one, namely, a desire to stop infection in the country, then a measure releasing cattle from the metropolitan market, to go all over England, would be the worst means of effecting that object?—Quite so. I have seen large numbers of English animals, fresh from their own pastures, and that had not come into contact,

tact, certainly not until they had come to London, with foreign animals which had been suffering with pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease when they came to the market.

6300. We have been told that foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia exist in great force among the Irish cattle that are imported into England, is that within your knowledge?—Not absolutely, but I have heard so.

6301. That would be the state of things if there was no foreign cattle market; but now let us consider the plan of having a foreign cattle market to which the foreign cattle are to come by the waterside, suppose there to be rinderpest or other disease in such a cattle market, is it your opinion that that disease would inevitably be communicated to the Copenhagen Market?—I do not know that it would necessarily be so, but I think there would be a very grave responsibility cast on any persons who advocated such a measure; I think that if it existed in the foreign cattle market it would be almost impossible to prevent it being communicated to the other market.

6302. Let me ask you to compare the system of the proposed Bill with the plan at present in operation, which do you think, with regard to the cattle of the country, affords the greatest security against infection?—I think the present plan does, and I speak from my knowledge of the facts, that the present plans have proved themselves efficient, not only to prevent the spread of rinderpest in the country, but promptly to stamp it out in the metropolis when it has once got a footing.

6303. Nobody's evidence is of more importance than yours on such a subject; we have had no such evidence from the Promoters; do I understand you to say, that in your judgment the present plan is effective for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection out of the metropolitan area into England?—I think so, most decidedly; I would strengthen the present regulations a little; I think that there are some points in which they are defective, but that is only with reference to the mode of punishment; I do not think that the punishment is severe enough.

6304. We shall be very glad to hear any suggestion from you upon that subject?—I do not think that the London cowsheds are at all under such inspection as they should be; the control over them is very lax at present, and I do not think that sheep should be permitted to go into the country.

6305. That we are in accord with you about; the mischief ensuing from an insufficient inspection of the cowsheds at present would be greatly aggravated, would it not, by the plan of the proposed Bill, inasmuch as it would allow the produce of those cowsheds to go forth to the country?—Quite so, and that, I should say, would be most dangerous.

6306. With regard to that, this Bill would make it ten times worse?—My opinion is, that the London cowsheds form the nucleus of the disease.

6307. What do you mean by "the disease"?—The rinderpest.

6308. Of course that would be greatly aggravated by the permission which it is the foundation of this Bill to give to cattle, including the cattle of the cowshed, to go all over the country?—Yes.

6309. From your knowledge of the character of this trade, are you able to judge whether it is necessary that the persons frequenting the one market should be constantly also in the other?—It would be utterly impossible for the trade to be carried on without that.

6310. Would the drovers, the butchers, the buyers, and in fact all classes of people dealing in one market, be obliged to have transactions with the other?—As a rule they would.

6311. And so, of course, the carts which would be used to carry the slaughtered meat from the foreign market would also be used for the purpose of carrying the meat from the home market?—I should say that that would be so.

6312. A man who deals in both kinds of cattle would send the cart in which he was carrying the carcase of the beast from the foreign market, either the same day or the next, to the home market?—Yes, it would not answer his purpose to keep separate conveyances.

6313. The consequence would be, that besides the danger arising from the person himself, there would be also danger from the cart, and everything else used in carrying on business in the two markets?—Not only that, but all the carts, animals, men, and conveyances of every description taking food to the

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

foreign cattle market and the conveyances leaving the foreign cattle market empty or full, as the case might be; of course I can easily understand how the hides, the manure, and all those sorts of things would be disinfected, and would, to a certain extent, undergo a process of manufacture, but you must do something with the blood; the blood is a very large item in the manufacture; the produce amounts to a considerable sum on a carcase; a butcher gets 6*d.* a head for it; I know that blood is used for manufacturing purposes.

6314. As regards infection, you think that the new system would be more dangerous than the old?—Yes, from the experience we have had of the present system, and from my doubt as to the efficacy of the new one, I have strong misgivings on that subject myself.

6315. I will now go to another point. What, in your opinion, would be the effect upon importation of the establishment of a separate foreign cattle market by the waterside?—I think that the effect would be, to a very large extent, to produce a stoppage of the trade.

6316. Do you believe that under the plan proposed by this Bill it would be possible for the foreign trade to be carried on in competition with the home trade?—I do not, unless meat got to a very high price indeed, and then it would answer the purpose, perhaps, of a foreigner to send beasts; that is, when meat got to a ruinous price.

6317. If it were to rise to famine price, then a foreign trader might cope with the disadvantages which this Bill would impose upon him?—Yes, a very small difference would do it; from 5*s.* to 10*s.* a head would have the effect of keeping foreign animals out of London altogether.

6318. In consequence, I suppose, of the more liberal system pursued in France and other countries where they do not entertain the same panic that is suggested in this Bill?—Quite so.

6319. As to the market days, it has been suggested, in order to get over the difficulty which the Promoters seem to feel on the subject of infection, that there should be separate market days, and that one market for one sort of cattle should be held on Mondays, and that the market for another sort of cattle should be held on Thursdays, what, in your judgment, would be the effect of such a separation of market days?—I think that the loss to the consuming public would be enormous.

6320. How?—In consequence of the large waste that results from animals remaining from week to week in the metropolis before they are slaughtered.

6321. Do you think that without entirely deranging the cattle trade in England, it would be possible to arrange the markets in the way that has been suggested, and to have all the home cattle sold on one day and the foreign cattle on another?—No, decidedly not; and further than that, I think that in point of fact the amount of capital that is now employed in the business would not be sufficient to carry it on under such circumstances.

6322. You would entirely disapprove of a system under which the home cattle trade would be carried on on one day, and the foreign cattle trade on another?—Yes; and my answer is given mainly with reference to the great loss and great depreciation in the value of a bullock or a sheep from one Monday's market to the following Monday's market.

6323. Suppose that, in order to meet that, objection, the number of market days were to be multiplied, and that you were to have two home cattle days and two foreign cattle days in the week, do you think that that is a plan that would work with advantage?—It would work better than simply having one market, foreign and English; but I think there would be other objections to it, which would outweigh any supposed advantage.

6324. Would butchers be able to deal with four separate market days in the week; would they have time to attend to them?—Not without increased expense, and that increased expense must necessarily fall on the consumer.

6325. Another effect of this Bill would be this, would it not: that, whereas the home producer would come into the market, and if he did not get his price he could take his cattle away; a foreign producer, if he could not get his price, could not take his cattle away?—Yes.

6326. Would that be such a disadvantage to the foreigner as would drive him out of the market?—Yes; I think that no London retail butcher would purchase a single foreign animal, so long as he could purchase an English one at the Copenhagen Cattle Market and slaughter it on his own premises. I think it would

would be absurd to suppose that when he could do that, he would not go into the foreign market.

6327. Although he would have to pay a considerably higher price for the English cattle?—Yes, perhaps from 15 *s.* to a 1 *l.*

6328. The effect of that would be to drive the foreigner out of the market, for I understand you to say that a difference of 5 *s.* or 10 *s.* would do it?—Yes.

6329. In point of fact, the practical operation of this Bill, whatever the intentions of its framers may be, is to impose a prohibitory duty against the importation of foreign cattle?—I would rather not express an opinion upon that subject; I have an opinion with regard to that, but I do not like to impute motives.

6330. I excluded that in my question?—I think it would have that effect certainly.

6331. The effect would be to impose a prohibitory duty upon the importation of foreign cattle?—Quite so.

6332. Your experience and observation has not been confined to London exclusively, you have seen the markets in most of the large towns in England, Scotland, and other countries, I believe?—Yes, I know the markets and the slaughterhouse system of England, Scotland, and Paris.

6333. In the first place, do you think that for the sale of animals there should be one market and one market only?—I think so; I have always been of opinion and certainly I have seen nothing in recent years to alter it, that it is necessary that there should be a cattle market for the supply of the metropolis with animals for slaughter, and for slaughter only. I have never been able to discover any reason why we should have store animals in the Copenhagen Cattle Market, there can be no practical necessity for it, and I think it is a most objectionable thing that it ever should have been so; it is not so now, however.

6334. First of all, I gather that you would claim that the London cattle market should, in the first instance, be dealt with for the advantage of the London householder?—Quite so.

6335. The population of three millions of people are entitled to have a cattle market for the supply of their wants?—I think so.

6336. And to sacrifice the interests of the consumers of London for the purpose of supplying Brighton or other places ought not to be the primary view in dealing with the question of the London market?—I do not think that we do sacrifice the interests of the Brighton people, or the people of Birmingham, Southampton, Dover, and those places; I think that is a fancied grievance which does not exist at all.

6337. They say, "whereas when cattle were allowed to leave the Copenhagen Market we could come and buy in the London market; we cannot now do so, and therefore we lose in consequence"?—Quite so; but they can buy in the suburban markets. They find no difficulty now in getting animals to slaughter.

6338. We have had it in evidence that the market at Bishop Stortford has increased, and that the market at Rugby has increased; is it within your experience that those markets have increased, and that other towns supply themselves from those markets?—Quite so; the English animals that used to go to the Copenhagen Market now go to the country markets to supply those places.

6339. And is it, in your opinion, fair that the price in London should be raised to the London consumer, in order to enable the Brighton or Dover or Chatham man, or any other man you like, to get his cattle a few shillings cheaper?—I think not. I think it is most absurd to expect it. I think that the three millions of people in the metropolis ought to be considered. I think that we ought not to be compelled to pay a halfpenny a pound on all the meat we consume, simply to enable a few butchers who have a fancied grievance to take their beasts into the country and run the risk of spreading disease through the flocks and herds of British farmers.

6340. Mr. Lintot in his evidence said, I think, that he went to Leicester and other places and bought his cattle there, and that it cost him 30 *s.* to get them to Brighton; whereas he might have bought them and taken them to Brighton for 4 *s.* from the London Cattle Market?—But he would have had to pay the expense of their being brought from Leicester to London in the purchase money. The expense incurred in bringing the cattle from the country to the Metropolitan Cattle Market must be paid for by him.

6341. You say speaking from your experience of these markets that the grievance

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

ance that is put forward is a fictitious grievance?—It is. What the butchers really require and what they hanker after is this: they desire to come to a market where there is greater competition. They know that in the one cattle market of London there is a large amount of competition and butchers buy better; or, if they do not, they fancy they do, and the satisfaction on the mind of a butcher is something considerable if he buys his meat in a free and open market.

6342. We have been told by several witnesses that there are a number of butchers who, professing to sell nothing but English meat, do in reality sell foreign meat; is that within your knowledge?—Yes, that is perfectly true.

6343. A Brighton butcher if he went to Leicester could not buy there a foreign beast and sell it as English, I suppose?—No, I think that the grievance of the Brighton butcher may be that he is compelled to do that which he would not do under other circumstances.

6344. If he came to London he could buy one quality of meat, and pass it off as another?—He used to be able to do so prior to the present regulations.

6345. You have already told us that you think that the first essential is to have a central market, and one market only for the sale of all cattle, and you have told us that in your opinion the present system of licenses should be continued?—I think so; in fact, I would go rather farther; I have always thought it was desirable, and practicable, to brand every head of cattle that came into the Copenhagen Cattle Market; it is simply a matter of detail, but I think it is desirable that it should be done; I do not think that the present system works perfectly, but still it has had a beneficial effect.

6346. Would you also desire that all cattle coming by railway into London should go direct to the metropolitan market?—I think so.

6347. I am now going to ask you a question or two on the subject of slaughterhouses; I believe that you are in favour of an improved system of slaughterhouses in London?—Yes, I think that is most desirable.

6348. Do you believe it possible to conduct the trade of London by having only two sets of slaughterhouses, one at the Metropolitan Cattle Market for all the home cattle, and one at the foreign cattle market for all foreign cattle. Do you think that that would be sufficient for the trade of London?—I do not.

6349. Is it necessary in your judgment that there should be slaughterhouses dispersed at short distances over the whole metropolitan area?—I think that no retail butcher in London ought to be obliged to go more at the outside than I will say a mile from his shop to slaughter his animals, and with reference to that, seeing that the clauses of the Building Act affecting slaughterhouses will come into operation in 1874. I think it is desirable to establish a series of abattoirs throughout the metropolis on the lines of railway that now intersperse the metropolitan district, so as to have the animals taken direct from the Metropolitan Cattle Market to lairs and slaughterhouses that should be established for the purpose.

6350. In your judgment, if such a system of slaughterhouses were adopted (which we are not here to contend against), ought both home and foreign bred cattle to be slaughtered at one and the same slaughterhouse?—Yes, if you are to consider the supply of meat to the people of London, the price at which they are to get it, and the mode in which they are to be fed; I think it is absolutely necessary.

6351. Then it is necessary, in your opinion, that there should be numerous slaughterhouses in London, and that both the home and foreign cattle should be slaughtered indifferently at those slaughterhouses?—Quite so; I have considered this question apart entirely from any particular view except a desire to do that which is right for the public; I think it is very necessary that something should be done to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets; I think it is necessary to get rid of many slaughterhouses which I know to be great nuisances, and it is very desirable also to settle the question as to the supply of foreign animals to the metropolis and the prevention of the spread of disease, and having that in view I have for some time past recommended this scheme.

6352. You say that in your judgment every butcher ought to have a slaughterhouse within a mile of him to which he could resort?—Quite so, and I think that that slaughterhouse should be in the man's own personal possession, and should be entirely under his own lock and key and under his own control; not that it should be what is generally understood by a common slaughterhouse; not that he should simply send his 10 or 20 beasts to be slaughtered under the

control

control of another person, but that he should have a place for himself with a place for a man to live in, and a place in which to put his things which should be entirely under his own control.

6353. If it were not under his own control would it entail such a loss upon him as practically to destroy his trade?—My experience tells me that common slaughterhouses will not be used by the trade. I know the working of one especially which I have under my own control, and there the drawbacks are so great that I think it never can be expected that the trade will fall into a common slaughterhouse system.

6354. To what common slaughterhouse are you now referring?—I am referring to one at the Copenhagen Cattle Market.

6355. Is your experience there such as to lead you to say that, in your opinion, such a system would not suit the trade?—I know that even under the best supervision we can lay down it as utterly impossible to prevent robberies, misplacements of meat, and that there are other obstacles which it is practically impossible to overcome.

6356. In your opinion would the establishment of a system of slaughterhouses by the waterside produce such injury to the butchers as would be an additional reason for driving foreign cattle away?—The effect would be considerably to increase the price of meat, because it would increase the cost to the butcher; because the loss on tripes, fat, offal, and things of that description, would be so large, or comparatively large; I say comparatively large, because a very small sum is a large profit on a bullock.

6357. In your judgment, supposing there to be within one of these circles such a slaughterhouse as you describe, would it be essential to the trade of a retail butcher that if he buys one home beast and two foreign beasts he shall be able to slaughter both at the same slaughterhouse?—Quite so; and I cannot see any objection to it myself.

6358. Would it be a monstrous grievance and a great hindrance to him and his trade if you were to say to him, you shall slaughter two of your beasts in one slaughterhouse; but, if you want to slaughter another, you must go to some other place?—I do not think he could do it, the difference in the cost would be so great.

6359. And, therefore, in any reform that may be made of slaughterhouses in London, it is necessary that facility should be given for both classes of beasts being slaughtered at the same place?—I think so.

6360. I need scarcely ask what you would think of a plan which should compel all foreign beasts to be slaughtered at a public slaughterhouse, and allow all home beasts to go to private slaughterhouses?—I cannot understand the reason why that should be advocated, except with a view of obtaining a monopoly.

6361. Does any public argument that is alleged against the existing private slaughterhouses apply equally to the case of home cattle as to foreign cattle?—Quite so; in fact, I think it would be impossible long to resist the slaughtering of English animals at the Copenhagen Cattle Market if the foreign cattle were to be slaughtered at the waterside.

6362. Perhaps it would not be so material to the home producers if the foreigners were not there?—I think it would affect the price of the animal to a very large extent; and, therefore, the home producers would care about it.

6363. In your judgment, the compulsion to slaughter at a public slaughterhouse would tend to increase the price of the animal?—Quite so.

6364. At Paris do they slaughter both foreign and home animals at the same slaughterhouses?—Yes.

6365. There is no distinction there?—No, none whatever; and no animal is permitted to leave Paris alive after it has once been within the walls. It has to be slaughtered within four days. When they once come within the walls of Paris they are not permitted to leave alive; they must go into the market within 48 hours after they have come into the lairs that are at the market, and then they must go to the abattoirs, and be slaughtered within 48 hours after that.

6366. Just one word on the offal question; you are familiar with that subject; in your judgment is it possible to carry offal for any distance in a condition which should allow of its being consumable?—I think it may be possible, but it has never been done; I live in Newgate Market, and all I can say is that I have been much annoyed at times by the stench from offals coming from the country; they

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

come in casks and hampers, and things of that description, in a very bad state; and large quantities of them are condemned and destroyed from time to time.

6367. You know the habits of the consuming population of London; would the loss of offal to them, as a matter of substance, be a very serious thing?—Quite so.

6368. Under the present system a man slaughters his animals in the early part of the day, and in the afternoon he sells his offal to the poor people of the district, and they are consumed on the same day, or the great bulk of them?——

6369. Could that be done at this proposed waterside market; do you suppose that the offal could be disposed of there wholesale in the same way?—No, I think not; I have a very strong opinion on the subject of offals; I think that they would be damaged to a large extent by a slaughterhouse on the waterside.

6370. As regards the question of offal, do you think that the institution of this slaughterhouse in the proposed market would be a very serious evil to the poor of London?—I do; although I know that large numbers of offals are sold by the carcase butchers to contractors, and are distributed by those contractors to the different sheepshead shops and offal shops throughout the metropolis: they do not realise anything like the sum of money, and are not in a state to be such good food for the poor as when they are sold in the butchers' shops, where the animals are slaughtered.

6371. Are you satisfied that the effect of this Bill would be greatly to increase the price of meat to the population of London?—Yes; I have looked at it with a view to see whether the thing would work, and looking at it in all its bearings, I am clearly of opinion that it would very materially affect the price of meat, and I say so both as a consumer, and as a man practically acquainted with the subject.

6372. I take the result of your evidence to be this, that the effect of this would be to increase the price of meat, and the consumption of the population of London, and to increase the risk of infection with reference to the general cattle of the country?—Most decidedly the latter.

6373. You have, I believe, considered this matter, and I think you have views of your own on the subject as to how the present Islington Cattle Market should be arranged, so as to accommodate the sale of both foreign and home cattle conveniently, have you not?—Do you mean with reference to the separation of them, and keeping them in separate portions of the market?

6374. Yes?—Yes, to a certain extent, that is done now; but I think it might be much better done.

6375. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Are you engaged in any other business?—Yes; I am a licensed victualler, and eating-house keeper.

6376. You are not a butcher?—No; I have no interest in the matter at all.

6377. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Perhaps you would like to explain your plan (*handing a plan to the Witness*); would there be any difficulty in establishing a separation in the Islington Cattle Market of the foreign from the home cattle?—No, none whatever.

6378. *Chairman.*] Just explain, if you please, how you would do it?—It is in accordance with a plan that the Market's Committee placed before the Lords of the Privy Council; at the present moment, we have the Copenhagen Cattle Market, and attached to it we have very large beast lairs; we also have a large site on the south-west corner, and a large site on the south-east corner of the bullock lairs, that were proposed to be thrown into the lairs, so as to form lairs and a market for foreign animals, and then, by means of a tunnel under a roadway, the whole of the foreign animals could have been taken into the new slaughterhouses which it was proposed to construct at an expense of 36,000*l.*; ultimately, nearly 100,000*l.* would have been required to have finished the slaughterhouses, and thus to have kept the foreign animals coming direct by railway to these lairs entirely separate from the English animals; but, as far as I know, there was never the slightest intention of permitting the English animals to pass into the country. This was simply a severance of the two, in order to avoid the spread of disease as much as possible in the metropolitan district.

6379. Did you propose to put a high wall between?—Yes, and subsequently there was a modification of the scheme proposed, by erecting a row of houses between the foreign and the English markets.

6380. And

6380. And did you propose to prevent drovers and butchers going from one market to the other?—No.

6381. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Because you did not contemplate allowing cattle brought to the market to go out of London?—This, as I understood, was simply to give the means of a more efficient inspection.

6382. But reserving the present protection, and preventing all cattle from leaving the metropolitan district?—Quite so.

6383. Therefore, the question of infection being carried by drovers does not arise?—No; if there were two markets, the same drovers must frequent both of them; and they would be sure to carry any disease with them, if we are to believe the scientific evidence, which I myself certainly do believe.

6384. I understand you to say that the object of having this wall was to keep the cattle apart, and to make the system of inspection more easy and efficient?—Quite so.

6385. Mr. Guerrier put in a table as to the comparative cost of animals slaughtered at this waterside slaughterhouse, and the present cost to butchers in taking them to their own slaughterhouses, have you seen that table?—I have.

6386. It represents a difference of 21*s.* on every beast, 8*s.* on calves, and 3*s.* on sheep; in your judgment, is that a fair representation of the difference in the cost?—Yes, I think that generally it is very fair.

6387. That is to say, it would increase the cost of a beast from 12*s.* to 33*s.*?—Quite so.

6388. With such a difference as that, if applied to foreign and not to home cattle, we must drive the foreigners out of the market?—Yes, I think it would.

6389. Do you know Mr. William Simonds, the inspector of cattle at the Custom-house in London?—I do not, personally.

6390. I will read you, from the Report of the Royal Commission, what he says in answer to Question, No. 2482. The question is, "A suggestion has been made that foreign cattle, instead of being sent alive to the metropolitan and other markets, should be slaughtered at the port of landing and the meat sold; have you considered that point?" He says, "I think that would altogether prohibit cattle coming from foreign countries to England." Then he is asked, "Why do you think so?" And he says, "I think that by having the cattle slaughtered there the parties would lose so much money by them, that they would not think it worth their while to send them." Do you concur in that view so expressed by Mr. Simmonds; assuming this separate foreign cattle market to be established by the Corporation, should you think it would be equally the interest of the Corporation to cultivate that market as it would be to cultivate the Islington Market?—I do not feel justified in answering any questions with reference to the interests of the Corporation; I may say, certainly, the interest of the Corporation is the interest of the public, and that anything that the Corporation of London undertakes to do, or may be fairly called on to do by the Government or the Parliament of the day, they will always be prepared to do.

6391. That I quite assume. I do not ask you as a representative of the Corporation, but in your own personal capacity, in your judgment would it be most to their interest to cultivate the Islington Market or the new foreign market?—With the views that I entertain on the subject, I think most decidedly that it would be the interest of the market authorities to uphold the Metropolitan Cattle Market in preference to the foreign market.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

6392. You have told the Committee that you object to the removal of cattle from London, but you do not, I apprehend, object in any way to bringing any number of uninfected beasts into London?—I should not object myself. I do not think it undesirable to permit animals coming from Spain and Portugal, that always have been proved perfectly free from disease, to come through the country by railway.

6393. In that you agree with Sir James Elphinstone, and other witnesses, who have given evidence to the same effect?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6394. With regard to the statistics you have quoted, can you give me, by reference to anything before you, the number of foreign cattle and other animals which have come into the country during any one special year, take the year 1866, for example, I think you will find that the number exceeded a million?—It would be necessary to go through three or four tables to ascertain that.

6395. You may take it from me that the totals are 1,102,000 imported into the country, of which 654,000, and upwards, were imported into London; is that about the number that you suppose were imported into London in the year?—I could not say without looking into these tables; I have no doubt you are correct, if you say that that is the number.

6396. What is about the average number of animals for which this new foreign cattle market would have to provide every week?—I think that our supply would be, according to my own individual estimate, about 100,000 beasts per annum.

6397. Taking all the animals together, sheep and beasts, do you suppose that you would have to provide a new market for, I will say, 20,000 animals?—I think we should have to supply accommodation for at least 5,000 head of cattle weekly.

6398. Sheep?—I think we should have to provide accommodation for at least 30,000 sheep weekly.

6399. Calves, lambs, swine, and hogs?—In about the same proportion.

6400. Then, in point of fact, according to your idea, you would have to provide accommodation for nearly 50,000 head of cattle?—For the largest number of animals that have been in the market within the last three years in one week; and we have had in one week, I believe, 4,500 head of foreign cattle; the same number may come again. If you were to permit any of them to remain alive from one market to the other, it would be necessary to provide a larger amount of accommodation to meet their requirements.

6401. That, of course, would entail a very large outlay on the part of the market authorities?—The outlay would be considerable, but it would not be so large as on the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

6402. What is the accommodation of the present market?—I have not the exact figures, but I believe something like 69 acres altogether, or perhaps 70 acres.

6403. For how many head of cattle is there accommodation?—There is not accommodation for more than 4,000 head of cattle at the lair, and I should think for about 16,000 or 17,000 sheep.

6404. You have space there for extending the market and lairs if necessary, have you not?—Yes; but we do not do so in consequence of the lairs that are outside the market.

6405. Then this new market will be almost of the same size as the existing cattle market?—The acreage need not be so large. I may say that I have thought the matter over, and my own opinion would be that in a foreign market it would not be desirable to have an open market.

6406. *Chairman.*] You would wish to prepare a new market to receive twice as many foreign beasts only as you now receive of both English and foreign, in the present market?—At the lair, yes; because we do not lair them all now. I should not say twice as many as we receive now; 4,000 we should accommodate now, but what has been thought of is about 5,000 head of cattle. The lairs would be the market, in fact, in consequence of the large number that might come, and that have come from time to time, in what we call the big months of the year.

6407. Mr. *Haly.*] In addition to the space for the cattle themselves you would also require building space for inns and hotels, for the accommodation of the public who would come to this market?—I think there should be as little of that as possible.

6408. You are obliged to have that sort of accommodation at the existing market, are you not?—Yes, but inns and hotels do not pay; we have discovered that.

6409. In addition to the space for this market you must have access to a very large number of vessels at the waterside, must you not?—There would require to be sufficient wharfage accommodation.

6410. We have been told in this Committee that these cattle will arrive by the steamers as near to the market day as possible; if they all arrive within 24 or 12 hours you would require a very large river frontage, would you not, to accommodate

accommodate them properly?—Considerable river frontage would be necessary, but it need not be so very large.

6411. You would require some land for lairs, for grazing such cattle as arrived prior to the market day, would you not?—Not any for grazing, I should think.

6412. Do you think it would be very desirable that this market should be in communication with the dead meat market at Smithfield?—It must be.

6413. There must be, of course, railway facilities for conveyance from the market?—Yes, these are all patent facts.

6414. You have very properly said that you would not in any way commit the Corporation by your evidence; but I will put a question to you affecting the Corporation, to which I am sure you will give me a candid answer. In establishing the market, if they took it, would not the City of London desire to avoid all interference with private interests?—I do not clearly understand your question.

6415. Would not the City of London, if they took this market, desire to avoid all interference and conflict with any existing private interests?—I must decline to answer that question. I object to answer any question affecting the Corporation.

6416. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is one question I forgot to ask. Do you know at all where it is intended this market should be?—Certainly not. I do not think it is desirable, in every interest, that I should know, and most decidedly with reference to the interests of the Corporation.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

6417. You are of my mind in that respect?—Quite so.

6418. Therefore, there is one part of you which is friendly to us?—I may say that the Corporation of London have expressed an opinion with reference to this matter, by a resolution of the court, which is before the Committee.

6419. Will you permit me to cross-examine that portion of you. There is a report here, which seems to recommend something like this Bill, which is signed by Thomas Rudkin?—Quite so; not with reference to this Bill.

6420. But something of the sort, was it not?—No, nothing of the sort. I do not admit that it does.

6421. It is the report of the Markets Committee of the date of the 3rd October 1867; was this a portion of that report, in page 5, "That our attention has been directed to certain provisions contained in the Building Act, under the operation of which many slaughterhouses now in the metropolis will, in the year 1874, cease to exist; and we have also considered the provisions contained in the Newgate Market Abolition Act, under which the various slaughterhouses in the vicinity of that market will, in all probability, be removed; and, having regard to the strong and increasing feeling, not only on the part of the Government and the legislature, but also on that of the public at large, that every possible means should be adopted to prevent, as far as practicable, the driving of cattle through the streets of the metropolis, we are of opinion that it is highly desirable that additional slaughterhouses should be erected at the Metropolitan Cattle Market"?—Quite so; and I perfectly agree with that. I, as the mouthpiece of the committee on that occasion, had to recommend the Court of Common Council to do all (so far as my views were concerned, for the establishment of abattoirs throughout the metropolis) that was in their power to give expression to it.

6422. So that, in point of fact, you are against private slaughterhouses?—No, I am not.

6423. That is to say, you are for the establishment of slaughterhouses?—Yes; but they are to be private ones.

6424. You are for the establishment of slaughterhouses which shall be private. Now, supposing it was arranged that the considerable slaughterer, the carcase butcher, should have the slaughterhouse at the market, what would be the objection to that?—I think it would be no detriment to him.

6425. Then you are again of my mind in that respect. Now, as I understand you, you say it would be an injury to the poor. You did not give any reasons for that view; would you give them now?—I thought I gave reasons.

6426. Would you be kind enough to give me one or two of those reasons?—

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

They would not be able to obtain the offals, heads, the plucks, and tripes, and so on, in such a clean state, and in such good order as they now obtain them.

6427. The difference between obtaining the offal from this market as we propose, and getting it from the abattoirs according to your suggestion would be, what?—None whatever, so far as the carcase butcher is concerned.

6428. I am speaking of the supply to the poor?—That comes from the retail butchers as well as the carcase butchers. It is immaterial to the carcase butcher where they slaughter.

6429. Are you not in favour of the congregation of slaughterhouses?—Yes.

6430. Will you take that congregation of slaughterhouses, which is your own proposal, and tell me the difference between the supply to the poor from your congregated slaughterhouses, and the supply from the cattle market?—The congregated slaughterhouses would be distributed throughout the metropolis, and no butcher ought to have more than half or three-quarters of a mile to go to the slaughterhouse, and the offal would be sold the same evening; whereas, on the other hand, it would be impossible for him to get them from the metropolitan foreign market in the same manner.

6431. Then your objection is limited by the degree of distance?—Quite so; in the one case they could get them to sell on their premises, and in the other they could not.

6432. In this estimate of Mr. Guerrier's, upon which I did not cross-examine him, I understood you to adopt his 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* as his loss per beast?—I think generally his estimate is fair and correct.

6433. Do you notice that he puts "carcase butcher's expenses and profit (he paying all expenses, such as killing and rent of premises in dead meat market), or meat salesman's commission," at 15 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes.

6434. Do you reckon nothing for that in his existing condition; you put that as an extra charge. Supposing that he happened to have his own slaughterhouses, except the rent of the slaughterhouse there, what would be the difference?—If the foreign and English animals were all permitted to go to the Copenhagen Market, it would be only necessary for the carcase butcher to have one establishment; whereas, if they are slaughtered at the waterside, it is necessary for the carcase butcher to have two slaughterhouses, two sets of men, that is to say, if he is to continue all the week slaughtering. I think, myself, he would use one set of men for the two sets of slaughterhouses, and that would be still more objectionable, I think, with reference to spreading the cattle plague.

6435. Just let me ask you this delicate question; that rate which the Corporation has proposed is a fair rate?—Which rate?

6436. The table I put in?—I think you had better not ask me any question with reference to the Corporation. You know my opinion privately.

6437. I suspect I know my friend's opinion privately of his own case, but I should like to have it out here?—The Corporation never do anything but that which they consider to be fair and reasonable.

6438. I will apply that rule, if you please, to your rate. Have they done the idle thing of proposing a rate which they have made prohibitory?—I think so, individually. I think the Corporation will lose every penny they invested in the new cattle market; but, I suppose, they are prepared to do it.

6439. You told the honourable Baronet that you lived in the middle of the cattle market. What is your actual engagement in life?—I am a licensed victualler and refreshment contractor.

6440. In the matter of sandwiches and cold beef you would not care whether you bought alive or dead?—No, I should not. I do not buy them alive, as a rule, though we have some things alive at times.

6441. We shall look to you as a future customer. Now, I understand you say that, unless this cattle market communicated by rail with Smithfield, it would be inoperative. Is there any communication with the dead market at present in Newgate-street?—No, but Newgate Market will be closed at the end of this year.

6442. Is there any communication with the present dead meat market?—There is not, and it is a very objectionable thing that there is not.

6443. Is there a great deal of trade carried on there?—Yes, and it is very objectionable, taking into consideration the traffic of the streets.

6444. That is, there are two hours in the day when you can hardly get along Newgate-street?—Two hours in the morning.

6445. With

6445. With the exception of the Chatham and the Metropolitan, what railway terminus will there be in Smithfield?—I should think the whole of the railways will have connection with the underground station of the Metropolitan Railway.

6446. The London and North-Western?—Yes, quite so. In fact, I do not know of any railway that has not connection. The worst connection we have is that over the Eastern Counties. The only connection we have near London is the siding up near Copenhagen Cattle Market; they can get to Tottenham, and I understand they are going to make a short line to connect the two.

6447. Practically, that would not be what is called railway communication?—No, it ought to be made.

6448. So that, even when you have done your best, you have not made it complete; I think that is nearly all I have to ascertain?—The new meat and poultry market in Smithfield was constructed under the powers of an Act of Parliament obtained, and a material element in the consideration of the question was the connection of the live market with the dead meat market by railway, showing that, in the opinion of the House in those days, which is not many years back, this was considered necessary.

6449. Are you old enough to recollect the action of the Corporation with reference to the new meat market in Smithfield?—Yes.

6450. You were interested, probably, in those things?—I did not take any interest in it in those days.

6451. Do you recollect the butchers coming and saying that that would be dead ruin to them?—I believe some of the butchers did.

6452. Do you recollect when Copenhagen Market was opened first that they were equally of that opinion?—I thought that was the one you referred to.

6453. I am speaking about the previous application for the live market.

Chairman.] Changing it from Smithfield to Islington?

Mr. *Merewether.*] No.

The *Witness.*] It is the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make inquiries relating to Smithfield Market, and the markets in the City of London for the sale of meat that you are referring to.

6454. Have you ever known butchers in favour of any market that has been proposed?—Well, I do not know that I have. I do not think any man is in favour of an alteration in the way of conducting his business.

6455. That is a fair and candid answer?—I think to a certain extent they are mistaken in their opinions.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I will not alter that frame of mind to which you have got by any other question.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

6456. We should be glad to know what you do think are the errors of the butchers upon that subject?—I think the errors they are under are as to the possibility of any alteration taking place that might be beneficial to them.

6457. Let us see some of the points and say whether they are right or wrong. Are they right in thinking that it would be extremely injurious to their trade and the poor of London to have two separate cattle markets?—I think they are perfectly right about that.

6458. Is it in your recollection that the very thing on the Committee that my friend has referred to that they opposed was having two markets, one at Islington and one in Smithfield?—Yes.

6459. Therefore they opposed then what they are approving now?—Forgive me, I think I have answered that question erroneously.

6460. I ask you whether, according to your recollection, their opposition was to having two markets, one at Smithfield and one at Islington?—No, I think it was to the removal of the Old Smithfield Cattle Market from the site of Smithfield to any other place; they were in favour of retaining it at Smithfield.

6461. You think they are perfectly right in contending against having a separation of two markets?—Quite so.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6462. Are they perfectly right in contending against placing the foreign cattle under different circumstances from those of the home cattle with reference to slaughter?—I agree with them in their opposition to that.

6463. You think they are quite right in that?—Yes.

6464. As far as those points are concerned, you think their opposition is well founded?—Yes.

6465. And do you think that they are also right in opposing a system by which all foreign cattle shall be slaughtered at the waterside, in slaughterhouses, or upon one spot?—Quite so.

6466. Therefore, those three points, in your judgment, are perfectly well-founded grounds of opposition?—Quite so, and the reason why I think they have not been to a certain extent, I may say, reasonable in their views is, that they seem to me not to have been prepared to concede anything, but I am happy to find that there is an altered view of the case now, and I think they would be prepared to meet this question fairly; I say this, from what I have understood from them; in talking this matter over, I have got myself into considerable odium with the trade in reference to the views I entertain about the abattoir system; I believe it is owing to erroneous views they have of what we understand by the abattoir system.

6467. You have heard what I said on the abattoir system; first of all, you think it is utterly idle to supply London with meat from abattoirs by the river only?—Quite so.

6468. On the other hand, you think that the distribution by private slaughterhouses is a disadvantage, and that it will be better to have a number of slaughterhouses which might be used privately by the butchers in different parts of London?—Yes; I think so, on sanatory, and on public grounds also.

6469. You have a plan annexed to that report which has been referred to already, showing abattoirs in different parts of London?—I have just dotted out a few on the plan with pen and ink, but they would require to be more carefully done.

6470. Mr. *Read.*] How many are there?—From 15 to 17.

6471. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Would the butchers be perfectly right to contend that, however those abattoirs were placed, they should have the right to kill both home and foreign cattle there?—Yes.

6472. Therefore, that is a fourth point on which you think the butchers are perfectly right, and do you think they are also right in their judgment that the effect of this Bill, with its riverside slaughterhouses, and the differential position in which the foreign cattle trade is placed, would be to drive the foreign cattle out of the market?—I think so.

6473. That is a fifth point in which you think the butchers are right; what you think they should concede is that there should be an amendment and revision of the system of slaughterhouses generally in London?—I think so.

6474. That is the only point on which you think they ought to make some concession?—Quite so.

6475. I think you will find they are not unreasonable; when you talked of "congregation" of slaughterhouses you did not mean such a congregation as to collect all the slaughterhouses at one spot on the riverside?—No.

6476. Anything which would have the effect of placing the retail butchers at more than a mile from their place of business would be a serious injury to their trade?—Yes, it would have the effect I have already stated.

6477. That is a real and substantial grievance on their part?—I think so.

6478. It would operate ultimately on the consumer as well as the butcher?—Yes, I think the consumer is the real person upon whom it would fall.

6479. If a new market were to be established for any purpose it is absolutely essential that there should be railway communication?—Yes, in these days it would be absurd to construct a market without railway communication.

6480. Without inquiring too minutely into where this place is to be, it must be limited to a place on the waterside where there are existing railways, or else some new railway must be made for the purpose of the market?—I do not think the Promoters of the Bill or the authorities that have to carry it into effect ought to be limited at all anywhere within the Port of London; they ought to be permitted to have a discretionary power, subject to the control of the Board of Trade, or the Lords of the Privy Council.

6481. It must be at some point where there is railway communication?—Quite

Quite so, and there is railway communication down the whole of the river-side.

6482. Till you get a good way down the Thames there is no railway communication actually with the waterside, is there?—I think there is railway communication to the waterside right from Blackwall.

6483. I will take Blackwall as a hypothetical place?—You see there is railway communication on both sides, right away down to Southend and Thames Haven.

6484. Is all the foreign meat to be killed at Thames Haven or Southend?—I think the same argument would apply to any portion of the river side.

6485. The point of my question is, if you are to have this market so near London that the butchers can come down, and kill, and take the meat into London, I want to point out to you that you must make a new railway. Besides the expense of the market you must have a new railway?—Unless the offals can be delivered the same night they are slaughtered, it is immaterial whether the market is within five miles of the metropolis or 50.

6486. You would not think of making a new market of this kind without having a railway to it?—Quite so.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I must again point out to the Committee the enormous disadvantage of not having the site of this market pointed out.

6487. *Chairman* (to the *Witness*).] You merely, in your evidence, gave us your own individual opinion?—Quite so.

6488. You do not pretend to give the opinion of the Common Council, nor of the Markets Committee?—Certainly not.

6489. Then you reduce the authority of your evidence to that of yourself alone?—Quite so.

6490. Does your opinion coincide with the opinion of the Common Council?—I do not think it does, as expressed in their resolution.

6491. Does it coincide with the opinion of the Markets Committee?—I may say that neither the Court of Common Council nor the Markets Committee have expressed any opinion as to the desirability or non-desirability of the establishment of this foreign cattle market.

6492. I want to know whether the opinions you have stated to-day coincide with those of the Common Council and the Markets Committee?—Not knowing the opinion of the Markets Committee or the Corporation of London, I cannot answer that question; they have expressed no opinion.

6493. You appeared on that deputation to the Privy Council?—I did.

6494. You urged the establishment of this change in the markets and the public slaughterhouses?—The abattoir system at the Copenhagen Market.

6495. To-day, speaking of the Act of 1844, you suggested that every butcher should have his own slaughterhouse?—Yes, and that was the proposition I submitted to the Privy Council.

6496. You wished that those slaughterhouses should be in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1844?—Quite so.

6497. Then you wished that none of them should be within 50 feet of any dwelling-house or road?—Quite so; if you were to put them in convenient places in the metropolis there might be some modification of the Act.

6498. Did you wish that no one of them should be more than half a mile from any butcher's dwelling?—I think I said from half to three-quarters of a mile.

6499. Are there 5,000 butchers in London?—Yes, but they have not all slaughterhouses.

6500. Are there any butchers in the City?—Oh, yes.

6501. Could you in the City get a locality more than 50 feet from any dwelling-house or roadway?—I should not desire to have one in the City.

6502. Nor in any crowded locality?—Nor in any crowded locality.

6503. You would have only 15 to 17 in the whole of the metropolitan area?—About that number; it might extend to 20.

6504. Would not a good many of these be considerably more than half a mile from any butcher's shop?—I think not more than half a mile, but not exceeding three-quarters of a mile; you would have the slaughterhouses a mile and a-half apart from each other, so that a butcher living three-quarters of a mile off would go to whichever he chose; three-quarters of a mile would be the outside distance.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6505. Some butcher lives in the vicinity of the Mansion House?—Yes, but there is no slaughterhouse there.

6506. Could you have one of these slaughterhouses within three-quarters of a mile from that butcher?—Yes.

6507. In a locality that would be more than 50 feet from any dwelling?—I admit it would be necessary to modify the Act of 1844 to a certain extent. I think it might be placed in a neighbourhood where other manufactures are carried on, but where people did not reside.

6508. You propose to alter the Act of 1844 because otherwise it would be impossible to have slaughterhouses within three-quarters of a mile of every butcher's dwelling?—I think the Act is rather excessive in its distance, they merely then considered the desirability of doing away with slaughterhouses, not what system was to be brought into operation to take the place of them.

6509. I conclude from your evidence to-day, that London was at one time a kind of central market for the whole of England?—Not for the whole of England.

6510. Did you not say that butchers came up from Birmingham and Manchester and took their beasts down to those towns?—Yes.

6511. To a certain extent, at all events, it was a central market for both store stock and fat stock?—No, not store stock. You could not call it a store stock market; it was for store stock to a small extent, but it was always a fat cattle market.

6512. The store stock sold in it were English store stock?—Not exclusively. A great many foreign store sheep and a few stirks and half lean things used to come from time to time, but very few comparatively.

6513. You spoke of large importations of dead meat from Holland in 1866 and 1867, which you said lowered the price of everything in the market?—Yes.

6514. Did they lower the price of meat in the dead meat market?—Yes.

6515. And the price of cattle and sheep?—That was at the time when the order was in existence for the sale of animals within four days, and I have seen prime English animals sacrificed at a very low sum of money, indeed, in consequence of this great influx of dead meat from abroad which we had no notice of. It came into the market in a great glut.

6516. I suppose we may accept it as a general rule that the importations of dead meat will keep down the price of cattle?—I do not think the importation will take place again.

6517. But if it does, it would keep down the price of cattle?—Yes, I do not think they will ever send again to any large extent.

6518. You told us, I think, that the cowkeepers in London sent immediately to the market any cow or other beast that appeared to be ailing?—Yes.

6519. Would they do it in other places in England also?—I think there is a more ready sale for these things in London. Another thing is, that there is an *esprit de corps* among farmers; they do not send them to where they are known.

6520. Then you think the London cowkeepers worse than those of the country?—They are very bad at times, no doubt; there are bad ones both in London and the country.

6521. Would you state it as your opinion that the English are worse than foreigners in this respect?—No; foreigners cannot come in consequence of the inspection.

6522. Do you think foreigners would be as likely or more likely to do that?—I think so if they come, but they do not come. They know that if they get an animal on board with the disease, and it is discovered before it gets to the market, the whole cargo has to be slaughtered; therefore they take pains to prevent diseased animals going in a cargo.

6523. Supposing the inspector did not discover the illness in a beast, that might come?—Yes, but I do not think he could avoid finding it; I think the 12 hours' quarantine at the waterside is an excellent arrangement, and I think animals from abroad come in in a much more healthy state than the English cattle do.

6524. As foreigners are apt to send diseased cattle, we must be careful to prevent the landing of cattle infected?—And you have taken the best means for doing so.

6525. We must also do all we can to prevent beasts in London from taking either cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease?—Yes, but you cannot

cannot inspect all the cattle as they come in at the different railway stations; you would want to have inspectors all over London.

6526. Do you think pleuro-pneumonia as bad as cattle plague?—Not nearly so bad.

6527. Is foot and mouth disease as bad?—No.

6528. Foot and mouth disease is not as bad as pleuro-pneumonia?—No.

6529. You spoke of the present regulations, and you mentioned the various defects; with regard to punishment, you said it ought to be more severe; that is, you mean that the present regulations are evaded?—Yes, they are.

6530. The second defect is, that sheep are allowed to go into the country from the metropolitan market?—Yes.

6531. And the third defect was, that the cowsheds are not sufficiently inspected, that so, these cowsheds are a nucleus of disease?—Yes.

6532. Would you recommend compulsory inspection?—I would, to prevent disease in cowsheds in the metropolis, not with a view of preventing it going into the country; I may say this, by the present arrangement no butcher goes to the Copenhagen Market, or would go if sheep were not permitted to leave, to buy a single animal unless he resided in the metropolitan district; therefore, there would be no fear of that man taking away the disease in his clothes; the drovers would have no object in going, the dogs in the same way; the manure is now properly disinfected, in accordance with the suggestion thrown out by the Privy Council themselves, and everything is done to prevent disease being carried away.

6533. Would you tell me, first, before I ask you a question upon that, whether you consider that the vast increase of inspection which you recommend would be effective in preventing this danger from the cowsheds?—I would not permit any cow to go into a cowshed unless she had calved previously.

6534. Would you have the inspector visit the shed from time to time, to see whether the cow is healthy?—I would make it a penal act if they themselves omitted to register a cow.

6535. Would you tell the inspector to examine the beasts?—Yes; the cows should be numbered and inspected from time to time, and kept under proper control.

6536. That would be sufficient, you think?—Yes.

6537. Can manure be disinfected?—Yes; I am told that by the application of quick lime it may be thoroughly disinfected.

6538. If you found in the scientific evidence taken before this Committee that it could not, would you be inclined to believe it?—I should be inclined to believe the last evidence upon that; Professor Brown came to the cattle market, and by his directions the manure was disinfected, and no evil as to the cattle plague resulted.

6539. Was there cattle plague in the cattle market then?—Three or four thousand loads of manure had accumulated during the time of the cattle plague; we did not permit any of it to leave the metropolis, but kept it there, and covered it with M'Dougal's powder, and other things which we have since been informed had no effect upon it; then when we were threatened with an indictment for a nuisance by the parochial authorities of Islington, we applied to the Privy Council to know under what circumstances we would let it go away; then Professor Brown told us, that by mixing it in fair proportions with quick lime it would be disinfected, and might go away; that was done, and it has been away now for 15 or 18 months, and no evil effects have followed.

6540. Do not drovers, or salesmen, or farmers, bring English cattle into the Copenhagen Market?—Yes, they do. There is, perhaps, a fact that you may not be acquainted with, well known in the trade, that these drovers and salesmen have a separate suit of clothes that they keep where they come to lodge.

6541. How many of these drovers and salesmen would bring cattle on a Monday to the Copenhagen Market?—From 200 to 300.

6542. Do they arrive on Monday morning by the train?—Some on Monday, some on Sunday, and some on Saturday. Drovers, of course, come with their animals.

6543. And then they change their clothes before they go to market, and put on other clothes?—Yes.

6544. They remain at the market as long as it lasts?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6545. They change their clothes again at the market?—Yes.

6546. Before they return to the country?—Yes.

6547. You think that is quite effective?—Yes; but the butcher who comes from the country to buy does not do so. He does not change his clothes; he comes and goes in the same suit.

6548. Why does he not change them?—I do not know; the fact is that he does not.

6549. There would be no more difficulty in his changing his clothes than there is in the drovers changing their clothes?—No, only a larger number would have to do it. It is not necessary that the butcher should sleep in London, but the salesman has to sleep in London; he would do it if he had not to stay in town.

6550. He does not take the trouble?—No.

6551. You said the butcher would have to send the same van to the foreign market and the English market?—Yes.

6552. So that that would carry infection from one to the other?—Yes.

6553. He would send the van to the new foreign market to fetch the dead meat away?—Yes.

6554. But what would he send it to the English market for?—To take dead meat away also. I do not admit that the retail butcher would send to the foreign cattle market. It would be thrown entirely into the hands of the carcase men. It would create a monoply in the hands of a few carcase men.

6555. The carcase man would send his van to the English market to buy a dead beast?—Several of them have slaughterhouses there now, and they would send there for their animals which they purchase, say on the Monday. In the English market they would be slaughtered on Tuesday and Wednesday, then they would send for their animals to be taken to the new meat market, or to Newgate Market as now.

6556. The animal on the Monday would walk to this carcase butcher's slaughterhouse?—No, to the retail butcher.

6557. The carcase butcher, you have said, would send his van to the foreign market to get dead meat?—Yes.

6558. You have told us, however, that in the English market he would only buy live beasts?—Yes.

6559. When he has bought that live beast in the English market, what would he do; drive it away?—Yes, say to the Whitechapel Market.

6560. On the Tuesday he slaughters that?—Yes.

6561. The van would not come till it was slaughtered?—No.

6562. The van would, therefore, go to his slaughterhouse on the Tuesday?—No, the same cart which fetches the meat from the slaughterhouse, he gets into himself and drives to the Copenhagen Market. He goes in, the horse goes in, and there may be excrement from foreign animals on one of the horses that go in, or on the cart or the man himself, and the disease may so be propagated.

6563. Do you mean to tell me that the carcase butcher is such a fine gentleman that he must ride to the English market in a cart that has taken away carcases of beasts, guts, blood, and manure, and those things?—I mean to say that, because he is not above his business and understands it, he goes in his cart. A man in business is no use if he apes the fine gentleman.

6564. When he goes about town he goes in his cart with carcases?—Yes.

6565. Not a tax cart?—He has his name on it. It is a cart that would carry carcases; two, or more if wanted.

6566. Could not that be washed before it went?—Yes, just as you see railway vans are washed; very badly.

6567. It can be washed?—I do not know who is to see it done.

6568. Then the difficulty is to see it done?—Yes.

6569. Perhaps the inspectors who see it done, in the case of railway vans, could also inspect the carts of carcase butchers?—I am afraid my Lord (you will pardon me for saying so), that is a very shallow view of the question.

6570. Why could they not do it?—I do not think it is possible; I do not think you can get any inspector to see all butchers' carts washed once or twice a week.

6571. Do not the Board of Trade inspect railway vans?—Yes, but it is imperfectly done.

6572. Would there be more difficulty in the case of butchers' carts?—Yes; you

you get all the railway vans at one focus. There, at the Great Northern, you get all the vans together, but you would have to go to every shop in London to inspect the carts of butchers.

6573. How many carcase butchers would there be?—A large number.

6574. Twenty?—Oh, more.

6575. How many?—I should think 120.

6576. And you think there would be very great difficulty in inspectors going to 120 carcase butchers?—I do not know when you would find the cart at home; you would have to find the cart at home.

6577. Five or ten shillings per head diminution in price, you say, would destroy foreign importation of cattle?—I think it would.

6578. Then a rise of 5 *s.* or 10 *s.* would bring it back again?—Yes; but the consumers would have to pay an increased price for the meat.

6579. Would it be 5 *s.* or 10 *s.* that would destroy the importation?—Sometimes a loss of 5 *s.* would do it.

6580. And then, if it were to rise 5 *s.* a beast, it would recur to the old state of things. Take a beast of 90 stone, what difference would 5 *s.* make in the price of that beast?—I have not calculated that exactly.

6581. Two-thirds of a penny per stone?—I dare say that is so.

6582. That would be very little, and that would be sufficient to bring the foreign trade back again, two-thirds of a penny per stone?—The carcase butcher's profit on a beast does not amount to more than 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per beast, and on a sheep his profit does not exceed 3 *d.*

6583. A carcase butcher's profit on a beast does not exceed 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Quite so.

6584. How do you make out the 15 *s.* then, mentioned in this table?—That is the loss between slaughtering them at home and at the cattle market.

6585. We have heard that the profit does not exceed 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; what becomes of all the rest?—He would lose the profit, the expenses would be the same.

6586. How do you make out the 15 *s.*?—There is the expense of slaughtering.

6587. How much is that?—Five shillings a head.

6588. What else is there?—Slaughtering and carting 5 *s.*

6589. Carting is a separate item; you have put that down as a separate item?——

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That includes the expense of the slaughterhouse?

Chairman.] I want the witness to tell me himself.

—The *Witness.*] The 15 *s.* is made up, I see, in this way, "Carcase butcher's expenses and profit (he paying all expenses, such as killing and rent of premises in dead meat market), or meat salesman's commission."

6590. The profits are 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; tell me how you make up the rest of the 15 *s.*?—He has to pay the commission.

6591. The commission on what?—A penny a stone; the meat salesman's commission.

6592. Have you not put that down under the head of "selling," already, 4 *s.* 2 *d.*?—Oh, no; that 4 *s.* 2 *d.* is selling it alive.

6593. This is after it is killed. How much is that?—I forget what it works out to, but I think it is from 6 *s.* to 8 *s.*

6594. Now we have got to 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, can you give me the rest?——

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] This is a table put in by Mr. Guerrier, and your Lordship asked him no question about it.

6595. *Chairman* (to the *Witness*).] You said you concurred in the estimate of Mr. Guerrier?—Yes.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I call your Lordship's attention to the fact that there are two items of carriage in that table; one item represents the carriage from the carcase butcher's shop, and the other item is the charge for carrying the meat from the waterside market to the butcher's own premises.

Chairman.] Yes; both are down in this estimate as separate items.

Witness.] It would be the rent of his slaughterhouse.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6596. Which would be?—The 8 *s.* 6 *d.* for commission. That with the 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the profit amounts to 11 *s.*, and the difference, 4 *s.*, would be the expense of the rent of his other slaughterhouse.

6597. The rent of his own private slaughterhouse at home?—Yes, which he cannot use.

6598. That would be the rent of the slaughterhouse which he would cease to use for these animals?—Yes, that would be the loss to him.

6599. You said the retail butcher would rather purchase English cattle if he might slaughter them on his own premises than foreign cattle?—Yes.

6600. Supposing all English cattle should be slaughtered at public slaughterhouses only, would that meet your objection?—No, unless the foreign beasts could be taken to the same place.

6601. Do you think both should be taken to the same place?—I think it is only fair.

6602. Why, if you propose to have 15 or 17 slaughterhouses in London, should we not propose to kill all the English cattle at one and the foreign cattle at another place?—Because you upset the principle upon which the business is done, and which is necessary for providing for 3,000,000 of people.

6603. I want to know what would be the injury of slaughtering all the English at one slaughterhouse and the foreign at another?—Because the same person who purchases English wants to purchase foreign cattle; and since it is a great advantage (as we have proved, and as you think,) to have English cattle slaughtered on a man's own premises, it would be also his advantage to have foreign cattle slaughtered there.

6604. You do not agree with the witnesses who say the foreign beasts are chiefly bought by carcase butchers?—There is a large proportion, no doubt; but I do not agree with the witnesses who say that butchers at the West-end do not purchase foreign animals. I know they do. In fact, there is a return before the Committee that states where the animals do go to, and where they are slaughtered.

6605. Do you mean they purchase the live animals, or the dead animals?—The live animals.

6606. Two of our witnesses, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Lintott, state they could not in the country market get the beasts they require; do you agree with that?—I do not know that Mr. Dickson ever buys an animal in the country.

6607. He said that the country butchers could not at country markets get the beasts they require; do you agree with that?—I do not agree with that, because they do get them.

6608. They do get all they require at country markets?—Yes; at the present moment they continue to supply their customers as well as before, except that they do not get the foreign animal to give them.

6609. And they do so as cheaply?—No; because when they got the foreigner they could take a little less price.

6610. The present regulations exclude them from buying foreigners, and make them charge their customers more?—Two or three hundred thousand people have to submit, in order to meet the requirements of the country, to a slight increase in the price of their meat, and I object to the same principle being extended to the metropolis. I do not think 3,000,000 of people should contribute to that.

6611. As the country butchers cannot supply their customers so cheaply, that is not freedom of trade, I suppose?—Any restrictions you place, of course, void the principle of free trade. This is certainly a protective view; there is no doubt of it.

6612. You approve of the present restrictions?—Yes.

6613. You did not mention that as one of the defects?—I think the whole of my answers have gone to show that it is a protective duty.

6614. The fact that the country butchers cannot obtain the meat as they like, and have to supply their customers at a higher price?—I think the present regulations are the maximum regulations that should be enforced to prevent the spread of cattle plague and other diseases to the flocks and herds of this country.

6615. Do you approve of that regulation which excludes the country butcher from the London market?—Yes, I think it is very desirable that it should be done.

6616. You

6616. You also told us that butchers like to go where there is greater competition?—Yes.

6617. Is there greater competition in the metropolis or the country?—In the metropolis.

6618. And you would exclude them from that?—I would, because I see no necessity for a butcher from the country coming to London when he can go to another market.

6619. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have told us that inferior beasts are often sent into London markets on purpose to get rid of them?—I apprehend that is the reason why they are sent.

6620. When they were admitted to the London market they were generally slaughtered and not sent out?—I do not acknowledge that; I have seen some great abominations in the shape of animals passing into the Midland Counties.

6621. Is there no sale for them immediately in London?—There is.

6622. More readily than elsewhere?—Yes, but they did go; I remember three or four cows going into Northampton, and I have no doubt that if they had not done that we could have prevented the rinderpest from going into Northampton.

6623. Those beasts would pass in a limited degree. We have had evidence that all the best foreign beasts generally left London?—That is with regard to butchers from Brighton and so on; they always buy the best, at least so they say.

6624. Under your plan, would there be any difficulty or danger in conveying them from these waterside places to those slaughterhouses?—No difficulty, and a minimum of danger.

6625. When your scheme was presumed to be set up, any modification on the other would be applicable; suppose a foreign market set up, if your scheme for these slaughterhouses were once instituted, you could bring it into relation with the foreign market, if it was established?—Quite so.

6626. They would work together?—In considering this question, you must not only look at the fact of slaughtering the animals near where they are to be sold, but you must look to the fact that there should be free and open competition so far as the live market in the metropolis is concerned.

6627. You are in favour of free and open competition, as far as that goes?—I am, most certainly, I am in favour of it, so far as it is practicable, and I would have few limits put upon it.

6628. And you have defined those limits?—Yes.

6629. You would have provided for 50,000 animals?—Not so many as that.

6630. Forty-five thousand?—I will not pin myself to any particular numbers; it approximates that.

6631. Five thousand in one, and 30,000 in another; you have given us the details, you would calculate the supply would be pretty nearly that?—No, I should not.

6632. I thought you told us that you would?—I say, if we are to suppose (that is the statement made by the Promoters of the Bill, and by the Bill itself) that foreign animals would not be prevented by the action of this, then of course we must provide for as large a number as have been in the habit of coming.

6633. I do not think you made that qualification before?—If I did not make it before, I make it now. My own opinion is, that the numbers would be reduced very considerably, and as I told you in answer to a question, in my judgment the Corporation of London would lose every penny they invested.

6634. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] As the population of London increases, there will be an increased supply of animals?—Quite so.

6635. Have you space at Copenhagen Market to make sufficient allowance for what will be required?—We have space, certainly, for three times the number.

6636. You have space sufficient for the increase that may arise for many years to come?—I should think, judging from the proportionate increase for the last few years that we have space to meet the requirements for the next three-quarters of a century.

6637. This Bill proposes a large sum of money should be raised, and spent in making this new market by the riverside, and the income derived from that market is made by the interest of the money raised; but the only cattle that are to go to this new market are cattle imported into the Port of London by sea?—That is so as I read the Bill.

 6638. Supposing

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6638. Supposing Parliament were not to agree to prevent foreign cattle from going into the metropolitan market that were imported into Southampton and Harwich, and arrive in London by land, that would materially diminish the quantity of cattle obliged to go to the cattle market?—Yes, I think that would increase the supply of cattle from Spain and Portugal.

6639. Parliament might propose that there should be no embargo on the cattle imported by Southampton and Harwich; would not that be a very losing investment to have spent a large sum of money upon this riverside market, without any security that after that Parliament would decide that all foreign cattle that came into London should go there?—That is my individual opinion.

6640. Would that be a wise expenditure of the revenues of the Corporation?—It is not for me to say what the Corporation consider wise or expedient, I am simply a unit in that body; I should advise them certainly not to do it.

6641. I do not know whether you know anything of the working of the Metropolis Local Government Act, by which local authorities take land under certain provisions?—I know something of it.

6642. It is the 21st & 22nd of Victoria; do you not come to Parliament after giving notice to the particular parties whose land is to be taken to confirm the provisional order for taking that land?—I cannot speak as to that fact; I am not conversant with it sufficiently; I should imagine that that would be so, but I do not know whether it is.

6643. If persons are to have their lands taken compulsorily by this Bill ought they not to have had notice that their lands would be required, that they might have an opportunity of opposing a particular site?—I understand by this Bill that some two or three months' notice will have to be given under some clause of the Lands Clauses' Consolidation Act, and then I understand they would have power to oppose. I have been given to understand that that is so.

6644. Must there not be another Bill brought in to make this market after that?—I apprehend there must be some more Parliamentary action before it can take place.

6645. Your abattoirs that you mentioned would have very much the character of private slaughterhouses, but private slaughterhouses, carried on consistently with the public health, and lessening the traffic of cattle through the streets?—Yes, quite so; in preparing this scheme we desired simply to construct that which was considered to be a public requirement. We had some eight or ten applications before the Corporation, in consequence of the doing away with Newgate Market and other slaughterhouses; and the proposition was to construct these 20 or 22 slaughterhouses to meet that, but, at the same time, they were to be perfectly free; no man was to be compelled to slaughter his animals there, and each carcase butcher or retail butcher would have his slaughterhouse entirely to himself under his own lock and key.

6646. Giving him the advantage of a private slaughterhouse?—Quite so, simply concentrating the slaughterhouses in a focus to keep them under control and to prevent driving animals through the streets.

6647. *Chairman.*] It is quite necessary to concentrate them in order to get them under control?—I think so; in fact, I think my scheme better than the present one.

6648. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You said you should not object to animals coming from disinfected countries by railroad to London. With reference to Thames Haven, cattle imported there do not come from these countries that are free from disease, but from suspected countries?—I do not know that they come from suspected countries.

6649. The importation to Thames Haven principally comes from Holland or from Gustemunde, and not from Spain?—I have been given to understand that the authorities at Thames Haven refuse to receive cattle except they come from certain districts.

6650. Are you not aware that they are landed from most of those points on the Continent?—If they are free from suspicion.

6651. If there is any suspicion you think it would not be safe to carry them by railroad to the metropolitan market?—I would prevent their coming if there is the slightest suspicion of cattle plague.

6652. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have been asked a question in reference to a calculation by Mr. Guerrier, by which he showed a very large difference between cattle slaughtered under the existing system and the proposed system, and the one

one main item was that of 15 *s.*; I should like to ask you what is the proposed charge of killing a beast under the new system, the system which this Bill proposes to inaugurate?—I do not think it is possible for the animal to be slaughtered under 5 *s.*

6653. Then there is the salesman's commission of 1 *d.* a stone?—Yes.

6654. That is a generally recognised thing?—Yes.

6655. If we take a beast at 90 stone, it would be 7 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes.

6656. And there is beyond that the profit, which has been stated to be 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, which my noble friend in the chair thinks right. Then, if you add together 2 *s.* 6*d.*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 5 *s.*, that would clear up the mystery that appeared to be in the Chairman's mind with regard to the 15 *s.*?—Yes.

6657. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You told us frequently that you preferred the present system to the proposed one?—Quite so.

6658. Is there any inconvenience in the present system in the extent of the municipal boundaries?—I do not know that there is.

6659. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Kittle, the superintendent of police, who has charge of the carrying out of the regulations with respect to the cattle plague?—I did not know that the superintendent of police had given evidence.

6660. Mr. Kittle gave us this evidence, that 142 men were employed within the boundary in carrying out these regulations, and that there have been as many as 364, and in spite of all this immense police force, it was impossible to prevent the orders being evaded, because the boundaries were really imaginary lines, and if a cow or a calf were passed over one of these lines, the police lost all control over them?—If my system were carried out, there would be no necessity for police regulations.

6661. Why so?—The animal would go from Copenhagen Market; it would be branded, and would go away under a license, by railway to the lairs, and be inspected; the inspector would have a statement day by day of the number of beasts that had left the market, and if they did not tally with those that were in the lairs, punishment would be enforced. I do not think much of fines; small fines run the gauntlet of the justice room without difficulty.

6662. Do I understand you would do away with all these arrangements as to metropolitan boundaries?—No; I would still keep up the metropolitan boundary with a certain modification that would be necessary to carry out this scheme.

6663. I do not know whether you see the drift of my question; one of the great deficiencies of the present system seems to be the impossibility of guarding these lines?—That is in consequence of the regulations being imperfect to that extent, but I say the regulations (imperfect as they are) have met the requirements of the case. I think they should be more stringent simply within the four corners of the metropolis, but I think the restrictions, without creating the slightest obstruction to the free carrying on of business, should be made more stringent, the penalties should be larger, and the principle should be laid down under a different system.

6664. The evidence from the police inspector was to this effect, that although there were not systematic evasions, it was impossible to prevent some evasion?—I know that policemen are not always the best people to prevent evasions of that description.

6665. Besides the fallibility of the policeman, there is also the impossibility of the policeman guarding imaginary lines in the night time?—Under the suggestion I have made, there would be no difficulty in laying down such a system as to have every animal completely under control.

6666. Mr. *Ashley.*] This is what was said—Question 2742: "Will you define to the Committee what sort of boundary line it is where you say it scarcely exists; is it a dry ditch, or anything of that kind"?—No; I believe it is the boundary of parishes; I am not quite sure.

6667. Represented by what?—An imaginary line, I think, in many cases.

6668. Of course, it is very difficult to watch an imaginary line, or to prevent beasts getting over that boundary?—We do not profess to do that.

6669. *Chairman.*] If you look a little lower down, you will see that he says it was effective only on the roads; nowhere else——

6670. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] This is it—Question 2775: "When you said the cordon was effective, you did not refer to those districts where the boundary line is imaginary"?—I did not.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6671. There you think it might be very easily evaded?—Very easily; so far as the roads are concerned, it is effective.

6672. Sir *Andrew Agnew* (to the *Witness*).] Your proposed system would still depend upon the police. The police must have a general supervision of the arrangements as to cattle?—Yes; but there would be no cattle in the streets or fields for them to have control over. They would pass away entirely by railway, and by such a system of check and counter-check it would be impossible to evade.

6673. You would not contract the limits of the boundary?—No; it would be necessary to retain them, so as to have the abattoirs situated in the outskirts as well as where the people reside; for instance, a man at Wimbledon or Sydenham would as much require to slaughter his animals as a man in the City of London.

6674. Mr. *Goschen.*] Has the Corporation ever had any reply from the Privy Council, or any reason why your plan was not adopted as to having two markets in one place?—The Lord President of the Council intimated that the Privy Council thought it would not meet the requirements of the case. The answer was given verbally to myself.

6675. The Corporation submitted plans to show that it was possible to keep the foreign cattle at the metropolitan market and separate them effectually from the others. Plans to that effect were submitted to the Privy Council?—Quite so.

6676. Have you had any official reply stating the grounds upon which they thought that plan would not do?—The Remembrancer and myself waited upon the Lord President and the Noble Lord, the Chairman, and the Lord President took that opportunity of saying that he did not consider that the plan we submitted would meet the requirements of the case.

6677. *Chairman.*] I think you are confounding two separate occasions. Did you not come with the Remembrancer on a deputation; and another time did you not come to talk over this very Bill?—Yes; it is the last occasion that I am referring to.

6678. I think the Right Honourable Member for the City of London is referring to a time when you came on a deputation?—We received no answer to that.

6679. Did not the Lord President say that as the markets are quite adjacent to each other, it would not prevent the infection spreading from one market to the other?—No, I think not.

6680. Mr. *Goschen.*] No grounds have been given to you, or an opportunity given to you, to reply to any objections there might have been to your plan?—It is within my knowledge that the Corporation did apply to the Government to know what they desired at our hands, and we were asked to express an opinion upon the Bill, and the Corporation did express an opinion upon the Bill; it passed a resolution that if the foreign market were considered desirable to be established they would do so.

6681. *Chairman.*] That was forwarded to the Lord President of the Privy Council?—Yes.

6682. Mr. *Goschen.*] The effect of that resolution is this, that they would prefer that a second market should be in the hands of the Corporation?—Quite so.

6683. The cost would be a very serious element, especially if there were any possibility of this Act being repealed?—Quite so.

6684. Would the Corporation be in any way able to recoup itself, supposing this Bill were repealed, for the enormous outlay which it has made?—Personally, I think not; I think the Corporation of London would lose every penny they have invested in it.

6685. The interest on the outlay is to be paid by tolls?—Quite so.

6686. Supposing that the cattle did not come in consequence of the damage to the foreign trade by this Bill, or that the cattle came in very small numbers, it would be necessary to raise the tolls, or you could not pay the interest?—Quite so.

6687. There is a power given as to the tolls in the Bill?—The clauses are very indefinite as to that.

6688. But some power is given to the Government to regulate the tolls?—Yes, within a certain maximum.

6689. The

6689. The Corporation, therefore, might find itself in this position, that the Government had only sanctioned tolls up to a certain figure, but owing to the small amount of cattle brought there, there would not be sufficient to pay the expenses of the market?—I think so.

6690. Would a large sum of money be lost absolutely if the market afterwards were not made available for the slaughter of foreign cattle?—I think so.

6691. So that the position of the Corporation is this, that while at present you have got the Metropolitan Cattle Market, you would be forced either to have two competing markets and two markets over which you would not have the control, or be obliged at great cost to undertake the construction of two markets?—That is my opinion, but the Corporation do not raise any objection to that at all; I am not authorised to state any opinion.

6692. If you were to increase the tolls, that would decrease the number of cattle coming into the market?—It must of necessity have that effect.

6693. Is this a correct view of the case: as you have got plenty of room for the Metropolitan Cattle Market unless you can prevent infection, which is not proved, the whole of the outlay upon this market is absolutely lost to everybody?—That is my judgment.

6694. Unless there is some strong evidence that you can prevent infection, it would be an absolute waste of public money?—The English producer will get the advantage.

6695. Get the advantage at somebody's cost?—Yes.

6696. Meanwhile 150,000 *l.*, or whatever the amount may be, will have been spent without any public advantage?—Quite so, it will go into their pockets.

6697. You expect the cost of your market will have ultimately to be borne by the consumer?—Quite so.

6698. Either by the consumer or those who contribute to the funds of the metropolis?—The Corporation would lose, say, 15,000 *l.* per annum on the receipts of the present Copenhagen Market. It would be abstracting from the present revenue of the Copenhagen Market something like 15,000 *l.* per annum.

6699. That sum the Corporation would be obliged to withdraw from objects of other public interest?—Yes, it is their own act. If they choose to lose the money, it has nothing to do with me.

6700. You build two enormous markets where one would be sufficient for the purposes of the trade?—Quite so.

6701. Mr. *Read.*] That Table that you had in your hand a few minutes ago, I believe, supposes that in one case it is the expense to the retail butcher and in the other the expense to the carcase butcher, of the cattle passing through the carcase butcher's hands before it gets into the retail butcher's hands?—No; it is "A Comparative Statement of Cost of Foreign Cattle from the Time of Landing to Arrival at the Butcher's Premises." The present cost is 12*s.* 1½*d.*, the future cost would be 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

6702. The increased cost is made up in this way, that the carcase butcher gets the profit in one place and he does not in another?—No, I do not understand that.

6703. What does this mean, "Carcase butcher's expenses and profit (he paying all expenses such as killing and rent of premises in dead meat market), or meat salesman's commission 15*s.*"?—Yes; you are perfectly right, that is so. The argument of this Table is this, that the retail butcher would not go to the foreign cattle market, and therefore it would be thrown into the hands of the carcase butcher; and the intermediate profit of the carcase butcher, between that and the retail butcher, would be about a guinea, whereas now the retail butcher slaughters his animal on his own premises, and saves the guinea that would go into the pockets of the carcase butcher under other circumstances.

6704. What per-centage of the home cattle are killed by carcase butchers?—Very small.

6705. How much of the foreign supply?—A large proportion.

6706. Are you aware that in the month of October 1867 we have a Table which proves (on page 13) that two-thirds of the supply of cattle to the metropolis were disposed of in the Leadenhall, Newgate, and Whitechapel Markets?—There is some difficulty about these Returns; they are differently printed. What is the number of the Table?

6707. Seventeen. First of all, I want to ask you if the cattle that are disposed of

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

in these markets are killed by carcase butchers for the most part?—Leadenhall Market, Newgate, and Whitechapel Market.

6708. A retail butcher would not send his meat there to be sold?—He does send some.

6709. You would not call him a retail butcher if he sends to those markets?—Yes; sometimes he may want to buy half a dozen beasts, only wanting some portions of them; he would send the other portions to be sold.

6710. But it appears from these returns that nearly two-thirds of the cattle bought in the Metropolitan Cattle Market in October 1867 were disposed of in these three markets, and only about 8,000 out of 21,000 were killed on the owner's premises?—Yes.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is not "killed on the owner's premises," but "disposed of on the owner's premises."

6711. Mr. *Read.*] It appears that there is a considerable quantity of cattle that are now exhibited in the Metropolitan Cattle Market that are killed by carcase butchers?—Quite so.

6712. What is the usual cost of killing a bullock that the Whitechapel butchers pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a head?—Yes, that is about the expense.

6713. Need they pay more for the cattle killed at the proposed market?—No, I do not know that they need. It all depends upon the cost of the construction and the convenience.

6714. We had it in evidence that in Edinburgh the rent of slaughterhouses was 8 *l.* a year; suppose you say it is double in London?—I do not think any person who has seen the Edinburgh slaughterhouses would think that they would suit the metropolis.

6715. I am supposing the accommodation would be better and the rent higher?—I believe the evidence you have before you simply states what the rent of the place is; but I rather fancy the Corporation of Edinburgh provided the land themselves, and are simply charging the rent on the cost of construction. Perhaps 150 *l.* would be the extent of the money invested in each of the places there. They are miserable little places.

6716. If these slaughterhouses were better, and the rent was double, and the man killed only four bullocks a week, the cost of the rent even on the bullocks would not be above 1 *s.* 8 *d.*, say, on 200 bullocks?—If he has them on his own place of business and slaughters them, I do not think it would make such a difference as between slaughtering them at the foreign cattle market and as they are now. If a series of abattoirs were constructed, I think in the course of three or four years they would work into that groove without much loss.

6717. Carrying out the plan of this Bill would be ruination?—Yes, I think so; it would have the effect of preventing the consumption of foreign animals; I do not think they would come.

6718. You regard the cowhouses of London as a fruitful source of disease?—I always did; I have peculiar notions about that.

6719. Would you abolish them?—Most decidedly.

6720. Did you say that in your opinion the cattle plague originated in the cowhouses?—I did not say that, but it was "propagated," if I may so say, in the London cowsheds.

6721. But it did not originate there?—I should be very sorry to say it did not come from abroad after the extraordinary evidence we have had, but I have doubts in my own mind.

6722. Do you expect a very large increase of supply in this grand market you are going to build?—No, about the same proportion as we have had for years past; as the population increases so the demand will increase and the supply come.

6723. I see we have a return here in which it is proved that certain railways and steamboats bring upwards of 70,000 tons?—Is it 60,000 or 70,000?

6724. Seventy thousand. Are you aware the average distance they come is 140 miles?—No, but I dare say it is; I think the farther it comes from the north the better.

6725. At the same time you imagine that offal would be sacrificed if it were killed a few miles away from this meat market?—Offals do not come; if they do come they are in a very bad state, that is the reason why they do not come in any quantity.

6726. We

6726. We have it in evidence that a large contractor who did send his live bullocks to Aldershott made it a practice to return all the offal to London?—Yes, because he could not dispose of it there; he told you he lost by it. It was Mr. Baker, I think, who said that; if he could sell it there he would have done so.

6727. If anybody could sell to advantage on the spot they would not run the risk of carriage?—Quite so.

6728. You said in answer to a question put by the learned Counsel as to the restrictions in force in 1866 and 1867, that two-thirds of the quantity (two-thirds of the quantity of cattle, I suppose) excluded from Islington were foreign stock?—Quite so.

6729. I think you said 5 *s.* a head made the difference between import and non-import of cattle?—I think so.

6730. Has not the price of meat a good deal to do with it?—Of course it has.

6731. We have returns put in by the opponents of the Bill, showing us that when meat is dear we got the largest importation?—Yes.

6731.* Is the one market at Paris sufficient for that large city?—It is; I may say that they slaughter very nearly, certainly within seven or eight per cent., as many animals as we do in the metropolis; they slaughter as many animals in one year as are slaughtered within the metropolitan district; within seven or eight per cent.

6732. That would answer in Paris, but it would not answer here?—I say the system in Paris does answer.

6733. Would it answer here?—It does not exist here.

6734. Could it not be applied?—I think the abattoir system might be applied to London, and I have suggested it.

6735. But in Paris they have only one abattoir?—There are four. There is one market.

6736. *Chairman.*] In your own report have you not stated that there is a new abattoir and market being built which will supersede all the other slaughter-houses in Paris?—Yes, but I do not think that will be effectual; I think objections will be raised to it in Paris.

6737. Mr. *Read.*] The butchers object to that?—Most decidedly.

6738. They are just like English butchers, they object to every alteration?—Yes, but they are just as reasonable as English butchers are also.

6739. The learned Counsel asked you if you proposed, and I think you did propose at one time to have a large dead meat market at Islington?—I? Never. The live cattle market and slaughterhouse.

6740. To kill them?—I never proposed to kill them all. This Report does not propose it; simply to construct slaughterhouses for the trade if they desire to use them.

6741. The farmers of England did not object to your proposal?—No; the farmers will not object to anything so long as they have the monopoly of the supply.

6742. It was the butchers that objected?—That was because they did not understand it. I may say that, in conversations I have had since, they admit they misunderstood the views promulgated there.

6743. Is that map which you have before you put in as evidence?—I do not know.

6744. How does it come to be before us?—I have not the most remote idea.

6745. Is it your own map?—No.

6746. It was put in by the opponents of the Bill?—Yes; I saw it this morning in consultation.

6747. Mr. *Merewether.*] You say you saw it "in consultation;" was it in consultation with the opponents of the Bill?—Yes.

6748. Mr. *Read.*] That map gives an outline of your plan?—That is as it was submitted to the Privy Council.

6749. Then it comes here with your authority?—Quite so.

6750. You think that the English farmer has a great advantage now in supplying Birmingham with cattle?—He must have a greater advantage than before; he has the entire supply.

Mr. *Thomas Rudkin.*

28 April 1868.

6751. If you had your own way you would give him the advantage of the entire supply of sheep?—Yes.

6752. Mr. *Goschen.*] I see here that the clerk of the market furnished a return with reference to the "Number of Cattle sold at the Metropolitan Cattle Market from the 1st to the 27th of October 1867, showing the Number Slaughtered in each Postal District of the Metropolis, together with the disposal of the Carcases in each District;" are you acquainted with that return?—I am. In point of fact I negotiated it, and superintended the preparation of it.

6753. That shows 9,212 cattle slaughtered in Newgate Market out of 21,685; would that be kept up throughout the year 9,212 out of 21,685, in the slaughter-houses of Newgate Market; does that vary?—Slaughtered? You must be wrong.

6754. I see it is "disposed of"?—Yes, that is a fair proportion; that return was prepared in controversion of a statement made that a very large majority of the foreign animals were slaughtered and consumed in the eastern district of London; that return was made in answer to Dr. Williams, I stated that in my judgment the foreign animals although slaughtered in the eastern district, were really consumed in all parts of London, and the return showed clearly that not only were they consumed but slaughtered in all parts of London, though of course the largest proportion in the east.

6755. Was that time selected by you: from the 1st to the 27th of October?—No, I think it was done with a view of getting a fair return.

6756. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have one question to ask through the Chairman; whether you would see any practical objection to extending Willesden Junction from the metropolitan area for the purpose of letting trains go from the north to the south?—I think it would be most desirable.

6757. There would be no practical objection?—None whatever; there are no houses on Wormwood Scrubs. In that immediate locality there are no houses, and there would be no objection to exclude that from the metropolitan district. I think it would be desirable to exclude the whole of the district that lies to the north of the Hampstead and Highgate Junction Railway that connects the Great Eastern with the West-end system. It is a very small portion.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 29th April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Charles Harman*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

Mr. *Charles Harman.*

29 April 1868.

6758. You are a Retail Butcher carrying on business in the Hackney-road?—I am.

6759. And as a retail butcher you carry on business in a small way?—Yes.

6760. Do you kill two beasts a week, and about 10 or 15 sheep?—Yes.

6761. I suppose there are a great many butchers in London in the same situation as yourself?—The majority, I should think.

6762. The majority carry on their business in that sort of way?—Yes.

6763. Should you say that the largest quantity of cattle that is killed in London was killed by the retail butchers in a small way?—I should think so.

6764. What in your judgment would be the effect upon your trade, of taking the foreign cattle to a separate market by the waterside?—I should think it would destroy the present competition of the foreigners, and enhance the price of English meat.

6765. Would you go to market with the same advantage that you go now, if you went to that waterside market?—I could not possibly attend to it under any circumstances.

6766. Then the result would be that you would be obliged to go to the home market?—Yes.

6767. Of course, there being no foreign cattle there, the supply of meat would be less, and the retail butchers being driven there, the demand would be more?—Yes.

6768. The consequence would be that there would be a great increase of price, I suppose, at the home market?—There is no question about it.

6769. Do you think that Sir James Elphinstone put it too high when he said he thought and hoped that the result would be that home cattle would fetch 2 *l.* more in the home market?—There is no doubt of it.

6770. You think he was right?—I think so.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I think it would be better if you put that in the form of a question from yourself, because it raises a question whether Sir James Elphinstone said so.

6771–72. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If my friend wishes it, I will read from Sir James Elphinstone's evidence, and ask this gentleman whether he agrees with it. I will just read you this, and ask you whether you agree with it; it is Question 2185: "Therefore, a beast coming from Aberdeenshire to London is now sold 2 *l.* cheaper than it would be sold if this Bill passed?—So they say. Q. Therefore, the result of this Bill will be, in your opinion, to raise the price of Aberdeenshire cattle which are sold in London 2 *l.* per head?—To the middle-

Mr. *Charles Harman.*

29 April 1868.

man or to the public." Do you agree that it is now sold 2*l.* cheaper, or, to put it in other words, that it will, without this Bill is passed, be sold 2*l.* dearer?—No doubt.

6773. You buy, I believe, both home and foreign beasts?—I do; but mostly foreign.

6774. You occasionally buy home beasts?—Yes.

6775. And if you were obliged to buy at this market, you say, in point of fact, you could not do it?—I could not; because the time and trouble which it would involve would be more than my business would allow me to attend to.

6776. That, of course, would apply to the great majority of butchers in London?—I think so.

6777. Do you believe it to be possible, assuming the supply of foreign cattle to remain what it is now, to slaughter all the foreign cattle at one place, and distribute the meat over London?—I believe not.

6778. Now, with regard to this question of offal, let me ask you, how do you deal with the offal at the present?—At this present season of the year, such weather as we have now, I kill my sheep and bullocks, or whatever they may be, in the afternoon; they are fresh for the evening, and the poor of my neighbourhood come and buy them the same evening as they are killed.

6779. Do I understand you rightly, that you kill your beasts or your sheep in the afternoon, and then you have the offal from them, and the poor of London come and buy it?—When I say "at present," I mean in the summer season.

6780. Assuming that the cattle were not to be allowed to be slaughtered at various places over London, do you think that the offal could be disposed of with the same advantage from a public slaughterhouse by the riverside?—Certainly not; I believe it would half destroy it.

6781. Does the carriage for a very few miles destroy the offal to a very great degree as an article of food?—Oh, yes.

6782. You live in the Hackney-road?—I do.

6783. That is in the midst of Bethnal Green, a very poor district?—Yes.

6784. I suppose there are, probably, a very great many retail butchers in that district?—Yes.

6785. In your judgment, are the poor to a very great degree supplied with food by that offal from the retail butchers' shops?—No doubt of it.

6786. Now, if all the offal were to be taken away from that parish, numbering, I believe, between 70,000 and 80,000 persons; the population, in fact, of a very great town, would that be a very serious loss and injury to them?—I believe there is no question about that; the majority of them, who buy offal of the butchers, taste no other meat, except, it may be, perhaps once a week.

6787. Then practically in your judgment the result of this Bill would, with reference to the population of these poor districts, be an absolute deprivation of animal food, or very nearly so?—To a very great extent. I find strong evidence of that if I happen to kill short myself and have to buy offal at the market. I cannot sell it so readily, and they buy nothing else in place of it.

6788. You cannot go and buy offal to any advantage of the wholesale dealers?—No; on several occasions when I have bought offal at the market of the carcase butchers I have had half of it left.

6789. Because it was in such a bad condition?—Yes; they would not buy it.

6790. Then it is idle to suggest that if the present system of supplying the poor were to be abolished by this Bill, it might be replaced by your going and buying offal elsewhere; it might be 5, 6, 8, or 10 miles off?—I have proved it to be impracticable.

6791. Now, I was going to ask you, do the butchers in a small way of business buy both at the foreign market at present, and also at the home market?—I believe so; because the present foreign market just now is very shortly supplied, and they are obliged to resort to the other in consequence; but in the summer season, in the height of the foreign market, I never attempt the English cattle and sheep.

6792. That is because the foreign cattle suit the class that you supply so much better?—Yes.

6793. The class of butchers who deal in the foreign market also frequent the cowsheds of London a good deal, do they not?—I believe so.

6794. That

6794. That is to say, a man buying foreign cattle would also on the same day very likely be going to a London cowshed and buying a cow, which the cow-keeper wanted to dispose of?—I believe so.

6795. That is no part of your business?—No; those who buy inferior foreign cattle do so no doubt to a very large extent. I am acquainted with several who do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

6796. We have had several gentlemen who said that their scale was of sufficient magnitude to enable them to contract for their offal. You are not of that sort, I presume?—No; I would not attempt to do so for the reason that I have previously stated, that it is not so saleable; the poor people will not buy it so readily.

6797. They have told us how the large majority of the London butchers contract with offal purchasers to take their offal away?—I do not believe that.

6797.* We have certainly had it stated.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I do not think there has been any such statement by the majority of the London butchers. If there has been, I shall be very glad if you will refer to the statement.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I do not want to condescend to small particulars, but a great number of them at any rate do.

Witness.] There may be, but not to my knowledge.

6798. You are a purchaser of inferior beasts; do not think I say it the least unkindly, because I am quite sure I feel an interest in poor people?—Not exactly; I buy as good as I can among the foreign cattle,

6799. You do not meddle with English beasts?—Occasionally, I do.

6800. Do you think that you are in a condition to answer the Aberdeenshire breeder, who expressed his opinion on the effect of this Bill?—I do not know what opinion he expressed.

6801. I mean with reference to the 2 *l.*?—I have no doubt as to that; I think we have had evidence of that during the last six or eight weeks, that from the short supply of foreign cattle the present rise in English meat is the consequence.

6802. You know where the Metropolitan Cattle Market is, of course?—Yes.

6803. You know the Thames Bank at, we will say, the Victoria Docks; we will take that as the point?—I know the Victoria Docks.

6804. Will you tell me how far Hackney-road is from the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—As near as I can judge, I should think, three miles.

6805. How far is it from the Victoria Docks?—I should think six miles; I could not say exactly, but I should judge it to be about that.

6806. Is it your opinion that doubling the distance of this proposed new cattle market would entirely defeat the foreigner in his bringing cattle here?—I think so, if compulsory slaughter is enacted.

6807. Do I understand that you go the length of saying, that if this Bill is passed, there would be no foreign cattle brought here?—I believe that must be the ultimate issue.

6808. Then will you tell me, if that is so, how London would be fed?—That I cannot; I think a great proportion of London would not be fed at all with animal food.

6809. Supposing a metropolis like London were starving, and that news reached the Continent, do you think on the whole that it would induce foreigners to bring their beasts to feed the starving population?—I cannot say what such an extremity as that might do.

6810. So that either your extremity would not arise, or if it does arise, you cannot tell the Committee what would happen under those circumstances?—No.

6811. Now, with reference to the offal; you know Clare Market?—Yes, I do, certainly; I have been through it.

6812. Is that full of tripe shops?—That I cannot tell; I do not know it sufficiently.

Mr. *Charles Harman.*

29 April 1868.

Chairman.] I should just like him to state what parts of the offal the poor eat.

6813. Mr. *Merewether.*] Just follow that question of the noble Chairman, and first of all let me ask you this; do you dress the tripe yourself?—No.

6814. What do you dress?—We sell the heads, plucks, and other parts; the skirts of bullocks, and all the internal parts, except the tripe.

6815. What becomes of your tripes?—We sell them to tripe dressers; I mean the tripes of the bullocks, not the sheep; we sell them ourselves.

6816. *Chairman.*] Are there tripes in sheep?—There are, my Lord, but we sell them ourselves, and we do not dress them.

6817. Mr. *Merewether.*] May I ask, is sheep tripe sold for human food?—Sometimes; but as a rule I think they are sold for cats and dogs.

6817.* Then I understand, with reference to your various tripes, you send away to the tripe dresser the beasts' tripe, and, as a general rule, you sell your sheep tripe to cats and dogs?—That is true.

6818. Now, would the starvation of London, which you hold out to the Committee, fall upon the cats and dogs, because I do not see how your larger offal would be altered?—It is only the tripe. I am speaking of all the other parts which we sell ourselves; but the tripe of the sheep is of such small moment that it would make very little difference. The other parts of the offal, and the offal of the sheep, sell at from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each, which are fit for human food.

6819. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You do not call the kidney offal of the sheep?—Oh, no; that is sold in the sheep.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

6820. It appears that sheeps' tripe is food for cats and dogs in England and also in Scotland?—I have no doubt it is to a large extent in England, but we do not ask questions when people come for it, whether it is for themselves or cats or dogs.

6821. That is not really the question; what you say is this; that at present there is a large quantity of offal which is not sent to the tripe shops, but sent to the retail butchers' shops, and then consumed by the poor of London?—Yes.

6822. And I understand you to say, that if this Bill is adopted, and there is to be a single market by the waterside, the supply of the food to the poor must, to a great extent, be lost?—No doubt of it.

6823. My friend has put it to you, that many of the carcase butchers sell their offal by contract; that no doubt is true, but do I understand you to say from experience, that the offal is not fit for sale, or for consumption by the poor?—Not as compared with that of our own killing.

6824. That is to say, a large part of the offal so sold by contract is lost, because it is unfit for consumption?—No doubt.

6825. *Chairman.*] You have bought it yourself?—Yes.

6826. Of whom did you buy it?—Of carcase butchers in Newgate, Leadenhall, and Whitechapel Markets.

6827. Mr. *Merewether.*] Did you ever buy it in the metropolitan market?—No.

6828. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is your personal experience that this offal sold wholesale, is not capable of being distributed among the poor in the same manner that offal of the retail butcher is?—Oh, no.

6829. And that you have tried by buying it of those very men who say they sell it wholesale?—I have.

6830. The poor will not buy it, and they cannot consume it?—No.

6831. What time of the year would that be?—At all times of the year; not in the very hot weather, but in the spring of the year and the autumn and winter.

6832. Extending over a great many months?—Yes, within a month since I have done so.

6833. My friend says, if the price was to rise very much in England foreign cattle would come in; that no doubt is true, but if you are right in saying that the

the loss to the foreigner, or rather the extra price to compensate the inconvenience, must be 2 *l.*, the foreign cattle would not come in until all the home cattle had risen 2 *l.*?—There is no doubt of that.

6834. Therefore, if 2 *l.* is the measure of the loss of the inconvenience, the whole of the cattle of London must be raised 2 *l.* a head before it will be worth while for the foreigner to come in?—Yes.

6835. Therefore, until meat has been raised to the price which Sir James Elphinstone contemplates, namely, 2 *l.* a head, up to that point the foreigner will be kept out?—It seems so.

6836. When it has risen above starvation point then he will come in?—Yes.

6837. It is exactly the same thing as the old duty on corn; if the price did not rise sufficiently to let the foreign corn in, it was kept out, but when it got on to a certain famine price then it was allowed to come in. The same principle applies here, does it not?—I believe so; I do not believe that whatever price the foreign cattle were, that with compulsory slaughter the retail butchers could ever buy them.

6838. You mean on account of the inconvenience to their trade?—Yes, and the expense.

6839. That is to say you could not go down to this place yourself to slaughter, and you could not afford to employ a man to look after it?—I could not.

6840. Therefore you could not go at all under any circumstances?—I could not.

6841. My friend says it is only twice the distance to the Victoria Docks that it is to the Islington Cattle Market, but if you go to the Islington Cattle Market you can bring the beasts home?—Yes.

6842. Therefore the cases are not in the least parallel. If you go to the Islington Cattle Market you can bring your beasts away, and you have only to drive your beasts three miles to your own slaughterhouse and then you sell your own offal; whereas if you go to the foreign cattle market at the waterside you could not bring the beasts away, and you say you could not go six miles, and you would not do it?—I could not.

6843. My friend I think, not very judiciously, said that you buy inferior cattle, and you ought not to set up your opinion against a breeder of Aberdeenshire cattle. The poor of London do not eat Aberdeenshire cattle, do they?—Not as a rule.

6844. They eat the offal of foreign beasts?—Yes.

6845. And it is because you believe that this Bill is to increase the price of Aberdeenshire cattle, and to exclude the class of meat on which the poor of London feed, that you, as interested in the trade itself, are here to oppose the Bill?—Quite so.

6846. The Duke of Richmond told us that, if this Bill passed, he would get a higher price for prize Southdown mutton than he does. Now, the poor of London do not eat Southdown mutton grown by the President of the Board of Trade, do they?—I should think not.

6847. Therefore that is a subject in which he is interested?—Quite so.

6848. And though this is a very good Bill for Sir James Elphinstone and the Duke of Richmond, it is a very bad Bill for you and the people of Bethnal Green?—I should think so.

6849. Therefore they are quite right in promoting this Bill, and you are quite right in opposing it?—I believe so.

6850. *Chairman.*] The importation of foreign corn was put to you as analogous to the case before us, was it not?—Yes, my Lord, but I do not sufficiently understand the nature of the corn laws to make it analogous.

6851. By letting foreign corn into the country, there was no danger of destroying all the English corn in the country, was there?—I should think not.

6852. But if by letting foreign corn in you would run the chance of destroying all the corn that there was already in the country, then the balance of the loss to the country by letting in the foreign corn would be greater than by excluding it?—That I do not know.

6853. Do you think that would be the case?—There might, perhaps, be restrictions placed which would answer the same purpose, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances to give an answer.

Mr. *Charles Harman.*

29 April 1868.

6854. In that case, it would be right even to exclude the foreign corn, in order to prevent the destruction of all the English corn?—I suppose so.

6855. Mr. *Read.*] Do you think that 2*s.* 6*d.* is the average profit of a carcase butcher on the offal of a bullock?—I do not know the profit of the carcase butcher, and I am not prepared to say anything with reference to that point.

6856. If that was the case, as Mr. Rudkin told us yesterday, it would not make much difference to the consumer of meat if all the cattle were killed by carcase butchers; do you think it would?—I believe it would, because I think there would be such a monopoly; and they would have it so in their own hands, that they would charge us whatever they pleased.

6857. Then, instead of having 2*s.* 6*d.* now, I suppose they would get 2*l.* 10*s.*, or something of that sort?—There is no question about that.

6858. If the home cattle in the metropolitan market were raised 2*l.* a head, would you expect a greater supply of home cattle?—No; I do not know that we have reason to do so.

6859. You do not think that an increased price of 2*l.* a head would bring a larger supply of home cattle?—I am not prepared to say that it would.

6860. Although a very small depreciation would keep away the foreigners?—There is no doubt of that.

6861. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have been asked a question touching the importation of foreign corn and foreign beasts, can you, in your judgment, find the slightest analogy between foreign corn and foreign beasts?—No, because I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject of corn.

6862. Did you ever hear of a disease in corn likely to stop the growth of corn in this country?—No.

6863. Mr. *Corrance.*] Respecting this offal, I believe you know that the retail butchers kill about one-third of the total consumption of London, do you not?—Not exactly; I am not aware what quantity they kill, but I should have thought more than that.

6864. Well, approximately, we may assume that to be the case, may we not?—It may be so, but I am not prepared to say for certain.

6865. Do you tell us that none of the offal, except that which comes from the beasts slaughtered by the retail men, is fit for the consumption of the poor; do you mean to say that the whole of the remaining two-thirds is lost?—To a very large extent it is lost in the summer season.

6866. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—I do, to a great extent.

6867. You are a retail butcher, and of course you sell largely to the poor, but will you tell us that the poor have no other access to meat, except what you kill for them?—I believe a great many of them have not.

6868. Of course, when you tell us that hardly any rise of price would induce you to go to the foreign cattle market, that applies to you as a retail butcher in your particular trade?—And to those in similar circumstances.

6869. Do you not think that there would be some other branches of trade spring up, if the demand for this meat among the poorer classes was at all great?—That I cannot tell.

6870. Your specific trade would not suit?—No.

6871. You have spoken about tripe dressers, and I suppose you have heard something about Jews who buy meat in London to dispense to the poor?—I know there are Jews in London who supply meat.

6872. In fact, there are two or three branches of trade besides your own, in order to supply the poor with meat?—Exactly.

6873. And you would admit that it would be possible, through one of those lateral branches of trade, that the poor of London might be supplied, though your trade ceased to exist?—I do not believe so.

Mr. *Franz Prenzlow*, called in; and Examined through an Interpreter.

Mr. *Prenzlow.*

6874. Mr. *Ashley.*] ARE you an extensive Dealer in Cattle at Berlin?—Yes; I live in Berlin, and am a large dealer in Berlin, and other parts as well.

6875. How long have you been in the trade?—My largest business in the cattle trade has been since 1860; but, altogether, I have been about 20 years in the cattle trade.

6876. Do you import into England?—Very largely; it is my principal business.

6877. To

6877. To what part of England do you principally send?—At present, only to London.

6878. About what quantity of cattle do you send annually?—Between 2,000 and 3,000 head of cattle a year.

6879. Do you also export to Belgium and France?—Sometimes; I send more there now than formerly.

6880. What guides you in exporting to Belgium or France, instead of England?—It depends upon the prices; I send where I can get the best returns, and the surest business.

6881. Then when the price falls in England, you go to France or Belgium?—Yes; I send to Belgium, France, and to the Rhenish Provinces; in fact, wherever the prices are best.

6882. Tell me the district of Germany where you principally bring your cattle from?—Out of the surrounding neighbourhood of Berlin in Prussia, and partly out of Saxony, North Bohemia, and Bavaria.

6883. Describe the line that they come through; do they come through Madgeburg; take, for instance, the Bavarian beasts, how would you bring the Bavarian beasts to the port of Gestemunde?—Through Lichtenfeldts, Eisarau, and Hanover, to Gestemunde.

6884. When you have got them to Gestemunde, how do you bring them to London?—By steamer.

6885. And where do you land them in the port of London?—I now land them at the Victoria Docks, but formerly they were landed at different other wharves.

6886. Do the cattle that you bring from Bohemia come in the same line?—They go by Dresden, Madgeburg, Hanover, and Gestemunde.

6887. Now take the animals starting from Prague, that is, the Bohemian beasts, if they start on one Saturday, what day would they reach London?—They arrive here the next Saturday.

6888. Then they are taken to the market on the Monday?—Yes.

6889. Before they get on to the railway at Prague, have they any distance to come usually?—It depends upon where the estates lie which the cattle are brought from; they generally have to walk two or three days.

6890. Then we may take it from you, that in round numbers, on an average there are about 12 or 13 days elapse from the time they leave their farms to the time they are sold in the market?—Yes; we take the beasts away sometimes on a Tuesday, and they get over the following Monday week.

6891. Now, with reference to Prussian animals, how long are they between their departure and their sale in the market in London?—In Berlin the beasts are bought in the market on the Monday, and sent away on the Tuesday, and they arrive here on the Saturday, and are sold on the following Monday.

6892. That makes eight days, does it not?—Yes.

6893. Then we have two great sources of importation, Bavaria and Prussia, from one of which the cattle are 12 days, and the other eight days, between their departure, and their arrival in London market?—The cattle which are shown in Berlin market have been some time on the road, because they have been obliged to be brought from the Provinces.

6894. Is that in your opinion time enough for any disease that might be incubated to declare itself?—Oh, yes.

6895. Tell us now what are the regulations in Prussia for the inspection of cattle; first of all with regard to the cattle that we are speaking of, that come from Prague, where are they first examined?—On the Saxony frontier, at Badenbach, there are officers who examine the papers and examine the cattle, in order to see that the papers are in proper form, and that they do not come from infected countries, that they do not bring any steppe cattle in.

6896. Do they have a strict veterinary examination?—There are officers employed by the Government to inspect the cattle; I do not know who they are, but I think they are practical men.

6897. Practical in the sense of being accustomed to the diseases of cattle?—Yes, certainly.

6898. Is that your opinion, or do you know it as a fact?

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] He said, first of all, distinctly, that he did not know.

6899. Mr. *Ashley.*] Do you know whether they are veterinary inspectors?—I know they are appointed by the Government for that purpose.

Mr. *Prenzlow.*

29 April 1868.

6900. Nobody can mistake steppe cattle, can they; they are so marked in character?—They are so very easily recognised.

6901. What district is usually understood by the steppes?—There are Hungarian and Bessarabian cattle, and Podolian cattle; they are a smaller kind of cattle.

6902. Are Hungarian cattle called steppe cattle?—Yes.

6903. Are Podolian?—Yes.

6904. Are Bessarabian?—Yes.

6905. Are they all alike?—No, they are different.

6906. But they all have marks peculiar to themselves, both as to their colour and their horns, have they not?—The difference is in the breed of the beasts, the horns and the colour.

6907. Would anybody accustomed to deal in cattle mistake them?—It is impossible to make a mistake, they are very easily recognised.

6908. Then I may take it from you that no cattle are admitted to Prussia from any country where the cattle plague exists?—No.

6909. And should they present themselves to the frontier they would all be stopped?—Yes; they are not allowed to pass.

6910. Now, following the Bavarian cattle on to Gestemunde, are they again inspected there?—All the cattle are inspected there, when they arrive, by the veterinary surgeons.

6911. Who appoints those veterinary surgeons?—The Prussian Government.

6912. And are they examined as soon as they arrive there?—When the train arrives, and when they are unloaded out of the railway trucks, they are examined.

6913. Is there a third examination by veterinary surgeons?—Before they come on board, they are examined by another veterinary surgeon.

6914. On whose behalf does he act?—I believe he is engaged by the ship-owner.

6915. Now, strict as the regulations of Prussia were a few years back, they are even stricter now than they were, is not that so?—They are so strict that it is impossible to pass any diseased cattle.

6916. A few years back, or even the year before last, steppe cattle were allowed to pass after a quarantine of three weeks, were they not?—Formerly it could be done at certain times if the Government had no suspicion of any disease in the country.

6917. That is not an answer to my question. I asked whether it was not true that they were admitted last year or the year before, after a quarantine of three weeks?—They were, if the Government did not suspect the existence of the disease in the country from which they came.

6918. How long has that been abolished?—Since May last year no beasts of this description can come in.

6919. Do you know whether that is owing to their regard to the English trade?—The trade draws it to certain places, and as they consume in one place they draw again from the other place.

6920. Do you find that the authorities put obstacles or facilities in the way of the export cattle trade?—They do not put any stoppage in the way of the trade, only they will not allow diseased cattle to pass.

6921. Is Prussia a grazing country, and has it a large quantity of surplus cattle?—Yes; a great many.

6922. Do you, or do you not, know that representations were made to the Prussian Government that there was an anxiety in England as to the introduction of steppe cattle?——

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Really I must object to that, with a view to saving the time of the Committee, because it is asking this witness what representations were made to the Prussian Government, which he cannot know.

Mr. *Ashley.*] He may have made them himself.

Chairman.] Ask him if he made them.

6922.* Mr. *Ashley.*] Did you make any representations at all yourself at any time to the officers of the Prussian Government, directly or indirectly, as to the

the advisability of doing away with all sorts of apprehensions of the English consumers?—No; I think the Government would do that of itself, as they watch all interests.

6923. The result of last year's experience has been, that the steppe cattle are now entirely forbidden to come into Prussia?—They are not allowed to be imported.

6924. Has the cattle plague ever entered Berlin or Madgeburg?—No.

6925. Or any part of West Prussia?—No, it has not been in West Prussia, it has only been on the Russian and Gallician frontier.

6926. Now, to come to this Bill; do you understand that the proposal of this Bill is to make a separate market at the waterside for foreign cattle?—Yes, I have heard so.

6927. Coupled with compulsory slaughter?—Yes.

6928. Will you tell the Committee from your experience what you think will be the effect of this Bill upon the foreign trade?—The result would be that the supply would be very small to this market.

6929. Will that be from the loss on each head of cattle?—I should not be able to get the same result at the present moment.

6930. Would the loss be greatest on the best quality of animals?—It would be more on the better beast than on the inferior ones.

6931. Therefore the first effect would be to encourage the inferior beasts coming?—Yes.

6932. Did you have a sale at the metropolitan market last Monday?—Yes.

6933. Will you tell the Committee what price you got for your cattle?—For one lot I received 27 *l.* 10 *s.* each.

6934. Was that a high price?—Yes.

6935. What was that high price owing to?—They were of a good quality, and the retail butchers could make use of them.

6936. What do you think you could have sold those beasts for at a waterside market?—I think perhaps 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* each less, if they had been sold to a carcase butcher.

6937. Having sold these beasts at the metropolitan market for 27 *l.* 10 *s.*, what price do you think you would have got for them had you sold them at the market as proposed under this Bill?—The people who buy my beasts now would not be there, and they would then buy English beasts, consequently I should be obliged to take 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* less each.

6938. Then, may I ask if there is a large margin of profit on each head of cattle there?—No.

6939. What would you put the average profit at roughly?—If I get 10 *s.* I am satisfied.

6940. Would the result of this Bill to you be, that the best of your cattle would be sent to France and Belgium?—Yes, certainly; I do not think there would be a sale for them here.

6941. And you have a very good market, have you not, in the manufacturing districts of the Rhine?—Oh, yes; very good indeed.

6942. Then, this Bill, on your trade (the Prussian cattle trade), would have an almost prohibitory effect?—Yes; there would be so many difficulties that the price would be lowered.

6943. Have the Prussians, to your knowledge, gone to much expense and trouble, in order to improve their breed with regard to their export trade?—They have introduced a good many English stock, for the purpose of mending the breed.

6944. And they would discontinue that, of course?—No, they would not discontinue it; but they would not breed and fatten so many as they do now.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Haley.*

6945. You say you send your cattle at present to London; did you not formerly send them to the outports?—I have sent them to Hull.

6946. Did you not also send to Harwich?—Yes; *viâ* Harwich to London.

6947. Do you not prefer that route?—It is very comfortable for the cattle, because they are not so long at sea.

6948. You prefer the short sea route to the longer sea passage?—Yes.

Mr. *Prenzlow.*

29 April 1868.

6949. Would you not use the Harwich route again, presuming it to be re-opened?—I should be very much pleased to do so.

6950. Do you not believe that opinion in favour of the short sea route to be the general opinion among the foreign cattle dealers?—Yes; the cattle do not suffer so much, therefore everybody believes that.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley*

6951. How long have you been in this country; I am speaking of your present visit?—I arrived on Saturday last.

6952. Who, if any one, wrote for you to come?—I came here on business.

6953. Is the gentleman who is interpreting your correspondent here?—Yes; I write his business letters.

6954. Are you his agent and correspondent abroad?—No.

6955. Has he not business dealings with you abroad?—No.

6956. When did you first hear of this Bill?—I have heard it spoken of last year, but nothing definite about it.

6957. Have you ever seen a copy of the Bill;—No.

6958. Has any one explained the nature of the Bill to you?—I have only heard that there was to be another Cattle Market Bill; a second market.

6959. Do you know how the Bill will affect the importation of cattle into London?—Everybody believes that it will stop the importation of foreign cattle.

6960. Now, I want to know what you mean by steppe cattle?—They are beasts that are bred in districts which are not under agricultural labour.

6961. Will you tell me where those districts are situated?—In Hungary, Bessarabia, and Russia.

6962. Would that include the Danubian Principalities?—I have never been there myself; it is possible, but I do not know.

6963. Would it extend as far as Belgrade?—I do not know; I have never been there.

6964. Under the present arrangement, do white cattle now come from Hungary?—No.

6965. Do cattle come from a place called Grosswerein?—No; they are Hungarian beasts.

6966. Is there any distinction made on the frontiers as between cattle which are intended to be passed onwards for the purpose of exportation, and cattle which are to remain in the country?—No.

6967. In speaking of Prussia, do you refer to Prussia Proper, as constituted two years ago, or Prussia according to its present constitution?—I think it makes no difference; the law is the same.

6968. Are white cattle, or cattle coming from Bohemia and Bessarabia, included in what you call steppe cattle?—No.

6969. Do you know what we mean by the term Austrian white cattle; do you know where it comes from?—Yes.

6970. Have you within the last month seen white cattle coming into this country?—Yes.

6971. Have you within the last week seen it actually come into this country?—Yes: the Austrian white beasts.

6972. What is the furthest point from which Austrian white cattle would come?—From Austria and Styria.

6973. Do you consider Styria to be a part of Hungary?—No.

6974. How often have you ever attended the markets in this country?—Very often.

6975. How often?—Well, perhaps a hundred times, but I do not know.

6976. Have you ever lived in this country?—No; I have only come over for business.

6977. How long have you remained at any one time?—Generally three or four days, and perhaps sometimes from one Monday to another Monday.

6978. Have you ever stayed with the gentleman who is interpreting, at his house?—No.

Re-examined

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *Prenzlow.*

29 April 1868.

6979. Have you for a long time been engaged in trade between England and the Continent?—Since 1860 and 1861; we commenced our business with England.

6980. Have you been called by the cattle importers opposing this Bill to show that it will have a prejudicial effect upon the import of cattle into England?—No.

6981. Have you come here to state your opinion as to what bad effect this measure will have upon the importation of cattle?—No, I have only come on my own business; I have come here to answer these questions.

6982. Do you spend a great deal of your leisure time in reading English Acts of Parliament?—No.

6983. Have you heard for some time that there was a proposal to separate the foreign cattle from the English cattle, and to sell those foreign cattle in a separate market?—I have heard of it, but I do not know the particulars.

6984. Is what you object to the fact that the foreign cattle should be separated, and sold in a different market?—Yes, certainly.

6985. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Assuming a good market to be open near the waterside, you see no reason to doubt that the foreign cattle would be sent over, do you?—The business would be split; it would not be the same as if the market was in the same place

6986. Do you mean to say that if there is a sufficiently good market the cattle would not sell at that market?—I think that a butcher who buys one or two foreign beasts and some English would not come to the foreign market at all.

6987. Do you know the size of London?—No, I do not.

6988. Do you know whether two markets would or would not be more convenient in London than one?—No.

6989. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of veterinary science?—Only what I have learnt in books.

6990. Do you consider that this Bill will be an injury to the foreigner?—Yes, certainly.

6991. Because the foreign cattle will be sold cheaper?—Yes.

6992. Do you think that the effect of it will be that more English cattle will be eaten?—Yes.

6993. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] How did the rinderpest come into Prussia; where did it come from?—We have had no rinderpest in Prussia, except on the Austrian and Gallician frontiers, where they draw a military cordon.

6994. My question was, where did it come from; was it ever said in Prussia that it had come from England?—No, not direct to Prussia.

6995. Is the rinderpest chronic in the Steppes; that is to say, is it always in the Steppes?—No, it appears there periodically.

6996. Are cattle now admitted into Prussia from the Steppes?—No.

6997. Did you ever see rinderpest among your own cattle which you were importing?—No.

6998. Mr. *Read.*] Do you find that the cattle which you imported into Paris are depreciated in value by being slaughtered at a public slaughterhouse?——They must transport the meat a long distance, and then it suffers from that.

6999. Do you find that this slaughtering makes any difference in Paris between the good and the ordinary cattle that you import?—I do not understand the question.

7000. In Paris they have to be killed in a public slaughterhouse; do you find that the compulsory slaughter makes any difference between the good and the ordinary cattle which you import?—The good meat suffers more through the transport than the bad.

7001. Do you therefore import nothing but ordinary stock into Paris?—I do not send many cattle now to Paris, but I send especially the sound and better ones to London, and the inferior ones to Paris.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is one question which I should like to put, if your Lordship will allow me; there is a Table which the honourable Member for Norfolk has frequently referred to, Table XVII. in the Return to the House of Commons, "The number of cattle sold in the Metropolitan

Mr. *Prenzlow.*
29 April 1868.

Cattle Market from the 1st to the 27th of October 1867 inclusive, showing the number slaughtered in each postal district of the metropolis, together with the disposal of the carcases in each district;" and to that there is a note, "compiled from a Return furnished by the clerk of the market."

The *Chairman.*] You know Mr. Rudkin stated in his evidence that he did compile that.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I wish, with your permission, to ask Mr. Rudkin a question as to what basis this was made upon.

Mr. *Rudkin* recalled; and further Examined.

Mr. *Rudkin.*

7002. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] WILL you look at Table XVII., and tell us how that Table was compiled?—I find that there were 21,685 beasts in the market during the time stated here, and the number of animals disposed of on the owners' own premises was 7,963.

7003. That would be one third?—One-third. The remaining two-thirds were disposed of at the public markets, Leadenhall, Newgate, and Whitechapel Markets.

7004. Where would they be killed?—They would be slaughtered in the different postal districts as stated here.

7005. Would a great portion of those which are represented as disposed of at these dead meat markets be killed on the premises of the carcase butcher?—At least one-third of them, or at any rate one-half of those that would be disposed of by carcase butchers would be slaughtered on their own premises. The remaining half of the two-thirds would be slaughtered at the public slaughterhouses.

7006. Would there be one-third killed by the retail butchers at their own places?—That is so.

7007. And one-third killed by the carcase butchers at their own places?—Yes.

7008. And the other third killed at the different public slaughterhouses?—That is so.

7009. There would be two-thirds killed on the premises of the butcher?—Yes.

7010. In the case of those two-thirds, would the offal be sold in different parts of London at the various butchers' shops to the people who came to fetch them?—Yes.

7011. These Tables were framed upon a calculation, were they?—Upon the best information we could obtain.

7012. You cannot tell how much meat represents a beast, except upon a calculation?—Except upon a general calculation. It is three beasts to a ton.

7013. *Chairman.*] But in fact you are answerable for these Tables?—Quite so.

7014. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Do you think these Tables were satisfactorily obtained?—Quite so.

7015. Mr. *Read.*] You made no attempt to separate the foreign from the home stock in your calculations?—No.

7016. I suppose, generally speaking, the weight of the foreign cattle would not be equal to the weight of the English cattle?—No.

M. Bouley called in; and Examined through an Interpreter.

M. *Bouley.*

7017. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] ARE you a Member of the Institute and Imperial Academy of Medicine in France?—I am a Member of the Institute of France and the Academy of Medicine, and also the Academy of Science.

7018. Are you also Inspector General of the veterinary schools in France?—Yes.

7019. Are you the person consulted by the Government of France on all questions connected with the cattle plague?—Yes.

7020. In that capacity are you acquainted with all the regulations in France with

with reference to the cattle plague?—I know them all the better, because I suggested them myself.

7021. Is it the regulation of the French Government to prohibit importation from countries where cattle plague exists?—It prohibits importation from any country where the disease exists. The Emperor has made a decree, by virtue of which the Minister of Agriculture is ordered to take all measures that are necessary to prevent the importation of the cattle plague.

7022. Under those powers what is the practice at present in force in France with reference to the importation of foreign cattle?—While the pest ravaged England and Holland, and existed in Belgium and in Prussia, the French Government shut out in a complete manner the frontiers with regard to the importation of all beasts coming from these countries; but once the experience gained of foreign countries, such as England and Holland, in which there did not exist laws sufficiently protective, and they having adopted measures by which they protected themselves, the French Government desisted from the rigour of the measures that they had adopted, and the frontiers have been re-opened, as in all provinces of Germany very energetic measures have been adopted.

7023. At the present moment are all the frontiers of France open to the importation of foreign cattle?—In those countries where the sickness existed they have adopted measures to stamp it out, and in all parts of Germany where the pest exists in a circumscribed district uniform measures are adopted, by virtue of which the localities where the sickness has appeared are surrounded with a sanatory cordon which prevents the egress of all the inhabitants within the circle of that cordon, and all infected animals are killed.

7024. In consequence of the measures taken in Germany for stamping out the cattle plague do the French Government now consider it safe to allow German cattle to come into France without restriction?—The French Government, trusting to the measures adopted by the German Government, have decided to continue commercial relations with regard to the import of animals, even if the pest should exist in circumscribed portions of that country.

7025. At the present moment do foreign cattle come into all the ports of France, and have they access to all parts of Paris and all the French empire?—At the present moment France is closed nowhere, but there exists at every custom-house a veterinary inspector, who will only allow the cattle to pass that come from countries which are recognised as healthy.

7026. Are foreign cattle sold at Paris in the same market as the French cattle?—Yes.

7027. And are those foreign cattle and the cattle of France allowed to leave the Paris market and go wherever they please?—Yes, the proprietor has the right either to leave them in the lairs of the market, to be shown at the next market, or to take them away, and take them where he likes.

7028. At the present moment what are the countries, if any, from which importation into France is prohibited?—None; at the market at Villette there have been some Hungarian long-horns lately.

7029. Is the agricultural interest in France very influential?—Enormous.

7030. What did they say when foreign cattle, before the cattle plague, were first allowed to be imported into France?—The French agriculturists at first regarded the free trade with a very evil eye, but experience has taught them that competition did them no harm, but the reverse.

7031. Do you think it is a better plan to sell all the cattle in one market, or to separate it into two markets for large towns?—Judging from the French point of view, not speaking as an Englishman, if there were two markets in Paris, one for the French beasts, and the other for the foreign beasts, in consequence of the suspicions attached to the latter, the French people would not eat foreign beasts.

7032. Do you think it would be a good plan to compel the foreign cattle coming into France to be slaughtered at the ports of France?—There is a long distance between Marseilles and Paris. I am still speaking as a Frenchman, and in Paris I think they would not eat the meat which had come from a long distance. About a quarter of the provision market of Paris is supplied with meat which comes from the provinces within a limited circle. It is not the butchers who sell the dead meat that arrives in Paris, but it is sold by auction.

7033. At present does a certain quantity of French cattle go from Normandy to England?—The exportation from Normandy appears to me to have been pretty

M. *Bouley.*

29 April 1868.

large during the period of the cattle plague in England, that is in the year 1866; but I think that since that time the exportation has diminished very much, because the market of Paris furnishes to the producers a price as remunerative as the market of London.

7034. In your judgment, would a plan for making a separate market for foreign cattle in London have a tendency to diminish the price of those foreign cattle?—I think so; because the foreign cattle which were sold in a market which was not the metropolitan market, would most likely not obtain such high price on account of the less competition.

7035. From your experience as a veterinary authority, would you think that there would be no danger of carrying the plague from one market to the other, if the cattle plague existed in the foreign markets?—When I was sent to England by the French Government, in 1865, to study the cattle plague, I myself ascertained that the cattle plague had been carried from the Islington Market by a dairyman who had been to the market where there were infected animals. He had gone into his cowshed where there were about 14 cows, to milk and attend to the cows; eight days after the 14 cows, which had not gone out of the cowshed, and which had never been visited by anybody but himself, caught the cattle disease.

7036. Do you think that if the cattle plague were in the foreign market, the separation of the markets would be any protection against the plague?—If two markets existed, and the cattle disease existed in the foreign market, it would be very easily carried into the home market, by the visitors going from one market to the other.

7037. Have you been, on behalf of the French Government, to visit the various countries on the Continent, to ascertain what the present state of things is with regard to the cattle plague?—I was sent by the French Government in 1866 and 1867 to visit all the countries of Germany where the pest existed, and acting on different measures which had been adopted in those countries, I thought fit to advise the French Government to abstain from the rigorous measures they had adopted from the commencement of the epidemic. Now there is no cattle plague except in the countries where it is indigenous, that is Hungary and the western provinces of Russia, there it is indigenous.

7038. Are you satisfied with the protection against those countries where it is indigenous, which is afforded by the regulations of those countries which lie between those places and France?—The countries which separate us from the Steppes, where the cattle plague is indigenous, have adopted measures, the efficacy of which is so certain, that now it is considered that Western Europe is sheltered from the cattle plague, for as soon as it should appear in any part whatever, it would be stamped out at once.

7039. The Government of France is satisfied to rest upon that protection?—The French Government has such confidence in the measures adopted by the foreign Governments that now they do not at present consider it a necessity to close the frontiers if the plague was ever to show itself in one of the adjacent countries.

7040. Is not the land frontier of France much more difficult to guard than the frontier of an island like England?—France has only an imaginary frontier on the side of Germany; its frontier is an entire fiction, so that it is very difficult to preserve it from the inroads of the cattle plague.

7041. But in spite of the difficulties of the boundaries, you have no fear in respect of admitting German cattle into France?—In spite of the difficulties of the frontier, the French Government is so well obeyed that they have succeeded during the existence of the cattle plague in excluding it from France, thanks to the custom-house officers and to the gensd'armes.

7042. That was even in the time when the cattle plague was actually raging?—Yes, during the whole of its existence, that is, in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

7043. But in the present state of the cattle plague on the Continent, it is not necessary to employ either the custom-house officers or the gensd'armes?—The epidemic not existing any more in the countries in which it is indigenous, the frontiers of France are re-opened, and the only measures adopted are the inspection at the custom-house of the frontier by a veterinary inspector.

7044. Is that done upon the land frontier as well as upon the sea frontier?—There is no inspection at the seaports.

7045. *Chairman.*]

7045. *Chairman.*] Do they import at the seaports?—There is no importation, excepting on the Mediterranean, which is from Spain, Italy, and Algeria.

7046. Are those cattle inspected?—No.

7047. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If you were the adviser of the English Government, would you advise them to permit the importation of foreign cattle into England?—If I had the honour to be the adviser of the English Government, I would advise the free importation from countries the sanitary condition of which is easily ascertained, and usually excellent, such as Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, the Duchy of Baden, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Prussia, the Duchy of Saxony, and Western Austria.

7048. What would you say about Schleswig-Holstein?—Schleswig-Holstein is comprised in Prussia now.

7049. What would you say about Holland?—Oh, yes; I should say that would be safe now.

7050. Perhaps the best way would be to ask you what are the countries with reference to which you would advise the English Government to place any restrictions?—Hungary, and Western Russia; the Russian provinces in the Baltic are very dangerous.

7051. In speaking of Hungary, would you include Podalia and Gallicia?—Certainly; it is Poland that gave us the disease in 1865.

7052. Would you consider it a security with reference to the cattle of Hungary, if they could only reach England by passing through Prussia, or some other well-protected country?—I must observe, with regard to that, that the distance to be traversed by land is so much more a security for the country into which the importation is to be made. In proportion as the distance is longer, the greater the security, therefore, when there were no railways, Western Europe was protected from the cattle plague for 50 years, because a longer time was required for the beasts to come from the Steppes, it required a longer time than the cattle plague takes to incubate itself, because the journey from the countries that are infected towards England is done within nine days, and the duration of the period of incubation of the disease is such that that is how England was infected in 1865.

7053. How do you account for France not getting animals from Hungary over its frontier, while cattle are freely admitted into France?—We receive in France very few beasts coming from the Steppes of Hungary, and those which did come have been three months in the sheds of the distillers in the neighbourhood of Vienna to be fattened. As they leave the Steppes their value as fat stock would not be sufficient to be remunerative in the Paris market. I should observe that in time of peace the sanitary laws protect West Europe, so that one can do with those provinces of Europe trade in beasts without danger; but the danger will become very great if war were declared between the different powers of Western Europe or with Russia, because the movements of armies necessitate a corresponding movement of cattle to supply the men with provisions. Under those circumstances England would be threatened with more danger, and it would then be necessary to take measures to prevent that.

7054. If you were the adviser of the English Government, would you advise them, in time of peace, to pass a permanent Act with regard to a danger that might arise in the event of a war?—If I had the honour of being the adviser of the Government of England, I should like Parliament to arm the Privy Council with power necessary to take all the measures that the circumstances of the case required.

7055. In case a real danger of the cattle plague arose, should you think it necessary absolutely to prohibit the importation of infected cattle?—No; in a place where the cattle plague existed, from which England draws its supplies, it would only be required to take measures against that country, if that country could not protect itself.

7056. Do you think it a wise thing, in the present state of the cattle plague in Europe, to pass a general and permanent Act to compel all foreign cattle whatever to be slaughtered compulsorily at the riverside?—I think that would be a measure that I should venture to say was not reasonable, to have killed, at the port of landing, all the cattle, wherever they came from. That measure of slaughtering them at the port of discharge would only have to be taken in the case of those countries which were naturally suspected; that is to say, those in which the cattle plague exists, from the influence of the climate, or where it is indigenous, in fact.

7057. Do you think that Hungarian cattle would not come directly into

M. *Bouley.*

29 April 1868.

France, because they are not at present in a fit state for the market?—They only come from the provinces of Hungary, to be killed; there are no foreign beasts brought into France to be fattened. Therefore, the importers would not find a profit on importing such cattle, because, before they are fattened, they would not suit the Parisian palate.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7058. Will you tell us at what particular part of France cattle, coming from Holland, would pass the frontier?—They would come to us by Lille and Belgium.

7059. Would that embrace cattle coming from Schleswig-Holstein and the north generally?—I have not got details, and cannot answer that question. Those from Prussia come through Saarbruch.

7060. Would that route take in cattle coming from Wurtemburg and Bavaria?—Yes; they come to the same point, through the same custom-house.

7061. Does France import cattle from Italy?—Cattle from Italy come through Marseilles by the Mediterranean.

7062. How would Portuguese and Spanish cattle enter France?—By the land frontier.

7063. Would that be Bayonne or Perpignan?—By Bayonne.

7064. What is the proportion of cattle which France imports from Italy as compared with the cattle which she imports from Germany?—In 1867 Italy gave us 10,307.

7065. In that year what was the proportion for Germany?—Germany furnished 1,032.

7066. When you speak of Germany, do you mean Germany as now reconstituted under Prussia?—By Germany I mean the provinces adjacent to the Rhine, such as Baden, Wurtemburg, the Rhenish Provinces, and Bavaria also.

7067. Would you include in that Bohemia?—No; Bohemia is not included.

7068. Will you tell me the portion of France in which cattle coming from the Polish district would enter, the most general route?—I do not know. There were only 21 in the year 1867, and 68 in the year 1865, and 54 in the year 1866.

7069. Does the smallness of the importation arise from the fact that the cattle plague exists in the Polish districts?—Most likely it is that the freight is too high.

7070. Is that the only reason you can give?—Yes.

7071. If the cattle plague was to be discovered by the French Government to have broken out in Holland or in the countries to the north, would the French Government under your advice stop the import of cattle at Lille or thereabouts?—My answer to that is, that if the cattle plague came back to Holland I am not sufficiently certain of the power of the Dutch Government over the populace to believe that the plague would not spread, and I say that when France was not enlightened by experience we took absolutely prohibitory measures; but when the French Government had the guarantee that a certain number of countries, such as Germany and England, knew how to protect themselves by the energetic sanitary measures which they took, they did not think it necessary to have recourse to absolutely prohibitory measures.

7072. Since France has been enlightened by the experience of other countries has she suffered from the pest?—No, France has only had the cattle plague once, on the 3rd September 1865. The Minister of Agriculture only signed, on the 5th of September, the measure for closing the frontiers, and 43 head of cattle had to be killed in the departments Du Nord and De Calais. The cattle plague was stopped, and did not enter France again except in this way; two gazelles which were brought into the Zoological Gardens of Paris introduced the cattle plague into the Zoological Gardens of Paris, and 37 animals had to be killed there; that is all that occurred with regard to the cattle plague in France.

7073. May I ask where the gazelles came from?—I was sent over to England to make an inquiry concerning the gazelles, and the result of the inquiry was that those gazelles had been put by the exporter in a waggon for carrying meat at the time when the plague prevailed in London, and the diseased cattle were killed.

7074. Are you of opinion that for the purpose of infection it is very dangerous that cattle should mix in railway trucks. Supposing a train was going to Rotterdam, and that the train was carrying cattle from various countries, would you

you consider it dangerous as a question of infection that the cattle should mix?—There is no danger in mixing beasts when they are not ill.

7075. But there would be danger if there were any infected cattle?—Certainly.

7076. Do you know anything of the custom as regards the exportation of cattle from such ports as Rotterdam, Gestemunde, and Hamburgh?—No.

7077. Do you speak only of your experience in France?—I speak just what I know, according to the experience which I have acquired in France, in England, in Holland, in Belgium, and in Germany,

7078. If, in fact, cattle were to arrive at Marseilles, would there be any possibility of infecting the cattle which enter by Lille or other ports of France?—No.

7079. If cattle were to arrive at Marseilles and be infected, would you prohibit the importation of them at the port of Marseilles?—Yes, certainly on one condition, that is that the country from which the cattle were imported into Marseilles should be a country where no sanitary precautions were taken, such as Sicily for instance; in Sicily the cattle plague has existed for three years, because the Italian Government have no authority at all in Sicily.

7080. You referred to the distance between Marseilles and Paris. If Paris were provided with a seaport within a few miles where cattle from the various countries necessarily would mix, what remedy would you then think sufficient to stop the disease?—The measures which I should think necessary in the case of a port of France, where cattle came from different countries of which some were suspected would be these; I would advise them only to admit into the port those coming from healthy countries, and to refuse the importation of those coming from infected parts.

7081. If the same vessels brought infected and uninfected cattle, what would you do?—I should refuse admission to all animals out of that ship, I would refuse the entry of the vessel, and not allow any of the cattle to be landed.

7082. From your experience of cattle in Europe would you be able in a market to distinguish the several breeds that are imported?—A true connoisseur can distinguish perfectly the cattle according to the country from which they came.

7083. Can you do it?—I said a true connoisseur, I did not mean myself; that is a technical knowledge which I do not possess.

7084. Before you came over to this country to study the cattle plague had you any experience of it?—I know the disease theoretically, for the good reason that the last time that it had visited France was 1814 and 1815 in consequence of the double invasion, and since then I have studied it in the countries in which it originates, and I know it sufficiently to have addressed a memorial to the "Times" a few days after I arrived in England to demonstrate to them that it was an exotic disease, but as my opinion at that time did not at all agree with the opinion of the "Times," when I transmitted it to them they refused to insert it.

7085. Does the plague at present exist in Europe?—Nowhere, except in Austria, which still feels the effects of Sadowa, and I think in Moravia, but I do not exactly remember where; it was one of the provinces which was not habitually infected, but which had become infected by the movements of the armies.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

7086. When you say that it existed only in those countries in Europe, do you mean by that, occidental Europe?—Yes.

7087. Of course you admit that it exists in Russia and Eastern Europe?—Yes, the cattle plague is indigenous in that part of Hungary and Russia which is called the Steppes.

7088. Is the rule pursued in France, this, namely, not to prohibit the importation of cattle from any country except those where the plague is known to exist?—Yes.

7089. And only to prohibit, even in those countries where the plague exists, when the French Government have not confidence in the regulations of those countries?—Yes.

7090. *Chairman.*] What is the period of the incubation of the disease?—The average

M. *Bouley.*

29 April 1868.

average time is from 10 to 11 days, but nevertheless there are examples of 20 days' incubation.

7091. In France there is a strong Government, which is strong enough to enforce its regulations?—Yes; the French Government is very strong.

7092. But in a country which is accustomed to self-government, and where the Government is not strong, we must take other means of protection?—I think that your sanitary laws, as I understand them, are at least as energetic as the French laws, if not more so.

7093. I am speaking of the Government, not of the law?—Yes, but I am only speaking of the law, because in England, when once a law is passed it is put into force; and I should likewise state that the British Government has given an example of administrative force when she succeeded in stamping out the cattle plague, in such a short time, at a period when it had assumed such enormous proportions.

7094. Mr. *Morrison.*] Are not the penalties in France, with regard to the infringement of the cattle plague regulations, very stringent?—No, the penalties have fallen into disuse; the penalty was condemnation for 10 years to the galleys, of the owners of beasts who did not give information of the infection. Now it is by the common law that they are punished.

7095. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Are the extreme penalties which you have now described abrogated?—That penalty has been abrogated, and they are now punished under the penal code.

7096. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Supposing it were enacted that all foreign cattle should be slaughtered at the port of arrival, what, in your opinion, would be the effect of that law upon our importation of foreign cattle?—I do not know that it would have any great effect; I think it would be very inconvenient, and would diminish the value of the meat by reason of the charges which would be incurred by reason of travelling from one country to the other; I mean travelling from the port of landing to the market; if it diminishes the value of the goods, clearly the importers would have less demand for their importations.

7097. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Are there any written laws in France; is there any legislation on the subject of the cattle plague, or is it entirely carried out by proclamations and decrees?—In 1866 the Government adopted by the Corps Législatif of France a law with the object of indemnifying the owners of cattle who had incurred losses by the effect of the epidemic of three-fourths of the value of the beast, but in that law there is no mention of penalties; it was thought that it was better to request the owners to give notice themselves of the disease in their animals by means of the great reward of the indemnity which was given, and in that way they stopped the evasion of the law.

7098. My question had reference to the movements of cattle; are there any laws in France as to the movement of the cattle, or do they trust entirely to the decrees of the ministry?—There are only the rules that apply to railways.

7099. Who is the minister who regulates these matters?—The Minister of Agriculture, Public Works, and Commerce.

7100. It is the same person?—The same person.

7101. You say that the cattle now leave the Paris market alive, and that they may be taken away from the market?—Yes, the beasts which have been sold can be taken out of the market.

7102. Do not the agriculturists consider that a great advantage?—There are no market days in Paris; they sell on every day.

7103. I want to ask you whether it is not an advantage that they may take them out of the market without being obliged to kill them?—That must be an advantage.

7104. Does it not seem natural to you that the English farmers should desire to have separate home and foreign markets. There are two reasons, are there not; first, because they will be able to take them out alive, and secondly, because we believe the cattle plague to have come from abroad. What do you say with regard to that?—I should wish to remain consistent with the system that I have developed. I see no advantage to be had by having two markets, if the foreign cattle come from countries which are certainly free from the cattle plague such as those which I have enumerated above.

7105. Mr. *Read.*] Have you any pleuro-pneumonia in France?—Yes, horrible.

7106. And foot and mouth disease?—Yes, there is a great deal of that also.

7107. How

7107. How many years has it existed?—Pleuro-pneumonia has existed longer than I can tell. M. *Bouiley.*

7108. Do you consider it an indigenous disease?—It is indigenous in France, but nevertheless the chief means of its spread is contagion. 29 April 1868.

7109. Both diseases are spread by contagion?—Both of them are chiefly spread by contagion.

7110. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you feel certain that the plague in 1814 was precisely similar to the cattle plague in 1865?—It was absolutely and identically the same disease.

7111. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is one witness whom I consider of great importance to us, whom I should like to call now, if your Lordship would allow me to do so, and then, I think, that will close the evidence which I have to give.

Chairman.] If that is so, the Committee will sit later, and take the witness now.

Mr. *Hugh Cullen* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

7112. You are a Cattle Salesman at Liverpool and Manchester, I believe?—Yes. Mr. *Hugh Cullen.*

7113. And Secretary and Treasurer of the Cattle Market Company at Liverpool?—Yes.

7114. That is the only cattle market at Liverpool, I believe?—Yes.

7115. You are also a grazier in Ireland, having a farm of about 600 acres?—Yes.

7116. You have had large dealings in Ireland also in cattle, have you not?—I sell cattle in Liverpool consigned to me for sale.

7117. You sell in Liverpool principally Irish cattle and foreign cattle, do yo not?—Yes.

7118. Now, the Portuguese cattle are very fine cattle, are they not, and there are vessels specially built for that trade?—Yes.

7119. Has there been at any time cattle disease in Spain or Portugal?—Not that know of.

7120. Since the cattle plague has existed, have there been regulations made which have compelled the slaughter of foreign cattle at the port?—There have been.

7121. Now, just tell us, as shortly as you can, what the effect at Liverpool of the compulsory slaughter at the port has been upon the sale of foreign cattle?—The foreign cattle are slaughtered at the north end of the town, at a distance of five miles from the general market and three miles from the general abattoirs, and the result of that has been great inconvenience and loss to the butcher, and also great loss to the importers.

7122. Are there slaughterhouses at a place by the market side wheret hese cattle are killed?—There are.

7123. So that the butchers might, if it suited their purpose, resort to those places to take the foreign cattle?—Yes.

7124. *Chairman.*] Are you talking of Stanley Market?—No, the foreign market.

7125. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Do you call Stanley Market the general market?—Yes.

7126. Just point out on the map where the general market is?—The general market is on the map, marked blue, where home-bred and Irish cattle come; the red part is the space defined by the Privy Council, where the foreign cattle are sold at the riverside; and it is of that place I am now speaking.

7127. Has the effect of confining the foreign cattle to the riverside market been practically to destroy the foreign trade as far as Liverpool is concerned?—It has.

7128. Have the butchers practically declined to go to that market?—They have practically declined to go to it except to buy cattle at a greatly reduced price.

7129. What is the reduction in price which the butchers have insisted upon to induce them to go to that foreign market?—From 30 *s.* to 2 *l.* a head.

7130. That is not a speculation, but the result of actual experience at Liverpool?—Yes.

Mr. *Hugh Cullen.*

29 April 1868.

7131. Has that had the effect of excluding altogether the Portuguese cattle from Liverpool?—Almost entirely.

7132. How many cattle used to come in before that restriction was imposed?—From one firm alone we received in 1863, 3,857 head of cattle, and in 1864, 3,148; in 1865, 2,820; in 1866, 2,525; in 1867, 1,164; that was up to the 8th of August 1867, since when there have been no Portuguese cattle whatever.

7133. *Chairman.*] Was that the time at which the new market was defined?—The new market was defined in 1866, about August, I think.

7134. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Ever since that the trade has been dwindling away, and at present is entirely destroyed?—At present it is entirely destroyed.

7135. Therefore, when the butchers of London say that the establishment of this market will destroy the foreign trade, you give us your experience that, as a fact, the establishment of the same system at Liverpool has annihilated the trade there?—It has annihilated the Portuguese trade there.

7136. And you say that butchers will not buy at that market, except at a reduction of 2 *l.* a head upon the former price?—At a reduction of some 30 *s.* or 2 *l.* a head.

7137. That is the measure of the inconvenience and injury that is practically found of the waterside slaughter?—Yes.

7138. Has that difference that you speak of driven the Portuguese cattle out of the market?—Yes.

7139. And are those excellent cattle coming from an uninfected country?—Yes.

7140. I believe that since the firm that you were speaking of have given up the trade, other people from Spain have tried it, have they not?—Yes.

7141. They set up a trade also and attempted to work it out, did they not?—Some new steamers came into the general trade and they endeavoured to carry cattle, but the result of that has been a serious loss to them, and there have been very few Spanish cattle lately.

7142. Therefore the old trade was driven off, the new trade has failed, and, in your judgment, but for the restrictions that have been put, would that trade have been a flourishing and increasing trade?—The trade was an extremely flourishing and increasing trade, and was very likely to increase rapidly, because a few years ago there were only very few steamers running to Spain, and now there are 25 on that line alone, and a greater number to Portugal.

7143. As to slaughtering the cattle in Liverpool, there are a number of licensed slaughterhouses in different parts of the town, are there not?—Yes.

7144. To the number of 33, besides the public abattoirs?—Yes.

7145. In your judgment is it a thing which is essential to the convenient supply of meat to the town, to have numerous slaughterhouses in different parts of the town?—I dare say it is.

7146. You are a salesman?—I am a salesman, and that does not come specially under my notice.

7147. Before the period of restriction, a large quantity of this foreign meat that came into Liverpool went into the populous manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire?—Yes, of Southern Lancashire and Southern Yorkshire.

7148. And was of extreme use with regard to the supply of food to these places?—Yes.

7149. In your judgment, since that importation has been stopped, and the supply of those towns cut off, has the price of meat been raised by it?—Yes; there is no doubt about that.

7150. It has not been found possible, has it, to supply the transport of live cattle to these places by substituting a dead meat trade?—No; that has been found impracticable.

7151. That has been tried in all these places, and has been abandoned?—Yes.

7152. I believe that within your knowledge the butchers from these towns petitioned the Duke of Marlborough to allow the importation?—The butchers of Manchester, which is a great central market in that district, several times petitioned the Duke of Marlborough, for the purpose of allowing its healthy cattle to come into the Salford Market, which is the market for Manchester.

7153. *Chairman.*]

7153. *Chairman.*] To proceed by railway to Salford?—Yes.

7154. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Your view, I suppose, is that these cattle should be allowed to be sent to Manchester, for instance, and to be slaughtered there within the district of Manchester as fat cattle?—The view I take is, that these cattle being singularly healthy should be placed upon the same footing as the home bred cattle, as they are sound and healthy.

7155. In fact treated as such cattle may be in France?—Yes.

7156. Now I will take you to another thing with which you are familiar, I believe. Are you acquainted with the cattle regulations at Dublin?—I am.

7157. Are foreign cattle, Portuguese and Spanish cattle, admitted into Dublin?—They are.

7158. Are they sold at a place close to the Irish cattle market?—They are sold within 50 yards of it.

7159. Perhaps you will point out to the Committee on the plan where they are sold; the foreign cattle are allowed to go with the Irish cattle all over the Dublin area, are they not?—They are first of all landed, and then they are brought to these foreign cattle sheds, which are outside the Parliamentary boundary.

7160. How are they brought there?—They are walked all through the city without any defined route.

7161. Then they are sold close to the Irish cattle market?—Yes.

7162. And they are allowed to go anywhere within the public area?—They are not limited to the Dublin area, they are allowed to go to Kingstown, to Bray, and other places about.

7163. *Chairman.*] Are they allowed to proceed by rail to the adjoining towns?—They walk; there is practically no railway for cattle to those towns, the lines being short passenger lines.

7164. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] What would be the radius over which they are allowed to go?—I should think Bray is at least 14 or 15 miles on one side, and Leixlip, which is in the grazing country, is perhaps five or six miles on the other side.

7165. They go over a diameter, we will say, of 20 miles?—Yes.

7166. They have a free range over the whole of that, have they?—Yes, they have a free range over the whole of that.

7167. Ireland is supposed to be particularly cautious and timid with reference to the cattle plague, is it not?—Yes.

7168. Are those cattle allowed to go into sheds with the Irish cattle?—Yes, there is no prohibition or limitation.

7169. The Irish cattle are allowed to go all over Ireland, and to come into England, though they may come out of a shed where they have been shut up with foreign cattle?—Yes.

7170. And at this very moment Irish cattle come out of sheds into England, where they have been with foreign cattle in Dublin without restriction?—That is so.

7171. Therefore, even if this Bill is passed, supposing it does not affect Dublin, you may have Irish cattle coming out of what is called an infected market all over the Dublin area?—Yes.

7172. That is the course of things now in practice at Dublin?—Yes, that is the course. I do not confine myself to the Dublin area, because the cattle go outside of the Parliamentary boundary.

7173. What is the limit to which these foreign cattle are confined?—I do not think there is any limit, I never heard of any.

7174. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything at all about it?—Oh, yes, I know all about it.

7175. You are doubtless not aware that what you have said is not strictly correct?—I am not aware of that, certainly, or I should not have come here to make that statement. I made it my business to be there last week, just to see the spot.

7176. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Is it your business to carry on trade exclusively in Dublin?—No, I do not sell cattle there; but a great number of the cattle sent to us come from Dublin.

7177. You have a farm in Ireland; where is it?—It is about 17 miles from Dublin.

7178. Do you send your cattle into Dublin?—Yes, for shipment there.

Mr. *Hugh Cullen.*

29 April 1868.

7179. And are you quite familiar with the manner in which the trade is conducted there?—Quite familiar.

7180. And in giving this evidence to the Committee, you are speaking of those things which you know?—I know all these things; I have got information on the spot, and the thing is notorious.

7181. Irish cattle are imported by you into England?—They are consigned to us from all parts of Ireland: Dublin, Waterford, and everywhere.

7182. I believe there is a regulation in Dublin, is there not, that foreign cattle are only to be allowed to mix with home cattle which are marked for slaughter?—That is so.

7183. But is there any regulation that any home cattle should be marked for slaughter?—None whatever that I know of.

7184. It is rather an Irish arrangement, perhaps; but, as a fact, there is no limit to the mixture of the foreign cattle with the home cattle in Dublin?—Practically none.

7185. And the cattle so mixed with the foreign cattle do at the present moment continually come to England?—Yes.

7186. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Do you know what number of foreign cattle were imported into Dublin last year?—The number is given in this Return as 2,306.

7187. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have got the figures from Table XXXIX, that in 1867 the foreign cattle imported into Dublin rose to 2,306?—Yes.

7188. The number was much smaller in previous years, I see?—Yes.

7189. What is the reason why it rose so much last year?—Because they were abstracted from the natural port of entry, that is, Liverpool; and in consequence of the restrictions imposed there, the number in Dublin has increased.

7190. In consequence of the restrictions put upon them in Liverpool they went to Dublin, where there were practically no restrictions?—Yes, and then, of course, the Irish cattle were sent to Liverpool.

7191. The restrictions imposed in England have driven the Spanish and Portuguese cattle to Dublin, because in Ireland there were less restrictions put upon them?—Yes, that is so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7192. You are a commission agent at Liverpool, are you not?—Yes.

7193. I will take you, if you please, to the year 1866; was it your business at that time, to a certain extent, to import cattle, as you say, from Spain, which afterwards went into the country, and came up to London?—No; my business was to sell upon commission.

7194. But, ultimately, did the cattle come up to London?—No, the cattle did not come to London.

7195. Did they pass on into the country?—In 1866.

7196. But some years earlier, I will not confine you to the year 1866; but generally, when your trade was good?—When our trade was good, as in 1863, we could send these cattle into Manchester and the southern towns of Lancashire to supply those towns with these cattle.

7197. Did they not also come to London?—No, I do not think any number of them came.

7198. At all events a considerable portion of your trade consisted in sending cattle on to the country districts?—Yes, into Salford for the Manchester market.

7199. There is a large consumption in those districts?—Yes.

7200. Now, I take it your trade is chiefly confined, if not mainly, to the supply of Liverpool?—It is now confined entirely to the supply of Liverpool with regard to foreign cattle; of course that does not interfere with the Irish or home cattle.

7201. Quite so, but that is the difference which exists between 1863, when your trade was good, and the present period?—Yes.

7202. Are you quite accurate in saying that the cattle reached Liverpool in vessels specially made for them?—Specially laid out for the purpose of carrying cattle and general cargo.

7203. Did not the cattle come over in vessels which also carried wine?—Yes; they were specially adapted for that trade.

7204. Then

7204. Then it is not quite correct to say that they are cattle vessels?—Well, they were laid out, and specially adapted for carrying cattle, and for carrying general cargo.

7205. Is not this the fact, that they only carry so much cattle as in point of fact makes up the deficiency in the cargo of wine?—In some cases that is the fact, but not in all.

7206. Speaking from your knowledge, which seems to be sufficient, is it not the fact that the foreign trade has been falling off in other ports, besides Liverpool?—I do not know, indeed I have not noticed anything special.

7207. I will take you, if you please, to your Dublin business; you are a farmer, I believe?—I graze some cattle on a farm in Ireland.

7208. But you do not, for instance, attend the Dublin cattle markets?—Not as a rule, but I am frequently there. I was there last week, and the week before.

7209. That, I suppose, was as you were passing through?—As my business calls me.

7210. You do not carry on any trade in Dublin?—None, except looking after the shipment of my own cattle, and looking after the general business.

7211. Is not that a trade somewhat distinct in itself, attending to the transmission of the cattle?—It is, no doubt.

7212. Therefore, I am correct in saying that you do not trade as a cattle dealer in Dublin?—Quite correct.

7213. Seeing that that is the nature of your business, are you acquainted with the orders which have been made with regard to the transmission of foreign cattle in Dublin?—I am acquainted with the practical effect of them, but not generally with the orders.

7214. Of course, you are aware that certain Orders in Council are made?—Oh, yes, I am quite aware of that.

7215. Have you read them, or made yourself acquainted with them?—No; I have only seen one or two of those Orders, but I know the facts with regard to the foreign cattle trade, from private information.

7216. Allow me to ask you this question, does your recollection extend to an Order of the Privy Council of the 20th of October 1866?—No; I cannot refer to an Order of that date in that way.

7217. Have you ever heard of such an Order?—It would be impossible for me to say.

7218. Are you aware that by any Order, cattle arriving in Ireland from Spain or Portugal, and which have been imported to any premises or places for their keep, are not allowed to be taken anywhere without a special Order?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] If you are going to read that Order you must put it in; this is the very thing you tried before.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I beg your pardon, I am cross-examining the witness.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] You cannot cross-examine him upon a written document without putting it in. These are the written orders upon which the Irish trade is carried on, and I tried to get them in before, when Mr. Merewether asked about them.

Chairman.] What would be the effect if they were put in?

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My friend will judge of that.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I will withdraw my question with regard to the Order.

7219. Are you aware from your knowledge that cattle cannot move about Dublin within the district spoken of without the surveillance of the police?—No, I am not aware of that.

7220. Are you aware that for the purpose of removing the cattle, speaking always of foreign cattle, it is necessary in Dublin to obtain a certificate from the inspector of police?—No, I am not aware of that.

7221. Are you aware that the route by which cattle are allowed to proceed from Kingstown, for instance, does not approach the grazing counties which adjoin the city of Dublin?—Yes, I am aware of that; excepting county Wicklow.

7222. I think you are not quite correct in saying that foreign cattle come to a

Mr. Hugh Cullen.

29 April 1868.

market in Liverpool?—No, I did not intend to say that; they come to a place provided for them on the wharf where they are sold.

7223. Then that answer was not quite correct?—No; there is no public market for foreign cattle; they are simply put on the wharfside, and are sold there in a space defined by the Privy Council.

7224. Then they are, in point of fact, only brought to some defined place?—Only to a defined place, which is at the north end of the town; there is no specified market, and no specified time for selling them.

7225. Therefore the ordinary rules which govern the Liverpool market do not apply to them?—No, not at all.

7226. Do you think your answer was quite correct when you said there was no disease, no pleuro-pneumonia in Spain and Portugal at the present moment?—I spoke of the cattle plague; I did not refer to that.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

7227. Is this your map of Liverpool?—Yes.

7228. What do these coloured places mean?—All within the blue mark represents where the foreign cattle are landed and killed, out of which they are not allowed to go.

7229. Are there slaughterhouses there?—There are.

7230. So that the butchers might if they liked go and slaughter there?—Yes; slaughterhouses are provided by the Corporation.

7231. My friend asked you whether the foreign cattle are moved under the surveillance of the police. According to your experience is that so?—According to my experience it is not so. I have over and over again found that they have practically every liberty to go through the neighbourhood.

7232. I see Mr. Walsh says this in his evidence in answer to the question, "Foreign cattle do come into Dublin?—They do. They are not allowed in the market, nor do the people who sell them wish them to come into the market." They are not allowed to go into the market, but they are sold at a place 50 yards from the market?—Yes, that is true to the letter; it is a place outside the Parliamentary boundary, and just across the road. I think it is within 50 yards.

7233. Then I ask him, "Where are they slaughtered?" and he says, "They must be slaughtered in the metropolitan district. *Q.* How large is the metropolitan district of Dublin? *A.* Kingstown is the furthest off, that is seven miles." Do you know anything about the metropolitan district of Dublin?—I do not know what he alludes to at all. I do not know how he alludes to the district, and how it is defined.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] This is really irregular. You are re-examining the witness now upon Mr. Walsh's evidence, which I never cross-examined him upon.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I do not wish to press it at all if you do not wish it. I believe you are right upon that.

7234. Now, my friend asked you about the route by which the cattle come from Kingstown: do the cattle come from Kingstown to Dublin all through the town and up to this place where they are sold; are they driven through the streets?—No; the cattle are landed in Dublin, they are sold at the sheds, and they go to Kingstown to the butchers there for slaughter.

7235. How are they taken to Kingstown?—They walk.

7236. Through the town?—Through the city.

7237. A man goes and buys this foreign cattle in the sheds and takes them home to his own place?—Yes.

7238. Where he may have any quantity of Irish cattle which he may send over into England?—Yes.

7239. *Chairman.*] Were the numbers you gave of the importations into Liverpool the numbers of the entire importations of Spanish cattle?—I think not; the numbers I have here and the numbers I referred to were those imported by one firm, the Messrs. Bibby: in those years, they were the principal importers of Portuguese cattle into Liverpool.

7240. Are you aware that the total importations of Spanish and Portuguese cattle into Liverpool have not decreased?—I am not aware of that.

7241. You

7241. You could not say whether that is not the fact?—No, the returns that I have here show that they have decreased.

7242. The importations by that one firm have decreased, but you are not aware that the total importations into Liverpool have not decreased?—The returns that I have here are in Table 39, which was put into my hands to-day, and it shows that in 1864 the numbers received into Liverpool were 3,566 and in 1867, 2,960.

7243. Are those the total importations?—Those are the total importations. I apprehend you are speaking of the total importations.

7244. Of Spanish and Portuguese cattle?—Yes; and the principal decrease, in fact the entire decrease, was in these Portuguese cattle, the others being made up by the new lines of steamers that have just commenced running from Spain.

7245. What I asked you was, whether you had given us the numbers of the total importations from those countries?—I did not at first.

7246. But when you referred to the Tables, you referred to page 28 of the Table, I suppose?—I referred to Table 39.

7247. What is that Table?—That Table shows that the importations of foreign cattle into Liverpool in 1864 were 3,566.

7248. That is not limited to Spain or Portugal?—I believe no other cattle came in.

7249. And, therefore, you assume that those are importations of Spanish cattle?—There may have been an odd cow or two coming from America, as a milch cow. I know there was one which got into the wrong dock, and was killed on board ship and salted down. I know of that, but I do not think there were any others.

7250. What you pretend to assert was as to the existence of a certain effect. How did you trace it to the cause, or to what cause did you trace it?—I do not understand you, my Lord.

7251. You assume that the importations of Portuguese cattle have fallen off; to what cause do you attribute that falling off in the importations?—The reason that it fell off was the serious loss to the importers; that was the only reason, as far as I know.

7252. How was that serious loss occasioned?—The serious loss was occasioned by the fact of the importers losing money when they had the cattle sold in Liverpool, and they could not afford to bring them at a loss. That loss was occasioned in this way: the butchers would not buy them except at a great reduction in price; at times there was a surplus which had to be killed within a certain time, six days; this caused them great loss; but quite recently that time has been extended to 10 days. The butchers of course, when they get a surplus supply, were obliged to kill that surplus supply, and few but wholesale butchers would buy, and they bought at a great reduction.

7253. Did you ever know of any foreign cattle being taken to Bray?—I have been told so by a salesman in Dublin, but I am not personally acquainted with it.

7254. Did you ever take any cattle to Leixlip?—No, I certainly did not.

7255. Can you give me the name of anybody that ever took any foreign cattle to Leixlip?—I can get the names for you; but I have personally seen cattle in the sheds.

7256. You do not know the Orders of Council, or the regulations which govern the movements of cattle in Dublin?—Not directly, but I know practically the result of those Orders.

7257. From hearsay?—From hearsay.

7258 Are all these things you have been speaking of from your own knowledge, or fom hearsay?—Not all from my own personal observation, with regard to the foreign cattle being in the sheds near the market. I saw them there; there were 160 there on Saturday.

7259. Mr. *Read*] How long have these restrictions been enforced with regard to killing all the cattle at this market at Liverpool?—I think since about May 1866.

7260. In the years 1864 and 1865 it was free, as usual?—In 1864 and 1865 it was free.

7261. Are you aware that in the year 1864 and 1865 there were 6,298 cattle imported

Mr. *Hugh Cullen.*

29 April 1868.

imported into Liverpool, and in 1866 and 1867, since these restrictions, there were 6,697 ?—Yes, I am aware of those facts.

7262. That is something like 300 more in the last two years, since the restrictions have been in force, than there were in the previous two years, when there were no restrictions?—Yes.

7263. *Chairman.*] Then the import has increased?—Taking them in two years, as compared with 1863 of which there seems to be no return here, and 1864, the imports were smaller.

7264. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do beasts come from nowhere except from Spain and Portugal to Liverpool?—There are a few, but none worth speaking of.

7265. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Is there an increase or a decrease in the import of cattle into Liverpool between the years 1866 and 1867?—There is a decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866.

7266. What per-centage of decrease; how much?—There seems to be about 777 decrease.

7267. That is a very considerable per-centage, is it not?—Yes.

7268. To what do you attribute that decrease in the importation?—I attribute it mainly to the restrictions.

7269. Do you know the yard in Dublin in which foreign cattle are usually sold?—I do.

7270. Have the police to watch them when they are taken out to see that they go to the premises of the different purchasers?—I did not observe any when I was there.

7271. Nor are you aware of its being the duty of the police to watch them?—No.

7272. You are quite satisfied that they are walked through the streets of Dublin within that radius, and that they freely mix up with the Irish cattle?—Quite so; there is no practicable means of access, except by walking to those places.

7273. In case it is not convenient for the buyer of these foreign beasts to slaughter them, are you aware of any regulation by which those beasts could be prevented from being taken into parts of the county of Dublin beyond the radius?—No, I am not.

7274. Can you give the Committee the number of beasts imported into Liverpool in the first three months ending 31st March 1868?—I believe there have been none.

7275. Then there has been an extinction of the cattle trade within those three months?—Yes.

7276. Are you aware whether any have been imported into Liverpool during this present month?—Yes; I think there have been about 180 imported in the present month.

7277. That is, the whole importation of the four months of 1868 has been under 200 head?—Yes, I think so, as well as my memory serves me.

7278. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] A question was put to you about the provision that there is in Liverpool, at the north end, for the slaughter of the foreign cattle, what sort of a provision is that; is it satisfactory?—In every respect, so far as the slaughtering of the cattle is concerned, it is extremely satisfactory; the slaughterhouses have been built by the Corporation, and have been built under the superintendence of the medical officer of health, Dr. Trench, who is a very clever man.

7279. Do the Spanish and Portuguese cattle arrive generally in good condition at Liverpool?—Generally in very good condition, especially the Portuguese cattle, because the importers are persons who have been longer in the trade than the importers from Spain.

7280. Representing the town of Ashton, which has the same sort of interest as Manchester, Rochdale, and other towns of that description, I collect that has been a great complaint of the want of power of sending live foreign cattle beyond Liverpool; do you consider that that complaint is well founded as regards the interest of the consuming population in those towns?—I am satisfied of it.

7281. You think that those towns cannot be supplied with dead meat from Liverpool without great inconvenience and risk?—Without great inconvenience and risk and extra cost.

7282. Did you ever meet anybody in that country that really thought there was

was any danger in letting healthy Spanish beasts go into the interior from Liverpool?—Not one.

7283. You never met a man of sane mind who thought there was any danger in it?—Not one.

7284. Therefore you think it is very unreasonable to prevent it by law?—Yes.

7285. Mr. *Morrison.*] Do you know what the importations in the first three months in 1867 into Liverpool were?—No, I have not got that here, I have it with regard to one firm, but I suppose that would not do.

7286. Is there any special peculiarity in the trade with regard to the time when importation takes place in Liverpool?—Yes, there is a special peculiarity about it. From the 1st of March until about the 1st of September is about the best time for the importation of this cattle.

7287. Is that the time when the wine comes over, and is that the reason?—I think the wine comes at all times.

7288. Is it not from the 1st of June instead of the 1st of March, that the importation takes place?—No, from the 1st of March to the 1st of September is the time that the greatest supply comes.

7289. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] They begin to get fat about that time from the spring grass in Spain, and then they are fit for consumption as fat cattle?—Yes.

7290. *Chairman.*] Is it not the case that the chief importations from Spain are in July, August, and September?—I cannot answer that question at the moment.

7291. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Can you send an answer up from Liverpool when you go down, with the corresponding period in 1866?—Yes.

7292. *Chairman.*] Take the last four years?—Yes.

7292*. Mr. *Morrison.*] There was a great increase between 1865 and 1866 in the foreign cattle imported into Liverpool, was there not?—Yes.

7293. To what do you attribute that?—That is to be attributed entirely to the restrictions imposed upon the home cattle; there were very severe restrictions imposed upon the home cattle during the year 1866, so much so that Stanley Market was entirely closed. We were compelled to sell our own cattle, and we were enabled to get extraordinarily high prices for them during that time, and at that time those high prices brought in a large supply of cattle from Spain and Portugal; but still that supply was not as good as in the year 1863.

7294. Mr. *Corrance.*] Did the prices rise in those years during which the importation was less; was there any substantial difference in the prices of the meat?—In 1865, the rinderpest came into the country, and great numbers of cattle were crowded into the markets that reduced the prices in 1865 to a price that was not paying the importer, consequently there was a diminution in the price in 1865. Next year, 1866, they increased the restrictions, and those restrictions were in full force during all that year, in consequence we had a range of extraordinarily high prices in Liverpool which we have never had before or since.

7295. In the year 1864 there was a large importation, 3,566?—Yes.

7296. Then in the year 1865 it fell to 2,000?—It fell to 2,000, and the cause of that falling, in my own mind, was the reduced price of the animals in consequence of the cattle plague. All the markets of the country were crammed full of cattle at that season, and the year 1865 was a very bad one indeed.

7297. Then in 1866 they jumped up again?—In 1866 the cattle plague restrictions were in full force, and the effect of those restrictions so far as Liverpool was concerned was the very increased price of the cattle.

7298. Then you say there was a fall again in 1867, have the kindness to account for that?—The fall in 1867 to my mind was owing entirely to the restrictions, because the price at which we were selling home cattle during that time was such as would have been satisfactory to the importers of foreign cattle; but when the surplus supply came, and when we were compelled to slaughter them and to sell them at a reduced price, it would not pay the importers to bring them in.

7299. In the one case you have referred the increase to the matter of price, and in the other to restrictions, what is your reason for that?—It is the price in both instances, because the importers could not purchase cattle to meet the reduced price in Liverpool.

7300. Will you give us a little information about this town of Liverpool. I have a map before me, and would you have the kindness to tell me, was the

Mr. *Hugh Cullen.*

29 April 1868.

point at which these cattle were disembarked and slaughtered outside the Parliamentary boundary?—No, inside the Parliamentary boundary.

7301. How far from the common market?—Nearly five miles.

7302. You told us, I think, that the butchers to make up for the distance charged about 2 *l.* difference a head?—Something about 2 *l.*, they have always charged us.

7303. Should you consider it a great advantage to Liverpool itself if the cattle were allowed to be brought by railway or otherwise up to the common market and there slaughtered?—No, I do not think it would be of much advantage in that respect.

7304. Not if they were marked for slaughtering and they are slaughtered?—It would to a certain extent, but it would not be a very great benefit.

7305. And if they charge 2 *l.*, because the distance is so great between the two, surely if the cattle were brought directly into a common market, the necessity for imposing that 2 *l.* would cease?—I apprehend you mean, if they were brought to the general abattoirs for slaughter as well; if that was the case it would improve the price very much, no doubt; but then we should not be able to get rid of the surplus supply, assuming, of course, that there would be a surplus supply.

7306. Then the hardship to the town of Liverpool would be very small, supposing the Portuguese and Spanish cattle were allowed to be brought into a common market?—As far as Liverpool is concerned, if they were brought into the common market, and then treated as home cattle and went to the general and private slaughterhouses, that would be so.

7307. That would reduce it quite to a minimum?—So far as Liverpool is concerned.

7308. Mr. *Read.*] I understood you to say, that in the second half of the year 1865, when the cattle plague raged, we had meat cheaper than in 1866?—Yes, certainly, in Liverpool. I am speaking of Liverpool.

7309. Then, Liverpool does not at all follow the prices of the London market, which were highest in the second half of the year 1865?—No, I do not think so; certainly our prices were lower in 1865 than we have had them since.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] There is one other witness whom I wish to call, Professor Spooner, who is now too ill to be called; perhaps your Lordship will allow him to be called on Friday.

The *Chairman.*] We sat for another hour, Mr. Harcourt, under the impression that you were going to close your evidence to-day; if we had known that that would not be the case, we should have adjourned earlier.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I have now only to say that if Professor Spooner is well enough on Friday to come here I shall tender him as a witness against this Bill to give his opinion, your Lordship being aware that he was one of the Royal Commissioners on this subject, and if he is well enough I shall tender him. If the Committee refuse to hear his evidence, I cannot help it.

Mr. *Read.*] Professor Spooner, in the Report, recommended a separate market.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] That is one of the reasons why I wish to tender him as a witness.

Chairman.] You gave us to understand that the witness who has just left the room was to be the last witness, and we sat another hour to take his evidence; if you had told us you had another witness, we should not have sat another hour to-day.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] All I can say is, that I shall tender Professor Spooner as a witness on Friday, and if the Committee choose to reject him they may.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 1st May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Lord Robert Montagu.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Corrance.	

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Hugh Cullen*, re-called; and further Examined.

Mr. *Hugh Cullen*.

1 May 1868.

7310. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to make some alterations in your evidence?—Yes. At Question 7117, I am asked, "You sell in Liverpool principally Irish cattle and foreign cattle, which you import, do you not?" My answer is, "Yes;" but I do not import any. I want my answer to be: "I sell Irish and foreign cattle, but I do not import them." The next one is at 7126; the word "quarantine" is used, and I want to substitute the words, "space defined by the Privy Council," and I want that substituted throughout.

7311. Defined "Part of the Port" is the technical expression; perhaps you would like that instead?—Very well; let it be defined "Part of the Port."

7312. Then at Question 7133, your Lordship asked me, "Was that the time at which the new market was defined?" and I answered, "The new market was defined about the commencement of 1866, and this was about August 1866, I think." The answer I should wish to have is, "The new market was defined about the end of 1866." Then in 7146, the Question is, "You are a salesman?" and I am made to answer, "I am a salesman, and that does not come under my notice." I want there the word "specially" inserted. Then there is Question 7141, "They set up a trade also and attempted to work it out, did they not? Some new steamers came into the general trade and they endeavoured to carry cattle, but the result of that has been a serious loss to them, and there are very few Spanish cattle going now." I wish the last few words to be altered. "Have been very few Spanish cattle lately," instead of, "Going now." Then there is Question 7163; your Lordship asked me, "Are they allowed to proceed by rail to the adjoining town?" and I answered, "They walk; there is no railway to those towns." I wish instead to put this: "They walk; there is practically no railway to those towns, the lines being short passenger lines."

7313. With reference to Question 7175, have you anything to state?—Yes; I wish to read the following telegram which I received from Thomas Cullen, my partner, at present in Dublin. "Saw M'Cann, the inspector, and M'Cann, the superintendent of the cattle market. There is no restriction on the removal of Spanish cattle to Bray or Celbridge; beyond this an inspector at Culles sheds gives a license to take them to either of these places; saw them killed at Bray myself, and one day saw them walked to the North Wall with Irish cattle shipping to Liverpool, and no separation."

7314. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Who is Mr. M'Cann?—There are two M'Canns; one of them is the director of the cattle market in Dublin.

7315. Appointed by the Privy Council?—Appointed by the local authorities, I think. The other one is appointed by the Privy Council.

7316. And they both coincide in these telegrams?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Professor *Charles Spooner.*

1 May 1868.

Professor *Charles Spooner,* called in; Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

7317. I NEED not ask who you are. You have been suffering very much in your health lately, have you not?—Yes, and I am still suffering.

7318. You have been kind enough, at great inconvenience to yourself, to come here. You were on the Royal Commission appointed to consider the cattle plague, I believe?—I was.

7319. What is your scientific or professional position exactly?—I am Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of England, and have been so for the last 15 years.

7320. First of all, I should like to clear up one point; there seems to have been an impression on the minds of some persons that the Royal Commission recommended a separate market for foreign cattle. In your judgment was there any recommendation by the Royal Commissioners with regard to that separate market?—No, that was never my impression.

7321. I will read a paragraph from the second report:—"There is in fact but one class of precautions likely to be effectual, namely, to restrict importation absolutely, except in case of stress of weather, to a certain number of ports where proper accommodation could be provided; to cause all fat cattle to be slaughtered at the ports, and all store cattle to undergo a period of quarantine. Hides and skins from any part of the continent, not dried as well as salted, ought to be disinfected at the port of importation." Now is that a recommendation of a separate market? The third report says:—"In our second report we recommended to your Majesty that foreign cattle should be slaughtered at the port of disembarkation, or, if sold for store purposes, should be placed in quarantine. We believe that the whole system of cattle transport should be revised; that good landing places, lairs, and sheds, in which the cattle may be properly housed, tended, and inspected, should at once be constructed at the ports where cattle arrive; and that the trade in foreign cattle, which has grown of late years to such vast proportions, should be subjected to proper regulations." Is it your view of these recommendations that they are intended to prevent foreign cattle going into the interior of the country?——

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* objected to Mr. Vernon Harcourt examining the witness upon the interpretation of the report.

7322. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (To the *Witness*).] I am not doing so at all; I only call your attention to the fact that the Report of the Royal Commission does not recommend a separate market. Now, I ask you, in your judgment is the plan proposed by this Bill for having a separate market for foreign cattle, and allowing the home cattle to go further into the country, which they are not allowed to do now in respect of infection, an improvement on the present system, or do you think it would be worse?—I am decidedly of opinion that if a separate foreign cattle market be instituted in or near the metropolis and the restrictions at present existing in the metropolitan market be taken off, we should be in a very much worse condition than we now are in.

7323. In your judgment, assuming the rinderpest or any other infectious diseases to exist in that foreign market, would there be any security against their communication to the metropolitan market, and in consequence of removing the restriction to their dissemination all over the country?—That would not be an effectual barrier, inasmuch as in the event of a foreign market being so instituted, I am of opinion that if the rinderpest were to break out it would readily be communicated to the metropolitan market, and through the metropolitan market to the country at large. I am satisfied that the infection may be conveyed by the clothing of individuals who are brought in connection with animals which are affected.

7324. Assuming there were rinderpest or any other infectious diseases in a foreign country, should you think it essential for the protection of this country that the English cattle in the metropolitan market should not be allowed to leave the metropolitan area?—Most assuredly so.

7325. Now let me call your attention to these sentences of Mr. Dennison in the first day's proceedings, as Counsel for the Bill. At page 28 he says, "Therefore, instead of being a Bill of restriction (though it is a Bill of restriction in one way), it is a Bill of liberation." I then say, "For the home cattle." Then Mr. Denison,

Denison, the Counsel for the Bill, says, " A Bill of liberation for the home cattle, but at the same time it is a Bill for the admission of foreign cattle a great deal more easily than they can be admitted at present, because they are now obliged to be admitted under all sorts of restrictions and provisions. All those things would be put an end to, therefore I repeat that under the guise and name of a Bill of restriction it is really a Bill of liberation, both for home cattle and foreign cattle." If that be a correct description of this Bill by the Counsel for the Bill, in your judgment would that be introducing a very great danger into the country?—Unquestionably it would. So soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge it struck me that, in the event of its being carried out, it would create a laxity in the inspection of foreign cattle, and under those circumstances the danger would be increased; there would be greater liability, in my opinion, under those circumstances, for the rinderpest to find its way into this market than exists now.

7326. You do not think a Bill of liberation for home and foreign cattle is the best means of security for the country against infection?—No, I do not; I think the best means of protecting the country from infection is to prevent the importation.

7327. And you agree with some evidence which we had from Monsieur Bouley, that the only real security against rinderpest is the absolute prohibition of import from infected countries?—Quite so.

7328. Do you consider that the Government ought to have any difficulty in ascertaining what country was infected or not infected, in the sense of its being necessary or not necessary to make that prohibition?—I have not considered the matter, but I should suppose there could be no difficulty; but I do not feel competent to judge, though I should think there might be an understanding between the Governments of different countries.

7329. Now assuming that, as in France, there is a prohibition of importation of cattle from infected countries, what would your view be then with regard to the restrictions?—I do not see the necessity for restriction in that case; if you fully prevent the importation of cattle from infected districts, I see no necessity for any restriction.

7330. Your opinion coincides with the opinion of the advisers of the Government in France, and with the practice of the Government of France?—Yes.

7331. You have seen Monsieur Bouley's evidence?—I have.

7332. Do you concur in that generally?—I do.

7333. You were upon the Royal Commission; were you ever in favour of a separate market?—Never; and as to being a Commissioner, a gentleman is present who was also a Commissioner, and he knows full well that there were many differences of opinion expressed by different members of the Commission, and although some of them waived their opinions rather than be in opposition to others, it is not a matter of necessity because I am a party to that report that I agreed with every portion of it.

7334. In a question like this of the cattle plague, do you think it is a question that ought to be dealt with at the discretion of the Government, the Government having sufficient power given to them for that purpose from time to time, or that it should be made the subject of a permanent Act of Parliament without regard to the temporary circumstances of the case?—I think myself it should be left in the hands of the Government.

7335. And that a permanent Act of Parliament with regard to a thing which may vary from time to time so much, would not be a wise thing?—I think it would not.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7336. Can you tell the Committee whether the cattle plague is existing abroad at this moment?—I am not aware that it is existing abroad at this moment, except in those places where it is generated, the Steppes of Russia where it is indigenous.

7337. Is that the only district to which you can point?—I think so, but this is not a matter which I individually pay much attention to. That falls within the province of my colleague, Professor Simons.

7338. Does it come within your knowledge that the cattle plague existed last year, say in August, in some of the Rhenish provinces, such as Bavaria and Coburg?—I cannot say.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Professor *Charles Spooner.*

1 May 1868.

7339. Your business has been to examine the matter scientifically, rather than to deal with statistics upon the question abroad or at home?—Just so, I do not profess to deal with that subject at all.

7340. Mr. *Read.*] You signed the second report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners without any reservation?—Yes.

7341. You recommended that all fat cattle should be slaughtered at the port?—Yes, as one means at that time when the disease was raging in this country, and also in Holland, and in Belgium too, I believe.

7342. You say there was but one class of precautions likely to be effectual, and you named that as one?—Yes.

7343. Do you know that the port of London is 70 miles long?—I do not know the length.

7344. Would you consider that cattle should be moved all over that length of port?—My impression when that recommendation was made was this, that it behoved this country to restrict the importation of foreign cattle to certain ports, and that the cattle should when they arrive be slaughtered at those ports.

7345. You do not consider it necessary to restrict them to certain parts of ports if they were as large as London?—No, if you ask my opinion now, I say the restrictions to prevent the entrance of the cattle plague to this country cannot be too stringent.

7346. I understood you to say that you thought we might trust to the foreign countries' inspection?—No, I think the Government of our country should exercise strictly precautionary measures to prevent the entrance of the cattle plague, but I think further, that the assistance on the part of foreign Governments, that is to say, in taking care of themselves, and strictly inspecting cattle before it is imported would take away in a great measure the necessity for many of the restrictions we have now.

7347. You think we might trust to foreign Governments to let us know whether the cattle plague exists?—Not entirely, but we might get much useful information which would assist us in measures of precaution.

7348. You say this in the second report: "But we think it useless to trust to any inspection, or other precautionary measures which foreign Governments may be induced to apply to cattle leaving their own ports or frontiers, or in the case of through traffic." Have you altered your opinion since you signed that?—It is not at all unlikely that I may. I have given the matter far more consideration since, and I do not bind myself entirely to the wording of that report. We were anxious to adopt any means, consistent with the public weal, to prevent the entrance and spread of the disease, but it does not by any means imply that the suggestions made in that report were deemed by us to be effectual.

7349. The second and third reports referred to future legislation and arrangements?—To some extent.

7350. Do you think the cattle plague can be detected when it is in a state of incubation?—One word denies the other; if it is in a state of incubation it is undetectable; it is a very inappropriate term altogether, in my opinion; the fact is this, that if an animal be imbued with the poison, the probability is that it does not give evidence of its full effects until a certain number of days have elapsed, but the symptoms are detectable in the course of two or three days afterwards.

7351. Are you aware that veterinary professors, and some of them of the highest authority, after having had great experience in the cattle plague for many months, do not know the cattle plague when it is fully developed?—I am not aware of that.

7352. Do you not know that there was an outbreak in Berwickshire, and some veterinary professor said a lot of cattle were afflicted with the cattle plague?—But a man cannot be of high authority in a disease which he has not studied.

7353. Are you not aware that in 1867, at Langrigg, in Berwickshire, more than one Scotch professor pronounced a certain lot of cattle to be afflicted with the cattle plague, and Professor Simon went down and said it was gastro-enteritis?—Yes.

7354. The same thing happened in Norfolk?—Yes.

7355. You

Professor *Charles Spooner.*

1 May 1868.

7355. You have had considerable experience in the cattle plague?—Yes; I believe Professor Simons was right and they were wrong.

7356. But if they could not detect the disease, and did not know it when it was fully developed, you would think it rather difficult to detect it when it was incubating?—Yes, of course, it is; a great deal has been said about the increase of temperature ascertained by the thermometer; that is very true; if the animal was inoculated with the disease, or had been exposed to its influence, it is probable that is the first symptom that would be shown; but, unless you knew that the animal had been so situated, such increase of temperature would be no proof that the animal was attacked by rinderpest, because that occurs in other diseases.

7357. Is it your opinion that the cattle plague was imported?—Undoubtedly.

7358. And the lung disease also?—Yes.

7359. And the foot and mouth disease?—Yes.

7360. None of them are indigenous to this country?—No.

7361. Do you not know that in this report the Commissioners say that there would be a constant increase of the probability of the cattle plague coming here, in consequence of the extension of the cattle trade into what may be termed the home of the cattle plague?—I believe that is said, but I am led to understand that more stringent measures of protection have been instituted by other countries since that period.

7362. Then, when you said that the probabilities would vary, you meant that they would only vary in this way; the probabilities might be more or less intense, but that we should not be less likely to have the cattle plague?—Under what circumstances?

7363. I understood you to say, in answer to the learned Counsel, that you thought our chances of having the cattle plague would vary a great deal; shall we have more or less risk as we extend the cattle trade into the home of the cattle plague?—Of course that would increase the chances.

7364. Do you think that sheep can carry the disease?—Undoubtedly.

7365. And take it?—Yes.

7366. Would you permit sheep to go into the country from the metropolitan market?—No, not if cattle were there infected.

7367. Do you think there is a danger in those sheep taking the diseases into the country as well as bullocks?—Undoubtedly so, if they have been exposed to the influence. I have already stated that sheep are liable to rinderpest; that has been proved to demonstration.

7368. You do not think that those restrictions operate now satisfactorily which allow sheep to mix with foreign cattle in the market, and then to be driven into the country; you consider the present restrictions preferable to what is intended by the Bill?—Yes; that is to say, presuming the Bill to be brought into operation, and the present restrictions in the metropolitan market are removed; because in any case you would have no security against the disease being conveyed from the foreign to the home market; and, those restrictions being taken off, there would be much greater danger than there is now.

7369. Do you believe that a man can carry the contagion more readily than the animal itself?—I should hardly think that.

7370. You object to a butcher going from one market to another, but you do not object to foreign cattle mixing with home cattle in the metropolitan market?—I object to the butchers who are brought into contact with diseased animals being brought into contact with healthy animals, and I have the same objection to animals who have been brought into contact with diseased animals being brought into contact with healthy animals.

7371. If there was a resident inspector at the proposed market, do you not think that he would have a better chance of ascertaining any disease than he has now, when the cattle are removed to slaughterhouses all over the City?—I think that would enhance his advantages.

7372. If they were constantly under his eye that would enhance his advantages considerably?—Yes, but I have not much faith in the present inspections; I think they are very imperfectly carried out.

7373. Do you mean that you have no faith in any inspection?—No, I do not mean that.

Professor *Charles Spooner.*

1 May 1868.

7374. Then what is our safeguard?—They ought to be more fully carried out, but I have not much faith in our inspections as they are at present carried out.

7375. But surely it would be more easy for any inspector to give a proper supervision to a confined area like the proposed market than it is now to inspect the whole of the metropolis?—I think so, undoubtedly; it would offer that facility, no doubt.

7376. Mr. *Moffatt.*] You have given us your opinion that the foot-and-mouth disease is of foreign origin, can you tell the Committee, according to that theory, in what year that was first imported?—No, I am not prepared with statistics.

7377. Do you know when the lung disease was first imported into this country?—They have both been in this country for a great many years.

7378. Before there was any considerable importation of foreign cattle?—Yes; it has never been determined as to how they were imported.

7379. That is a theoretical opinion, not based on any practical experience?—Certainly not.

7380. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] I understood you to agree with what Monsr. Bouley told us the other day, in saying that the country might with safety rely, to a great extent, on the precautions taken by foreign governments?—Yes, I do, against infection.

7381. Are you aware whether the restrictions abroad which exist now were in force last year, 1867?—I do not know.

7382. Are you aware that during last year the rinderpest was imported into this country, notwithstanding the precautions taken by those foreign governments?—I think there was a doubt upon that point, whether it was imported or not.

7383. If you doubt that it was imported, do you believe that it was generated here?—If it was here I think it was imported.

7384. I refer to the cattle brought in by Mr. Gebhardt, through Prussia from Podolia, and the cattle plague broke out five days after they had been in the market here; do you think they brought the disease from abroad?—Yes.

7385. They passed through those restrictions of the foreign governments, and yet you say you would rely on the precautions they took to preserve us?—I think they would be very protective, but not perhaps sufficiently so.

7386. Mr. *Cogan.*] You were asked by Mr. Vernon Harcourt a question with regard to an opinion expressed by Mr. Denison in his speech, to the effect that this Bill might be considered to some extent a Bill for the liberation of the importation of foreign cattle, inasmuch as many restrictions now existing might then be safely removed, and you said you did not coincide with that opinion, and you thought it would lead to great danger if the restrictions were removed?—Yes, I think they should still be continued, but I should be afraid if the Bill passed that they would be in a great measure removed.

7387. Are you aware that that opinion of Mr. Denison was merely an expression of the opinion of Counsel as to what might be done, but that it is in no way provided by this Bill that the restrictions should be removed?—I am quite aware that it was merely Counsel's opinion.

7388. There would be nothing whatever inconsistent in a permanent measure such as would be provided by this Bill for a separate market, and at the same time the continuance by the Privy Council of the practice of putting any restrictions they chose on the importation of foreign cattle?—If they choose to exercise that power, and also the power of restriction with regard to sending animals from the Metropolitan Cattle Market to different parts of the country, I think it would be an advance in the right direction, but if you have a foreign market and take off also the present restrictions with regard to the home market, there would be greater danger of foreign cattle going into the home market and spreading the infection.

7389. But you are aware that it is in no way a necessary consequence of this Bill, that any restriction that may be considered essential should be removed?—Yes.

7390. Mr. *Freshfield.*] As I understand, your opinion is, that the plague is imported from abroad into this country?—It is.

7391. I understand you to say, that all restrictions that can be imposed, ought to be imposed, to prevent its admission?—Most undoubtedly.

7392. Then

Professor *Charles Spooner.*

1 May 1868.

7392. Then, as I understand, you do not object to a foreign cattle market, so far as it is an additional protection against the cattle plague?—Quite so.

7393. I suppose that London is supplied by two streams, the home and the foreign cattle?—Yes.

7394. If you can keep those streams separate, it must have the effect of rendering the spread of the cattle plague less likely?—Yes; but I say it is impossible to keep them separate, such is the nature of this disease, that if you have these two streams they are certain to become amalgamated.

7395. You do not propose to exclude foreign cattle?—No.

7396. Then if they are imported it would be a step in the right direction to keep them separate from the home-bred cattle, would it not?—Yes, provided you do not take off the restrictions which at present exist in the metropolitan market.

7397. *Chairman.*] Would you give me your opinion as to the policy originated by an amendment introduced by an Honourable Member of the Opposition into the Government Bill of last year, as to defining a part of the ports for the landing and slaughter of foreign cattle?—That is not a matter to which I have given much consideration, but it falls within the province of my colleague, Professor Simons, but I do not think I should be an authority upon such matters.

7398. You have not given much attention to the subject of defining a part of a port for the landing of foreign cattle?—No, I have not.

7399. Nor for the slaughtering of foreign cattle within a small area?—No; my attention has been mainly directed to the scientific part of the question.

7400. You are aware that that policy has been carried out in all the larger ports except London, are you not?—Yes.

7401. Have you heard of any injury that has accrued from it?—No, I have not.

7402. Would you suppose that when foreign cattle can only be landed in a small defined part, it would be much easier to inspect them than when they are spread over the whole town?—Yes.

7403. That will be still more the case in London than in Liverpool or Hull?—Yes, it would be the same I should think, taking into consideration the period when the disease is in a latent state, as it were, which is called incubation, in which we may readily suppose animals affected with the disease may escape observation.

7404. You have read the Bill, I suppose?—No, I have not.

7405. Are you aware of the nature of the Bill?—Indeed I am not.

7406. Then you could not give an opinion as to whether it was simply carrying out the policy which was originated by the Honourable Member of the Opposition?—No, I could not. I must tell your Lordship that I have been brought here in a measure quite against my own feelings, because I consider that my colleague would have been so much the better person to have had before this Committee, because he had given his special attention to it.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to address the Committee in opposition to the Preamble of the Bill.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Lord Robert Montagu.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Lowther.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Cogan.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

5 May 1868.

Mr. *Haly* stated that he proposed to call some witnesses, on behalf of the London and South Western Railway Company, in opposition to the Bill, and that Mr. Ashley would also call witnesses on behalf of the Great Eastern Railway Company; but that before the Committee proceeded to hear any evidence he had an application to make to the Committee, which was, that in consequence of the great expense incurred by the parties attending the Committee, which amounted to no less than 1,000 *l.* a day, he wished to ask the Committee whether, in the face of the facts which appear in the usual public channels of information, the Bill was not practically abandoned, the Ministry having stated it to be their intention to withdraw all attempts at legislation which had been made this Session, and to confine their existence solely to passing the Boundary Bill and the two Reform Bills for Ireland and Scotland; and he put it forward, for the consideration of the Committee, whether there was any prospect of their going on with this Bill during the present Session, and asked that his clients should not be put to the expense of appearing in opposition to a measure which affected their rights and privileges, unless it was the clear determination of Parliament, that if the Bill came out of Committee it should be proceeded with.

The *Chairman* stated that he believed it was not the intention of the Prime Minister to interfere with any Bills, except public Bills; that he was quite aware that hybrid Bills and Private Bills entailed great expense upon all parties, and would take care that those expenses should not be entirely thrown away.

The *Chairman* further stated that having consulted his colleagues upon the subject, if the Committee were of opinion that the Preamble of the Bill was proved, their intention was to bring the Bill before the House, and let the House deal with it as it might think fit.

Mr. *Milner Gibson* stated that it appeared to him impossible to separate this measure from the general policy as regards the cattle trade of the country, because, if foreign cattle were prevented coming to the metropolis by sea, they must also be prevented coming by railway.

Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson* moved that the room should be cleared.

The Counsel and parties were directed to withdraw.

After a short time, the Counsel and parties were called in.

The *Chairman* stated that Mr. Haly should proceed with his evidence.

Mr. *Ashley* stated that he proposed to call evidence on behalf of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Sir

Sir *Andrew Agnew* inquired of Mr. Haly whether, he proposed to call any witnesses to prove the efficiency of the police regulations in Spain and Portugal, with reference to the cattle there. 5 May 1868.

Mr. *Haly* stated that he had not contemplated calling such witnesses, but if it was the wish of the Committee he would consider the propriety of doing so.

Mr. *William Birt*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Ashley*.

Mr. *William Birt.*

7407. ARE you Goods Manager of the Great Eastern Railway?—I am.

7408. I believe that Company has a network of about 700 miles?—It has.

7409. Is the port of Harwich within their network?—It is.

7410. What is the distance from Harwich to London?—Sixty-eight miles.

7411. Is Harwich in a direct line to Holland and North Germany?—It is.

7412. At how much would you put the diminution of distance in the carriage of cattle coming by Harwich?—It would save at least 10 or 12 hours as compared with the sea passage up the Thames.

7413. That must be a great advantage with regard to the transmission of cattle?—Undoubtedly it is. All the cattle dealers prefer Harwich, it being a short sea route to all the cattle export countries of Holland and North Germany.

7414. In 1863 did the Great Eastern Company come to Parliament for powers to run steamers between Harwich and Antwerp?—We did, and Parliament granted us powers to run steamers to Rotterdam, Flushing, and Antwerp.

7415. The granting of those powers was very strongly opposed by Mr. Robinson, on the part of the water carriers, I believe?—Yes.

7416. The main inducement to grant them, I believe, was the cattle traffic?—It was; I may say if it had not been for the cattle traffic the Great Eastern would not have applied for steamboat powers.

7417. Did the Great Eastern go to a great expense in constructing boats, lairs, and so on?—Very great, indeed. Our total expenses in providing boats, and so on, have exceeded 225,000 *l.*

7418. How many steam boats did they construct?—Six, and the whole of them are adapted for the conveyance of cattle.

7419. Were they built specially for the purpose?—Yes.

7420. Can you give the Committee the total importation of cattle, *viâ* Harwich, from the period of 1863 to 1867?—Yes.

7421. What is the total importation of cattle during those four years?—The total number in the four years, plus the last three months of the year 1863, was 73,511 beasts, and calves, 357,714 sheep, and 41,010 pigs, making a total of animals of 472,235. I would mention, with regard to this, that in 1865, by reason of the action of the Orders of the Privy Council, our continental cattle traffic has practically amounted to nothing. We started in October 1863, and in less than two years we had worked the trade up to no less than 32,000 oxen, 170,000 sheep, and 10,000 pigs, that was in one twelvemonth; but immediately after that, the Orders of the Privy Council came out in consequence of the cattle plague; and since then, the rate has fallen off very considerably. Our continental cattle receipts in 1865 were 30,000 *l.*, and in 1867 they fell to 4,000 *l.*

7422. So that there was a rapid increase in 1865, and then an almost total extinction after 1865?—Yes.

7423. Now, in 1867, was the prohibition of the Privy Council extended to Belgium?—It was; and then the Antwerp trade ceased.

7424. In consequence of that, did you again apply to Parliament in 1867?—We did; we came to Parliament, we stated our case, that we had laid out this large capital in steamboats, and that the Orders of the Privy Council had shut up the only ports to which we were allowed to run, and that we then sought powers to go to other ports. Parliament granted us additional powers, those powers being to go to Gestemunde and Harlingen; that was last Session.

7425. You were again violently opposed by Mr. Anthony Robinson, were you not?—We were, by no one more so.

7426. Those two ports are still open for cattle and sheep?—They are; but now,

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

now, unfortunately, Harwich is closed, and the expense we incurred last year in obtaining additional powers is therefore practically useless.

7427. I believe it was in October 1867, that the Privy Council issued the Order prohibiting the cattle being brought into the London market?—Yes; the Order was dated 20th of October, I think, and took effect on the 4th of November.

7428. The effect of that was entirely to close Harwich as a port for cattle and sheep for the London market?—For cattle, not for sheep.

7429. The dead meat trade was allowed, but did you find it practicable to carry foreign dead meat up to the London market?—We tried it for a long time, but it was quite a failure. We offered every encouragement to it; indeed, we carried meat from Rotterdam to London, and delivered it in the market for 40 *s.* a ton. But the distance was so great, and Rotterdam is only approachable at times, being on a tidal river, that the trade was quite a failure.

7430. With reference to the sheep question, the prohibition was only removed in December 1867, was it?—Yes, that was it.

7431. Immediately that prohibition was removed, there was an immense increase, was there not?—Oh, yes. I feel satisfied that we are bringing at this moment more sheep from Rotterdam and Antwerp than are coming by the Thames.

7432. Harwich is situated quite on the high road to the German Ocean?—It is; all the vessels from Holland and North Germany pass it.

7433. What distance of water carriage do you consider that they save by landing at Harwich instead of going to London?—At least 80 miles.

7434. And in time about 10 hours, I suppose?—Ten or 12 hours.

7435. When the cattle are landed at Harwich, are they put into lairs there, and watched and fed?—They are.

7436. As soon as that operation is over satisfactorily, they are then placed in the trucks, and conveyed direct to the Islington Market, are they not?—That is so.

7437. Occupying about how many hours on the passage?—From two and a half to three hours.

7438. Now, with reference to the question of the cost to the importer; the steamers of London only make a charge for carriage, do they not; they only act as carriers, they do not make one whole charge and a separate charge for carriage?—They do. The practice that we found in force by Mr. Robinson's boats, when we commenced the trade, was this; there was one charge for conveyance, that charge, to Rotterdam, was 15*s.*; then there were a whole lot of extras, amounting to from 30 to 50 per cent. upon the cost for conveyance, so that the total charge, instead of being, as was nominally the case, 15*s.*, was in reality something in excess of 20*s.* But we adopted this plan; we said, "We want one charge for conveyance, and that is all; and we fix the charge at 15*s.* and never charge more." Mr. Robinson then at once began to abolish his extra charges; and he, like ourselves, charged 15*s.* That was when we began. But, subsequently, there was a very fierce competition between him and us, and the total charge came down to 10*s.* Then the action of the Privy Council Orders shut us out of Rotterdam, and no sooner were we shut out than up goes Mr. Robinson's extra charge at once; and at this moment he is charging something in excess of 20*s.*, the same as he was charging before we began.

7439. *Chairman.*] At what date was it you say he raised his charges again?—It must have been last year, because the Port of Rotterdam was closed for a period of something like 18 months; I think it was in December.

7440. Mr. *Ashley.*] He raised his charges as soon as the Orders of the Privy Council prevented your bringing your cattle up to London?—That is so; I was then speaking of oxen, but I would also speak of calves; our charge for calves, when we were running to Rotterdam, direct to the Metropolitan Market, was 5 *s.* a head; Mr. Robinson charged the same. But since he has recommenced running to Rotterdam, and we have not been allowed to do so, he has put his charge up to 11*s.* 3*d.*, which is more than 100 per cent. more than it was when we were running with him.

7441. Therefore, he now has, virtually, a monopoly of that trade?—He has.

7442. Your charge was one whole charge for wharfage, landing, and delivery?—Yes; we made one charge, and said that shall include everything.

7443. You also took the cattle up to the abattoirs for them?—We did.

7444. Now, one question as to the slaughterhouse at Harwich; is there a large

large and commodious slaughterhouse built there?—Yes; there is a slaughterhouse which is capable of slaughtering 100 oxen and 1,000 sheep a day. It was put up by an independent company some two years ago, and was put up under the belief that a trade could be done in live animals, the animals being slaughtered there, and the carcases sent to London, but it was an utter failure. That building, which cost upwards of 1,500 *l.*, has been standing for the last two years, and nothing whatever has been slaughtered in it; and that it is likely so to remain, I think there can be no doubt; for the Railway Company, seeing this building standing, was naturally anxious to have the trade pass through it, and, upon two or three different occasions, I went to Belgium, Germany, and Holland, to see if I could not induce the cattle sellers there to send their cattle to Harwich for slaughter, but in no case could I make any impression; the answer given by the cattle sellers being, that they would send to England only as long as they could send upon a perfect equality with Englishmen; that is, that their beasts must come alive into the London market, just like English beasts; and I can speak to that fact with a good deal of certainty, for our directors were very much displeased at seeing this building standing unoccupied, and at least one of the directors, accompanied by our general manager and myself, went across to Rotterdam and Antwerp, to see what impression we could make upon the cattle sellers; but in every case the answer which we got was that which I have stated, that nothing but perfect equality with Englishmen would induce the foreign cattle sellers to send their cattle to London. That fact seemed to be fixed upon their minds, and nothing could remove it. Personally, I was determined to put their sincerity to the test, and I did so in this manner: I said to the cattle people, supposing that the Company undertake for the conveyance of the live animal for slaughter at Harwich, and for the conveyance of the carcase to market, and the delivery there, and supposing the cost for all those services shall not exceed 15 *s.* a ton upon the weight of meat, on delivery at the market, which I need not say was an exceedingly low charge, would that be any inducement for them to send? But, again their answer was, that they must send their cattle alive, if they sent at all.

7445. Harwich is an excellent harbour, is it not?—Oh, yes, it is open at all times; it is one of the best harbours on the eastern coast of England.

7446. With reference to this waterside market contemplated by the Bill, the Great Eastern Company would object to being prohibited from access to the Copenhagen Market, would they not?—Oh, yes, certainly; our arrangements are prepared for going to one market, and it would put us to great expense and inconvenience to go to the other.

7447. Would you object to the smaller market being shut out from the large one?—Certainly.

7448. Is there any case in which a charge has been made against your Company with regard to the infection of the line of railway?—Never; notwithstanding for the last two years foreign cattle have been conveyed every week from Thames Haven by railway, I never heard a case charged against either ourselves or the Tilbury Company, for infection arising from the conveyance of foreign cattle by railway.

7449. Are the trucks used for foreign cattle marked, and set apart for that purpose?—Oh, yes, we are very particular in that respect; the trucks are all marked as required by the Orders of the Privy Council, and are not under any circumstances, whatever, allowed to be used for home cattle.

7450. They are marked with red paint, are they not?—Yes, two feet all the way round.

7451. Now with regard to the offal, the quantity of offal you have ever carried up is very small, is it not?—Very small indeed. Hearing what I did from the honourable Member for Norfolk the other day, as regards the offal coming from Norfolk, I was induced to get out a return showing the quantity of meat and offal conveyed by us from Norfolk to London, the result of which is that whereas we brought up in 1867, 2,900 tons of meat, the weight of offal we brought was 24 tons for the whole year; that is to be taken against the weight of 2,900 tons of meat.

7452. *Chairman.*] In the whole of the year 1867?—Yes; and from the entire county of Norfolk, in which we have about 40 stations.

7453. Mr. *Ashley.*] And none from Norwich, I believe?—The city of Norwich did not send up an ounce.

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

7454. How do you account for that?—I am sure it is not an article that can ever be sent in anything like condition to London from any long distance. It must be sold on the spot.

7455. It would deteriorate?—Very largely indeed.

7456. Now, with reference to the communication across the country, the traffic of the provincial towns upon the Great Eastern network, the cattle used formerly very nearly all to come from London, did they not?—That was so until the Orders of the Privy Council prohibited any stock leaving London alive.

7457. In those times the cattle used to come up to London by your railway, and the butchers had to come and take them back again?—That was so.

7458. Then in 1866 came the Order of the Privy Council; what was the effect of it?—The effect of it was that the provincial butchers and salesmen, instead of coming to London now go to Norwich Market, and there buy their stock and send it home direct by way of Peterborough, instead of having it from London.

7459. To what towns are cattle carried by the Great Eastern Railway through Peterborough?—Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leeds, Bradford, Birmingham, Burton on Trent, Derby, and Leicester; and in fact the whole of the Midland Counties.

7460. Can you give the Committee the figures showing the increase?—I can; before 1866 the traffic so sent was a mere nothing, the trade commenced in April 1866, and during that year the number of head of oxen sent from Norwich through Peterborough was 2,611; in 1867 the number had grown from 2,611 to 6,935.

7461. Those were principally home cattle, were they not?—The whole of them.

7462. Now, was the result of this, in your opinion, a saving to the sellers?—Yes. I heard the evidence given before the Committee about the butchers and the provincial salesmen being at some disadvantage in conveying their cattle to any other place than London, because the rates to any other place than London would be more; but, speaking of our own case, that is exactly the reverse. Every ox going from Norwich to the Midland Counties direct, by way of Peterborough, saves in conveyance alone an amount varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* a head. That is in addition to the saving there would be in the market dues, which, of course, are not charged when the cattle do not come to London.

7463. Mr. *Corrance.*] You refer to carriage alone?—To carriage alone.

7464. *Chairman.*] This paper which you have produced relates to the conveyance of cattle from Norwich to the different towns, Liverpool, Sheffield, and so forth, *viâ* Peterborough, or *viâ* London?—That is it, and your Lordship will see that there is a saving in favour of the Peterborough route varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* a head.

[*The Paper referred to was handed in, and is as follows:*—]

Cost of Conveying Oxen ex-Norwich.

TO	Rate per Head Direct *viâ* Peterborough.	Rate per Head *viâ* London.	Difference in Favour of Peterborough.
	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Liverpool - - - -	1 3 –	1 8 3	– 5 3
Manchester - - - -	– 18 6	1 1 –	– 2 6
Sheffield - - - -	– 17 –	1 4 –	– 7 –
Nottingham - - - -	– 14 –	1 1 3	– 7 3
Leeds - - - - -	– 17 6	1 5 9	– 8 3
Bradford - - - -	– 18 –	1 6 3	– 8 3
Birmingham - - - -	– 16 3	– 18 8	– 2 5
Burton-on-Trent - - -	16 6	1 – 6	– 4 –
Derby - - - - -	– 15 8	1 – –	– 4 4
Leicester - - - -	– 14 –	– 16 8	– 2 8

7465. Mr. *Ashley.*] So that by going through London they have a longer railway journey and a higher railway charge?—Yes; and the expenses in London, of course.

7466. So that under the present system you hold that the public of these districts can get their cattle cheaper than they used to do in that proportion?—Undoubtedly that is so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7467. I think your attention has been more particularly confined to what is commonly called the Harwich foreign trade, has it not?—I am not aware of it.

7468. Then, may I ask you to tell me what is your official position?—That of goods manager, as I stated in the opening of my evidence.

7469. And traffic manager?—No; I should tell you that there is a distinction between traffic manager and goods manager.

7470. What is that distinction?—It is this: the duties of the traffic manager embrace all kinds of traffic, whereas the goods manager takes only the goods department, which includes cattle and coal.

7471. Do you pay as much attention to the goods traffic between London, Norwich, and Cambridge, as you do between London and Harwich?—Quite so.

7472. You have no special knowledge as regards Harwich?—I possess the same knowledge, as regards Harwich, as I do with regard to Norwich, Cambridge, or any other part of our system.

7473. With reference to steamboats, do they come under your supervision?—The traffic conveyed by them does.

7474. You do not hold any special office with regard to the traffic of the steamboat?—No, nothing special.

7475. My friend probably does not know the object of my question, and therefore I will ask you to tell me does not the foreign cattle trade of the Great Eastern Railway Company form almost a branch of itself, as regards the affairs of the Company?—I am really not aware that it does any more than the goods' business, the coal business, or the mineral business does.

7476. Do you keep no separate account of the profit and loss of the foreign trade of the Great Eastern Company?—I am not the accountant of the company.

7477. But as regards your own knowledge, do you keep any separate account of the profit and loss of the foreign cattle trade?—I do not, indeed.

7478. Will you undertake to say that they do not?—I will undertake to say that, as far as my own knowledge goes, there is no difference between the continental accounts and the ordinary goods accounts.

7479. Do you mean to say that the accounts of the Company do not show what profit there may be in respect of the foreign trade of the Company?—I have not said that; if your object be to know whether there is a profit or loss attending our continental traffic, I may as well tell you that there is a loss.

7480. You are anticipating a question I was going to put to you in the course of time; I assume that there is a loss?—There is no question of it.

7481. I may also ask you whether there is not a very great loss?—I am not prepared to say what the amount of loss is; that there is a loss, unfortunately, is the case, but I should tell you, regarding the continental traffic, that a large enterprise of that kind is never embarked in without some loss arising at first; but we find in practice that the loss decreases year by year, until at last that decrease becomes a material gain.

7482. Are you in a position to tell us if the loss on the foreign trade is decreasing year by year?—I have no doubt about it, speaking from my own knowledge, nor have I any doubt that in the course of a short time it will altogether cease, and the trade will become a valuable one; you know, I dare say, that we have had to contend with a very fierce competition indeed; on the other hand, there is the General Steam Navigation Company, and on the other hand there is Mr. Robinson.

7483. And there is also a Dutch Company, is there not?—Yes, that is true enough; they have one vessel, "The Batavia," I think.

7484. Then you were not quite clear that Mr. Robinson had a monopoly of

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868

the London trade?—I was quite right in saying that the water carriers had a monopoly of the trade.

7485. Then when you speak of the water carriers, you did not speak of Mr. Robinson alone?—When I spoke of Mr. Robinson I meant Mr. Robinson.

7486 When you spoke of the water carriers having the monopoly, you meant that they had the monopoly?—As between Rotterdam and London it would be a monopoly in the hands of the water carriers, but Mr. Robinson has a monopoly entirely between some of the ports; for instance, between Harlingen and London, where we have also powers to run, but now he has got the trade entirely in his own hands.

7487. How can he have the monopoly if you have powers to run?—Because we have never exercised those powers.

7488. Then it is simply because you do not care about it?—We have not the power, because the Port of Harwich is closed.

7489. It is because your company did not think it would pay to run there, is it not?—Please understand me distinctly, it is nothing of the kind; although we obtained powers last Session to run to Harlingen, the Privy Council immediately afterwards issued an Order shutting up the Port of Harwich, which cancelled the powers we had obtained from Parliament; therefore I am quite correct in saying that Mr. Robinson does enjoy a monopoly of the trade.

7490. That monopoly arises from the fact that you do not, for your own purposes, exercise the right you obtained?—No, pardon me, it is not so. The Privy Council stepped in, and said you shall not exercise those rights.

7491. Now, will you please to answer this question: are there not separate accounts kept in the books of the Great Eastern Company showing the difference in the profits and loss between the foreign traffic and the general traffic of the Company?—I am not aware of it.

7492. Then, do you mean to say, striking a balance as between the capital of the Great Eastern Company and its shareholders, that the loss on the foreign traffic goes into the general depreciation or loss of the Company?—I have not said that.

7493. I ask you to answer that question?—I do not know.

7494. Where is the loss upon the foreign traffic shown?—I do not know; I am not the accountant of the Company.

7495. You are not able to tell me?—I am not the accountant, and I do not know.

7496. Is that your answer, that you are not able to tell?—My answer is that I do not know.

7497. In your experience as a traffic manager has the foreign trade of the Great Eastern Company ever paid?—No, I do not think it has; but I have no doubt whatever that it will pay.

7498. That is your opinion, and I accept it. Then am I to understand, as the result of your experience, that the trade began with a loss and is still represented by a loss?—No, I cannot allow that idea. I would rather put it in this way: that it began with a loss, which loss is decreasing; that it has been decreasing from its commencement, and will shortly cease altogether.

7499. Now, will you tell me what is your present charge for cattle from Harwich to London?—No cattle pass between Harwich and London.

7500. What was your last charge?—I do not know; but for that distance, 68 miles, it would be about 6 *s.*

7501. *Chairman.*] You can suppose an English beast to be put upon the train at Harwich, then what would be the cost for conveyance to London?—That is just what I have done. I have not got it in my mind at present, but I say for the distance, 68 miles, I should think it would be about 6*s.*

7502. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] That is according to the estimated charges of the Company?—That is so.

7503. But is that the rate at which you have been carrying cattle?—I rather think that is the exact figure, but I am not quite certain. It is not far out, I know.

7504. I believe you have running powers to Thames Haven?—I am not aware of that fact.

7505. You have not?—No.

7506. Have you any connection with Thames Haven?—None.

7507. Your Company has no connection with Thames Haven?—No.

7508. And

7508. And no working powers?—None whatever.

7509. What was your charge from Rotterdam?—We started at 15 *s.* a head, and competition brought it down to 10 *s.* a head.

7510. Then in point of fact you carried cattle from Rotterdam to Harwich for 4 *s.* a head?—Oh, no.

7511. If you charge 6 *s.* from Harwich to London, that would leave the freight from Harwich to Rotterdam 4 *s.*?—Yes; but still you must not take the matter in that way. I am quite willing to allow that our local charge for home stock from Harwich to London would be about 6 *s.* a head, while during the competition with Mr. Robinson and others, the charge from Rotterdam to London was 10 *s.* It is the necessary result of all competition to lower the rates, and the public get the advantage of it.

7512. I may assume that in the presence of these charges, the Great Eastern Company never could have derived a profit from this foreign cattle trade?—I thought I answered that with a good deal of care just now. I said that there had been a loss, but my impression was that that loss had been decreasing every year, and shortly would cease entirely.

7513. But taking the average charge to be 10 *s.*, which is, as you say, the reduced amount, could that have ever been made remunerative to the Greast Eastern Company?—Yes; my own feeling is that, if it had not been for the unfortunate plague, our Continental traffic before now, notwithstanding the competition would have yielded a profit. And, seeing that we have lost a cattle trade that in 1865 amounted to 30,000 *l.*, our loss, no doubt, has been much greater than otherwise would have been. We earned in the year 1865, 30,000 *l.* from our Continental traffic alone, and last year we earned nothing.

7514. When did the Continental traffic begin at Harwich?—In October 1863.

7515. There was a loss between 1863 and 1864, was there not. No doubt in starting there was a loss. We started the trade under unfortunate circumstances; our boats were not ready, and we had to charter, for which we paid dearly enough, and the boats were not suited for the business.

7516. I will venture to ask you this question in the presence of all these facts; did the passenger trade ever prove a source of profit?—I cannot see myself how you can separate the passenger trade from the goods trade, because the passengers are carried in the same boats as the goods.

7517. But as a question of fact, has there been a loss also in respect of the passenger trade?—I do not see how you are to divide the expenses of the two.

7518. Just answer my question, if you please?—If you will put it in a way that I can understand it I will answer it. Supposing a boat goes and carries 100 passengers and 100 tons of goods, and you ask me how the passengers pay, perhaps you will tell me how to apportion them.

7519. If it is a convenience to you, I will put them together, and I will ask you whether there was at any time a profit upon the foreign passenger and cattle trade?—I think I have answered that twice already.

7520. I have not asked you about the passenger trade before?—But the passenger trade is carried on in the same boats.

7521. You see, you know all about this subject, and I do not?—Therefore you must not blame me.

7522. Your answer is in respect of passengers and cattle, that there never has been a profit derived by the Great Eastern Company?—I think not.

7523. And you are naturally very anxious that there should be a profit, are you not?—Of course we are.

7524. You have been several times to Harwich, have you not, for the purpose of what is called pushing this trade on?—Oh, yes; I have often been to Harwich.

7525. And you have done your best to push the trade on?—I hope so.

7526. And you have often been to Rotterdam?—Often.

7527. Tell me how many of these foreign breeders you saw?—Well, I saw at Rotterdam three Mr. Pooles, and I saw two other people; but what their names were I am sure I do not know. I heard them at the time, but they were Dutch names, and I am not acquainted with the Dutch language. There were three Mr. Pooles, and two other people in the cattle trade, and our own agent, Mr. Peters. There were six people that I saw altogether.

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

7528. And I suppose you saw those people with the object of pushing the trade for the Great Eastern Company?—Unquestionably.

7529. At what date was that?—It was some time last year. I think in July or August.

7530. How many boats are there running between Antwerp and London, and represented by how many interests?—There is first of all the General Steam Navigation Company, is there not?—Yes; and the Baron Osy, I think.

7531. There are two?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

7532. My friend seems very anxious about the prosperity of your company. I recollect during the competition between the London and North Western, and the Great Northern Railway Companies going to Liverpool, first class, for a sovereign, do you think that would pay the Company?—No, certainly not.

7533. Is competition, therefore, any reason why the Great Eastern Company should not be a paying Company?—Certainly, none whatever.

7534. Now about the monopoly, my friend asked you why you did not run the boats now. You have got the power of running the boats, but is there any object in running boats with cattle to Harwich if the cattle cannot go beyond there?—None at all, and no one will send cattle to Harwich for the purpose of slaughter. There is the fact of that slaughterhouse having stood as it stands now for two years, and not a head of cattle being slaughtered at it, and besides that, the Privy Council prohibits anything being landed at Harwich except for slaughter.

7535. Therefore, virtually you cannot move from Rotterdam?—No.

7536. You do not know anything about the accounts of the Company?—Oh, no, we have accountants and people who attend specially to the accounts.

7537. But that is no reason why you should not know all about the traffic?—None whatever.

7538. *Chairman.*] When you said that you saved ten or twelve hours by way of Harwich, did you speak of the route from Rotterdam by Harwich to London?—Yes, my Lord.

7539. What time does it take to get from Rotterdam to Harwich?—You may take 12 hours as the fair average.

7540. And from Harwich to London, how long?—From two and a half to three hours.

7541. That will be about 15 hours altogether, or a little more?—Fifteen or sixteen hours.

7542. Would that allow for the time taken up in landing?—Oh, yes; we could do it well in that time, because we have every possible appliance there; we have new piers and everything.

7543. How long does it take them to go from Rotterdam to London by sea?—The average journey is about 26 hours.

7544. At what day and at what hour have the beasts got to be in the metropolitan market?—The majority of them get there about midnight on the Saturday, but, so far as we are concerned, we are prepared to carry them at any hour.

7545. If you bring them at midnight on Saturday they cannot be moved, I believe, through Islington to the market lairs until Monday?—There is some order about that, but I do not know what it is.

7546. Then, in fact, you have to bring them on Saturday evening before six o'clock?—We can carry them at any hour, it makes no difference to us as to the time.

7547. Before the Order of the Privy Council was passed, in July of last year, you had to bring your cattle practically to the metropolitan market some time on Saturday before six o'clock, had you not?—No, I think not.

7548. Then at what hour did you bring them?—We used to bring them as soon as they were passed by the doctors.

7549. But practically at what hour used they to arrive in London?—You see, my Lord, that that varies every day, because Rotterdam has a tidal harbour, and our boats have to start at a different hour every day in the week, and therefore,

fore, starting at a different hour, they get to Harwich at different times, and leave Harwich for London at different times.

7550. They cannot arrive on a Sunday, because they must be taken through the streets to the lairs?—We take the cattle to the cattle market, therefore they do not have to pass through the streets of London at all.

7551. Do you mean that your line runs right into the cattle market?—Yes, in connection with the North London Railway.

7552. It is some 500 yards away, is it not?—I believe so.

7553. Are they allowed to pass over that distance at any hour?—I think so.

7554. You are not aware of anything to the contrary?—No; and I think I should have heard of it if it were so, inasmuch as it would affect the time that our trains had to run.

7555. With regard to the dead meat traffic, did you not in eleven months of the year 1867, from January to November inclusive, carry 11,081 tons of dead meat from Harwich?—That was home meat.

7556. Then you do carry a large quantity of home meat from Harwich to London?—No, not from Harwich; no home meat comes from Harwich.

7557. Where do you carry it from?—From Norfolk.

7558. I believe the traffic is increasing, is it not?—Not to any large extent; it increases the same as all other branches of the trade of railways increases.

7559. It is upwards of 12,000 tons a year?—That is about it.

7560. Is there a large market at Norwich?—A very large market.

7561. Do buyers attend there from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and different places?—Yes; but that is something quite new; it has begun since 1866, and since April 1866 we have sent the quantities of cattle shown in the Return which I handed in.

7562. Formerly the buyers from these country towns used not to come to Norwich?—They did not, they used to purchase in the London market.

7563. Then, it is only since the egress of cattle from London was stopped that they began to go to country towns?—That is so.

7564. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You are an officer of the Great Eastern Railway Company?—I am.

7565. And are, of course, naturally interested in its welfare?—I am.

7566. And therefore, of course, you are opposed to anything which affects its prospects?—Yes.

7567. I understand you to object to the restrictions on cattle imposed by the Privy Council?—Certainly.

7568. I suppose you are opposed to the cattle plague itself?—Quite so.

7569. You object to the restrictions, especially those which impose the necessity of slaughtering at the Port of Harwich?—Undoubtedly, because it ruins our trade.

7570. You are aware that this is a Bill to establish a market in London?—I am.

7571. Has your Company any interest in the Port of London?—No.

7572. What particular provisions in this Bill do you object to?—I object to it altogether; I regard it rather as a mistake, first of all; I say as regards ourselves, it would not suit our working at all, but would entail upon us a large amount of inconvenience, and a large additional expense; and secondly, we say that this Bill if it is passed will give the water carriers a monopoly; now I think I have already shown what the effect of a temporary monopoly has been, and I think we may take it for granted that the same result will follow from a permanent monopoly; that monopoly must increase the charges, and increased charges mean a decreased trade.

7573. What you object to is the principle of slaughtering at the point of disembarkation?—No, I would rather put it in the way I put it before, that I object to the Bill entirely upon the grounds that I have stated.

7574. The Bill has nothing to do with you, it touches nothing in which you are interested?—I rather think it does, I think that no one could read the Bill without coming to the conclusion that it affected us very much, and that it would give the water carriers a monopoly of the foreign cattle trade.

7575. What you object to is the principle of slaughtering at the point of disembarkation?—No, I do not put it in that way at all.

7576. Then how does this Bill touch you or any interests you represent?—It touches us in this way, first of all it says there is to be a separate market in

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

London; now if we have to work the two markets instead of one as at present, we suffer.

7577. How can you work to a market in London?—I do not know the site of this second market, but common report is that it is to be in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Docks.

7578. Supposing this Bill to enforce slaughter at the port of disembarkation, and London is the port, how does that effect you?—I take it that the only result of such a Bill would be that we should be prohibited from conveying cattle to the market through the port of Harwich.

7579. That is so already, is it not?—No doubt it is by a temporary law; but this is to be, as I understand, a permanent law.

7580. That is to say that cattle in London are to be slaughtered at the port of disembarkation, that is all?—That is not my impression of the Bill.

7581. Have you sufficient knowledge of the cattle trade to form a judgment as to what provisions are necessary to keep out the cattle plague?—I certainly do not think that this Bill will do it, and I think that is sufficiently established by the evidence of the veterinary witnesses.

7582. Will you kindly answer my question?—Of my own knowledge, I am not in a postion to say much on that point; I am not a veterinary surgeon.

7583. Mr. *Lowther.*] Will you allow me to ask one question with regard to the traffic in cattle previous to the outbreak of the rinderpest; I think you said you had never as yet made a paying affair of the carriage of cattle between Rotterdam, Harwich, and London?—I would rather you would not deal with the cattle separately.

7584. So far as it is possible, in the course of your arrangements, you have a very tolerable idea whether any one branch of the traffic pays itself?—Then I would say this, that if we had now the same foreign cattle traffic as we had in the year 1865, before these orders came out, plus the goods traffic which we are doing now, we should be making a good profit instead of a loss. Our traffic in four years has quadrupled itself, but that heavy increase in the goods traffic is eaten up by the decrease in the cattle traffic.

7585. Do you mean your goods traffic as between foreign ports and London?—Yes.

7586. What makes me ask the question is this. I remember the Committee which you have alluded to, which sat last year upon the powers given to trade with Hamburg and other places, and I think it appeared in the course of the evidence that considerable loss had arisen upon the cattle trade?—Oh, yes; as I told you, the loss has been nearly 30,000 *l.* In the year 1865 we earned 30,000 *l.* on our Continental traffic alone, and that traffic has been knocked on the head entirely; and therefore you see that counteracts the large gain on our Continental goods traffic, which, as I say, in four years has quadrupled itself.

7587. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do you bring cattle in any numbers from Harlingen, Gestemunde, or any other ports to Harwich?—Until last Session we never had power to go to any other ports than Rotterdam and Antwerp; but last Session we obtained powers to go to Gestemunde and Harlingen. Those powers we have never exercised, by reason of the Privy Council shutting up Harwich.

7588. Then, do I understand you that latterly you do not bring a single head of cattle, or do you say that the numbers you bring are very small?—We bring none whatever.

7589. But you bring sheep?—Yes.

7590. In any quantities?—Oh, yes, we are bringing more than any other carrier both from Antwerp and Rotterdam. Antwerp was opened rather less than a month ago, but Rotterdam has been opened for sheep some five months.

7591. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Your objection to this Bill, you said, was founded in a great measure on your belief that it would affect you, because it would be necessary to extend it to the outports, and make permanent what was at present only temporary?—That is one objection that we have to the Bill.

7592. Do you consider that your inspection at the port of Harwich has always been very satisfactory as a protection against the cattle plague?—I do.

7593. Are you not aware that the cattle plague has been imported into Harwich by your boats?—Never.

7594. Are you not aware that some little time back the cattle plague was so imported,

imported, and the cattle were ordered to be slaughtered by the inspector, and were ordered to be buried on the spot; that people in authority down there interfered, and that these cattle were put into the carriages of the railway and carried for many miles through the country to the next station, where they were buried?—That information which has been given to you is scarcely accurate. You refer, I think, to a case that happened some four or five years ago.

7595. Not so long ago as that?—I think so.

7596. *Chairman.*] Was it before the cattle plague occurred?—It was at the very commencement of it at any rate.

7597. Was it before the cattle plague got into Essex?—Yes.

7598. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Oh no, it was not, if you will allow me to correct you?—I am not certain, because I had not charge of the traffic at that time.

7599. And you do not know that the railway carried these infected carcases, which had been ordered to be buried, through Essex to their station, and that they were there thrown out, and buried close by the railway?—It was only one carcase, I believe; and instead of being carried for miles through the county of Essex, it was only carried to the next station, which was about three miles off, and was there buried.

7600. Do you say that the Company have always carried on their traffic in complete accordance with the rules of the Privy Council?—Yes.

7601. You are not aware that in several instances they have violated those rules?—No.

7602. Do you know that in one instance a Custom-house officer detected a violation of those rules, and that the cargo in consequence had to be sent back?—Now you mention it, I rather think you must refer to a case of a cargo of sheep, which came over in a vessel which, on her former voyage, had brought cattle.

7603. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] When was this?—It is a long time ago.

7604. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] About two years and a half ago, I think?—I rather think it was before that. It was before I had charge of the traffic.

7605. *Chairman.*] It was not before the cattle plague commenced?—No; I think it was just at the time it commenced.

7606. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Are you aware of the ports being closed for a short time in consequence of a cargo of sheep having imported the small-pox into Essex?—Yes, I am aware of that; but with regard to that, Harwich is simply on a par with Victoria Docks and Odams' Wharf, and other places, at each of which the inspection is very rigid, and cargoes at each of those places have been stopped in this way. We offered the greatest facilities for the most stringent inspection of the cargo.

7607. You are not aware of the rules being violated on more than one occasion?—No.

7608. You are not aware of a cargo of green hides being brought in?—I am not aware of it, but I can imagine that there may have been cases of that kind, for this reason, the Orders of the Privy Council have been coming out week after week, cropping up like green peas, and I have had the greatest possible difficulty myself in reconciling one with the other; therefore I can quite believe that my subordinates may have misunderstood some of them, and if they have, it is really from not being able to know what the Privy Council meant rather than with any intention of breaking the rules.

7609. Then do you not think that with this great difficulty of checking the importation of the cattle plague, some permanent restriction would be better than the uncertain ones you complain of?—I think the measure proposed is much worse than the existing ones, and I do not see that the ostensible object of the Bill can really be attained.

7610. I should like to ask you also, whether you are aware that after that importation of green hides an importation of calves took place, against the regulations, which were sent up to London and mixed with the calves in the market of London?—I am not aware of that, but I can quite understand mistakes having been made; for I myself have had the greatest possible difficulty in understanding and reconciling the different Orders issued by the Privy Council.

7611. Then I must again put before you the fact, whether a permanent measure which you and your officials under you could understand, would not be

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

better than the changeable measures which you say are incomprehensible?—I think not; I think you rather limit the bad effects by these temporary orders, but by adopting a permanent order things would be made worse.

7612. They will be made worse for the Great Eastern Railway Company?—Not at all, but for the public at large; I have shown very clearly, I think, that the existing state of things gives a monopoly to the water carriers, and now that monopoly will be continued by this Bill; the monopoly itself is bad enough; all the charges have been advanced something like 100 per cent., but that is not all, for it will stop the trade altogether, and the effect will be such on the other side of the water, that they will not send their live animals to Harwich to be slaughtered there, and they have said distinctly they will not send at all without being put on an equality with Englishmen, and being allowed to send their stock into the market alive; that nothing but that would induce them to send cattle into London, and yet by this Bill you propose to stop that altogether.

7613. At present it is stopped with regard to your ports?—I am talking of the general question now, not with regard to the special Port of Harwich, or any other port.

7614. You do not deny that in certain instances cattle plague has been imported through Harwich?—Pardon me, I am not aware of cattle plague having been imported in any one instance.

7615. But are you aware that it was imported in one instance, when the matter went before the mayor and the town council?—I am not aware that that was cattle plague.

7616. Are you aware that the inspector ordered the beast to be killed, as one of the worst cases of cattle plague he had ever seen?—I am not.

7617. *Chairman.*] What time was it that you say you went to Rotterdam?—I am not quite sure, but I think it was in August last.

7618. When was the passage of cattle stopped by the Order of the Privy Council?—From the Port of Rotterdam it has been stopped for a long time.

7619. Will you tell me when the Privy Council's Order was passed which stopped the passage of foreign cattle from Harwich and from Southampton to London?—I am not quite sure, but I think it was on the 12th of October, and came into operation on the 4th of November.

7620. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I suppose, if this Bill does not pass, or if no proposal of this sort had been made, you would look forward to a removal of the present restrictions which exist under the Order of the Council?—O, yes; we have been looking forward to it for some time already.

7621. You have been looking forward to being allowed to import cattle into Harwich, and to send them by Harwich to London?—That is it.

7622. If we pass this Bill, you consider that the hands of the Council would be tied?—That is just our opinion of the matter.

7623. Would it be a reasonable thing, indirectly, by an Act of Parliament, to tie the hands of the Council and withdraw their discretion, when it was intended by Parliament that they should have a discretion?—It would be a very unfortunate thing indeed.

7624. Are you allowed now to import sheep?—We are.

7625. Are you aware that this Bill contemplates applying the same rule to sheep, to swine, and to goats, as is applied to cattle?—I am.

7626. Then that would put you in a worse position than you now are in in that respect?—Undoubtedly it would in every respect; it would make our position worse than it is, and it can do us no good whatever. If this market be established, and we have to work both, that in itself will be a disadvantage to us, because we cannot work the two markets instead of one without incurring an additional expense.

7627-8. At the present time you do import sheep into Harwich, and send them on to the Metropolitan Market?—We do.

7629. Have you heard that any mischief has arisen from that?—Never; I have never heard of a case of the kind.

7630. Then you see no good reason why this Bill should interfere with it?—None.

7631. I have heard of the Essex farmers buying foreign sheep, and finding it a profitable transaction; have they ever bought any sheep brought over by your vessels?—Oh, yes; not recently, because all the sheep landed at Harwich have

now

now to come through to London, but before the Order there used to be a market at Harwich for the sale of foreign oxen and sheep.

7632. Then the English farmers found a benefit in buying those sheep for taking off their turnips and the rest of it?—That was so.

7633. Do you think that trade will return after these restrictions are removed?—I have no doubt about it.

7634. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You say that farmers bought foreign sheep; that was one of the instances I was referring to. In one instance they bought some sheep which you had landed in Harwich not very long ago, and the small-pox broke out very strong afterwards in two or three parishes in Essex?—I never heard that before; what I heard was that the cargo landed, upon inspection, were found to have the small-pox, and they did not leave the ship.

7635. That is the only instance you heard of, because I believe it was reported in one or two instances?—Yes.

7636. Mr. *Corrance.*] I think you have told us that until equality was established, the foreigner would decline to send over here; would you tell us what your definition of equality is?—It is sending the animals alive into the same market as the Englishman sends his cattle to.

7637. But it never can be under exactly the same circumstances; the foreigner, I suppose, expects a profit on what he sends?—Yes.

7638. An equal profit?—No, I do not know about that.

7639. Do you mean to tell us that the foreigner will decline to send here at a substantial profit, provided that that profit is not equivalent to what the Englishman gets?—Unless you give the foreigner the chance of sending alive into the same market as the Englishman sends alive, I do not think he will send to England at all.

7640. I suppose it is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence?—That, no doubt, is mainly the case; but still these foreigners, after all, have that feeling.

7641. It is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence?—No doubt of it.

7642. I have a great interest in your line, and I should hope you have an increase of traffic, generally speaking, throughout the Eastern Counties line?—Undoubtedly we have.

7643. And an increase of cattle traffic in the last few years generally, spread over the whole?—No, not during the last few years, because 1864 was the best year we ever had for cattle traffic. In 1865 there was the cattle plague, and then we went down. In 1866 we fell still further, but in 1867 we reached the point that we had attained in 1864, and this year we are very much higher than we have ever been.

7644. I assume from this return it would be caused in this way, would it not? In the first two or three years you lost the power of sending stock from Suffolk to London for sale elsewhere, and from that point you began your loss?—Oh, no; that is not it at all. The loss that we sustained was in 1865 and 1866, and that was the result of the cattle plague.

7645. Of the cattle plague itself, or of the Orders in Council consequent upon it?—Mainly the plague itself.

7646. You have told us that a great transference of the trade has been caused by the stoppage of the sale of these cattle from the metropolitan markets, in Birmingham, Manchester, and other places, and that they now go by Peterborough. In fact, you have further told us that there is an actual gain by that of 2 *s.* to 8 *s.* per head. Was not that a sufficient inducement to have caused the transfer of the trade before these regulations?—No.

7647. Can you account for it?—I cannot account for it except in this way; that for these two or three years the flow of the traffic had been to London, and nothing had turned up to necessitate a change.

7648. Is it not the case that upon the Eastern Counties, between London and Peterborough, on the north, there are a great many shifts?—It is just the reverse. These cattle all go to Peterborough without shifts at all; it is the very opposite.

7649. On from Ipswich?—I confine myself to London.

7650. I suppose a great many go from Ipswich as well?—Oh, no; that is the trade which comes from the markets.

7651. How far do they go without one shift to Peterborough; can you tell us the time it occupies to go from Lowestoft to Peterborough?—No cattle go from Lowestoft to Peterborough.

Mr. *William Birt.*

5 May 1868.

7652. Then, from Norwich to Peterborough?—The distance is about 84 miles.

7653. As near as possible, the same as to London?—Pardon me, it is quite the reverse. The nearest way from Norwich to London is 108 miles, whereas from Norwich to Peterborough it is only 84. However, cattle will do it in five hours.

7654. How do they go up to the north from there?—By the Midland, by the Great Northern, and by the North Western Railways.

7655. You are aware that very nearly all the cattle that come to the Eastern Counties, is first brought from the grazing counties, and fatted to certain stages, and then sent down to the Eastern Counties again, so that there is a double transit over that line?—I do not think that is putting it rightly, because Norfolk draws its supply for grazing, year by year, from Ireland and Scotland.

7656. They fatten them in those counties and send them back again?—No, they do not.

7657. They used to send them to London, but they send them to Manchester and Birmingham now, do they not?—No; that is comparatively a small proportion.

7658. You have spoken of a monopoly being created. I suppose if any excessive competition took place, it would virtually, at last, amount to this trade falling into one hand or another, because you would go on running until you ran each other off the line, would you not?—I do not know that.

7659. Is not that the natural course of competition?—We have been going to Rotterdam for the last five years and we have not been run off yet.

7660. But you have been running at a loss?—We are not off yet, and our position is improving year by year.

7661. Is it not the natural result of competition only to run at a loss?—The natural result of competition is, that the public get the advantage of it.

7662. Of course they do, as long as the competition lasts; but not when you get the monopoly. Now, supposing you had run Mr. Robinson off this line, you would have raised your fares, of course?—He has too valuable a trade in the Harlingen traffic for us to do that.

7663. You have talked of some prospective hope you have of a reversal of these restrictions taking place. I suppose if this Bill was not carried, you would very soon press for a relaxation with regard to the metropolitan markets, to be allowed to carry meat there?—Oh, no; we have never asked for that.

7664. It would be a benefit to you, would it not?—I am not aware that it would; I do not see how it would.

7665. Would you not resume your old trade from Suffolk and Norfolk to London, and would not that be an advantage?—No; because the old trade we get through Peterborough instead. The traffic has changed from London to Peterborough.

7666. Are you satisfied with the result as far as you are concerned?—Oh, yes.

7667. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The port of Harwich, when it was open for the reception of foreign cattle to be transmitted by railway alive, might be considered, so far as the cattle trade is concerned, as almost a part of the port of London, might it not?—Quite so.

7668. Is it not of great consequence to the consumers of meat in London that that mode of bringing cattle to London should be open as well as the other modes of bringing it by sea?—It is of the highest importance.

7669. It will keep down prices by competition, and also by keeping down freights, would it not?—That must be the result.

7670. Therefore, as a general public consumers' question, you consider it very important?—I do.

Monsieur *Alphonse Leguillon* called in; and Examined, through an Interpreter, by Mr. *Haly.*

M. *Alphonse Leguillon.*

7671-2. WHERE do you reside?—At St. Julien sur Calloune.

7673. That is in Normandy?—Yes.

7674. What trade do you carry on?—I am a grazier and cattle exporter.

7675. Have you been engaged in the supply of fat cattle to the London market from France?—Yes.

7676. Since

M.
Alphonse Leguillon.
5 May 1868.

7676. Since what year?—1865.

7677. Did you come to Southampton from Normandy in 1865 to make arrangements with the London and South Western Railway Company for carrying on that trade?—Yes.

7678. Did you represent the largest graziers in Normandy at that period?—Yes.

7679. Was it a trade which you desired to promote by the conveyance of bullocks by the South Western steamers from Honfleur to Southampton?—Yes.

7680. Why did you choose that route from Honfleur to Southampton?—Because it is the most direct and the shortest route to London from France.

7681. Was the trade conducted satisfactorily to the French graziers?—Yes.

7682. To their entire satisfaction?—Yes.

7683. Did the beasts arrive at Southampton and reach London in good condition?—In very good condition.

7684. Was it the intention of the graziers to develope that trade by sending cattle for Bristol, Birmingham, Salisbury, and other markets?—Yes, certainly.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* objected that the question was too remote.

7685. Mr. *Haly.*] Was it your intention?—Yes, it was my intention as well as that of other merchants.

7686. How did it happen that that was prevented from being carried out?—Because we were not allowed to send them.

7687. From the restrictions that were imposed in this country?—Yes.

7688. Were the cattle generally exported from Normandy of good quality?—The cattle exported from Normandy are the best cattle that are sent from France.

7689. What did they realise in the English market?—They average from 25*l.* to 35*l.*

7690. Did they command a ready sale?—Yes, certainly, they were always well sold, being very superior to the others in the market.

7691. Did they ever have any signs of the cattle plague in Normandy?—Never.

7692. Do you consider that for the carrying on of that trade in cattle from Normandy to England, it is absolutely necessary to open the route to Southampton?—It is not only desirable, but indispensable.

7693. Have you found from experience that beasts suffer from long sea voyages?—Certainly, they not only suffer, but often die.

7694. Do you consider that a long sea voyage is a virtual prohibition of the trade with England?—It is not only a prohibition, but a hindrance.

7695. Do you not consider that it would amount to more than a hindrance, but would be absolutely and virtually a prohibition to the trade between France and England?—In the winter it is impossible to carry them. In November and those months they can only come to England by Southampton.

7696. Did you send a cargo of cattle from Fronville to London in the month of November 1866?—Yes, and a great many died on the voyage.

7697. What number did that cargo consist of?—One hundred and thirty-two.

7698. How long were they on the voyage?—About 20 hours.

7699. Were they not longer than that?—I think not, but I cannot tell exactly, because I was not there.

7700. How many were killed upon the voyage?—Twenty-eight of my own.

7701. Are you aware that out of that number of 132, 80 or 100 beasts were killed on the voyage to London?—More than that during the season.

7702. Did that not operate as a great discouragement to the trade?—By that voyage I myself lost 1,000*l.*

7703. Are the Normandy cattle generally very fat and heavy cattle?—Very heavy.

7704. And consequently they cannot bear much knocking about at sea?—No, they cannot bear the knocking about and fatigue of the long journey.

7705. Are you aware what the supply from Normandy might be, provided the port of Southampton was opened?—As much as the wants of the trade require; from 1,000 to 1,200 a week if the wants of the trade require it.

The *Chairman* stated that although the witness said that Normandy could

M.
Alphonse Leguillon.

5 May 1868.

furnish as much as was required for the wants of the trade, to the extent of 1,200 a week, he had made no reference to Southampton in his answer.

Mr. *Haly* stated that the witness had said in a previous answer that the trade could not be conducted unless the port of Southampton was open.

7706. Do you not consider that the great point with regard to this large trade is the acquisition of the port of Southampton?—Yes, certainly, in one sense, because of the short passage, and also because the cattle arrive in London market in excellent condition, which makes a great difference to the butchers.

7707. Although the cost of sending to London by Southampton may be greater, yet the result is better for the French exporter?—Yes it is.

7708. Do you think it desirable that cattle should not be slaughtered at the place of landing?—Yes; I think if that were so the commerce could not be carried on, it would be entirely stopped.

7709. In your view, if this Bill passed, it would practically throw out all the supplies from France?—Completely.

7710. Do you know the views of the French graziers upon the subject of this Bill?—Yes, very well.

7711. Do they think it an unjust and an unnecessary measure?—Certainly.

7712. Do they think that it sacrifices the French interests?—It sacrifices the French interests for the benefit of the English.

7713. Do you think it unnecessary because no cattle disease was ever known in Normandy?—Yes, because there has never been any there.

7714. Is it generally felt that this Bill is contrary to the spirit of the French Treaty of Commerce with France?—Yes.

7715. I have only one more question to ask, and that is whether practically you are of opinion that this Bill would stop all importation from France into England?—Certainly; they have had experience of it at Southampton by having cattle slaughtered at the place of landing; instead of forwarding 1,500 cattle to Southampton we have lately only sent about 30.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley*.

7716. In speaking of France do you always speak of Normandy?—I speak of Normandy.

7717. And not of all France?—No.

7718. Has your experience upon this subject only been as late as 1865?—Yes.

7719. Was it at the invitation of the South Western Railway Company that you then came over to this country?—I came to Southampton because that was the chief office of the Honfleur line of steamers.

7720. Do you know what this Bill is to do?—Yes.

7721. Have you had it explained to you?—Yes.

7722. Who was the person who explained it?—Several persons; and I have seen it explained in the French papers.

7723. Will you tell who it was explained it to you?

7724. *Chairman.*] Was it anyone in England?—I learned it first in France, and afterwards in England.

7725. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Has anybody explained the object of the Bill to you here in England?—Everybody I see explains it to me.

7726. Can you read English?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

7727. Do you know that 1865 was the year of the great commencement of the importation from France into England?—Yes.

7728. The importation previously to that, I believe, had been comparatively small?—Very few cattle were sent.

7729. *Chairman.*] That was because of the cattle plague in England, was it not?—Yes.

7730. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Have you ever heard that beasts were imported from Hamburg and Gestemunde into England?—Hamburg is not in Normandy, and it is too far off for me to know anything about.

7731. Have

M.
Alphonse Leguillon.
5 May 1868.

7731. Have you ever heard that they were imported from Spain and Portugal into England?—Yes.

7732. Why do you think it would destroy the trade, if beasts were to be sent from Honfleur to London, when they come from Hamburg, which is three times as far, and from Spain and Portugal, which are seven times as far?—The Spanish beasts are much smaller than the Normandy cattle.

7733. Are you aware that the large Austrian beasts that come by Gestemunde must suffer as much as the large Normandy cattle on the voyage?—They are not so large, or so heavy.

7734. Do not the Brittany cattle go through Normandy?—No.

7735. Do you know what port the Brittany cattle come from?—They come *id* St. Malo, but I do not know to what port in England they go.

7736. Do you know the number of beasts that are at present imported from France into the port of London?—No, this is is not the season now, they are hardly come yet.

Monsieur *E. Pouppeville* called in; and Examined.

M.
E. Pouppeville.

7737. *Chairman.*] Do you require an interpreter?—Well, I think not; I think I can manage it myself.

7738. Mr. *Haly.*] You are a French subject?—Yes, I am.

7739. Where do you reside?—At Southampton.

7740. What business do you carry on there?—The business of a cattle salesman.

7741. Do you sell very largely for the importers into Southampton of French bullocks?—Before the restrictions, I used to sell about 1,500 a year.

7742. That, I suppose, is a great proportion of the beasts that come?—One of the largest proportions.

7743. You have seen, I suppose, all the cattle that have come into Southampton from France by the London and Southampton steamers since 1865?—Yes, every day, and every boat.

7744. Can you speak as to the order in which they arrive in Southampton?—They are in excellent condition, and they arrive there to the satisfaction of all the senders.

7745. They give satisfaction to the French shippers?—Yes.

7746. Is it your opinion that the cattle imported into Southampton, reach Southampton in better condition than if they are sent in any other way?—Yes, decidedly they are worth 2 *l.* a head more.

7747. They are 2 *l.* a head better than if they go by the long sea route?—Yes, I believe so.

7748. Do you know that it was the intention of the French shippers to have sent supplies of beasts for many of the interior towns of England, as well as Southampton?—Yes, I have been myself to try, and get it up, but since the restrictions we were obliged to stop.

7749. Now, are you satisfied that this import trade from Southampton to the large towns of England, would be carried on if there were no restrictions upon it?—Yes, decidedly.

7750. Do you know that butchers have come from London to Southampton, and bought beasts even for the Bristol market?—They come from London to buy for the Bristol market.

7751. They come from London, and buy Southampton beasts for the Bristol market?—Yes, and some wrote to me to know if I could sell them at Southampton.

7752. Because it would be cheaper, I suppose?—Yes, it would not be so expensive.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I do not understand the question.

Mr. *Haly.*] I will repeat it, because it is an important one.

7753. I understand that you send French beasts to the London market that are bought by Bristol butchers, who send them down to Bristol for slaughter?—The importers of beasts send to the London market, and buyers from Bristol come to London and buy their beasts. I should have done so myself, if I could have sent them by rail, but we could not do it; several times the people from Bristol have written to me on the subject,

M. *E. Pouppeville.*

5 May 1868.

7754. It comes to this, as I understand, that if there were no restrictions upon the importation to Southampton, and beasts were allowed to be conveyed, you would send French beasts from Southampton to Bristol for the supply of the market there?—Yes.

7755. *Chairman.*] Do you say that you did send beasts?—No; I have been there, and the people have asked me if I could send to Bristol, because many people used to go to London to buy beasts for the Bristol market.

7756. Why do they not go to London and buy them now?—It is no use because they cannot take them by railway.

7757. When did they apply to you to send them to Bristol?—Since the restriction.

7758. Do you mean that if they could take them out of London alive by the railway, they would come to London?—Oh, yes, and so they would to Southampton.

7759. Mr. *Haly.*] The London market is, of course, the chief market that you want to get access to?—Well, it is the best market of England, of course.

7760. Do you think it would be impracticable to carry on a trade in cattle from France to England, unless they were taken straight to the nearest port?—It is impossible to carry on the trade otherwise than by Southampton, because we meet with too many accidents in the winter from the sea voyage.

7761. I suppose you are able to give the Committee some idea of what would be the number imported into Southampton, if the trade was opened there?—I know I used to sell about 1,500 a year; but since the restrictions I have only had 30 bullocks.

7762. Did you hear what was said by the last witness upon that subject?—No, I did not take any notice of it.

7763. If the French beasts were permitted to be sent from Southampton to the interior towns of England, they could go to Winchester, Aldershot, and Portsmouth?—Yes; I have sent them there myself.

7764. The supply to the garrisons of those towns is, of course, a very important matter?—Yes.

7765. You would be able to supply the garrisons of those places?—Certainly. I have done so before.

7766. Do you know what the effect of the Privy Council Order for the compulsory slaughter of bullocks there has had upon the trade?—Yes.

7767. Give the Committee your ideas of it?—If that was the case it would be just the same as now, because we are now obliged to slaughter bullocks in Southampton. I wrote to France for them to send beasts to me, and I had 31 bullocks sent, but it was a perfect failure, and we were obliged to stop the trade, because the butchers would not go and buy them; they would rather go and pay 2 *l.* a head more for the English cattle.

7768. When was that?—Just lately; a few months after the Order in Council.

7769. I understand you to say that the result of the compulsory slaughter was great loss?—Yes, it is a stoppage to the trade.

7770. It is a loss which results in the stoppage of the trade?—Yes.

7771. Are you aware of the provisions of this Bill?—Yes.

7772. What is your view with regard to the construction of a separate cattle market for foreign beasts on the banks of the Thames, together with compulsory slaughter?—We think if there is a separate market it will stop importation from France altogether.

7773. *Chairman.*] Who do you mean by "We"?—All the French people; if the Bill was to pass it would stop the business between France and England altogether.

7774. Mr. *Haly.*] Is that also the opinion of the trade of Southampton?—Yes.

7775. You know the arrangements which have been made at Southampton for the landing, and so forth?—Yes.

7776. You know the landing-places and the slaughtering places there?—Yes, and we have got some very nice places there; we have got all the accommodation that any one can have, and yet with all that we cannot carry on our trade.

7777. You have every necessary convenience there, have you not?—Oh, yes; every convenience.

7778. Then

7778. Then you consider it to be a great loss to this country generally as well as to France if this trade were stopped?—I consider it would stop our trade altogether, and make the meat much dearer in England than it is.

7779. Do you regard this Bill as settling the principle of slaughtering at the ports of landing?—If the provision as to slaughtering passes, we must stop the trade altogether, because no trade can be carried on in that way.

7780. Your views are very strong upon that?—Yes.

7781. Therefore you must have a communication with the markets at which there is a great demand?—Yes.

7782. Therefore you and your friends engaged in the trade are anxious that this Bill should not pass?—Yes.

7783. And you represent that to this Committee?—That is what we want; we do not wish that the Bill should pass.

7784. You represent that to the Committee?—Yes.

7785. On the part of your French friends, and also on the part of the trade of Southampton?—Yes.

7786. You say that French cattle being free from disease, ought to have equal treatment with the English?—Certainly, and I think it is a fair thing, too.

7787. So that the butchers might be able to choose from a large accumulation of stock?—Yes.

7788. And also that the consumer might have the benefit of the foreign meat?—Of course we want competition, and if there are two markets, we can do our best in the competition with the English market.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7789. I want you to tell me whereabouts is this defined spot for cattle landing at Southampton?—In the docks.

7790. It is surrounded by the wall of the docks?—Yes.

7791. Does it belong to any, and if so, what Company?—It belongs to the Dock Company.

7792. Do you know anything about the charges?—Yes, I do.

7793. Before I ask you what they are, let me ask you are they high?—Very high; not quite so high as they used to be at first, but still the charges are very high.

7794. When were they lowered?—When we agreed with the London and South Western Company, we agreed that they should pay the dock dues at the same time, and they used to charge us 30 *s.* a bullock.

7795. *Chairman.*] For dock dues?—No, for carrying the bullocks and dock dues altogether; then they came down to 25 *s.*; that is, including freight and dock dues.

7796. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] How much was for dock dues?—I think 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

7797. Are you acquainted with the charges which are made for slaughtering?—Yes, 3 *s.* a bullock.

7798. Are there any other charges?—No, there are no other charges; of course, we must pay for feeding; we cannot keep the beasts there for nothing.

7799. *Chairman.*] How much do you pay?—We pay 2 *s.* a day.

7800. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] This is also a quarantine ground, is it not?—Yes.

7801. Are you, of your own knowledge, aware that this is the only place for quarantine in England?—I do not know.

7802. Will you tell us the charges that are made, including freight and dock dues?—£. 1 5 *s.*

7803. What are the charges for slaughtering?—£. 1 5 *s.* is for conveying the cattle from Honfleur to London, but from Honfleur to Southampton it is only 1 *l.*

7804. How much are the dock dues?—2 *s.* 6 *d.*, I think.

7805. What is the charge for lairage?—According as we are obliged to keep them; it is 2 *s.* a day.

7806. Is there any other charge?—No, 2 *s.* a day is for feeding the bullock, and doing everything.

7807. There is no drover's charge?—No, there is no drover, because they are in the docks.

M. *E. Pouppeville.* 5 May 1868.

7808. I believe there were complaints made about the high charges?—I never heard of any complaints whatever, and I should say quite the contrary, because the people in Southampton were very sorry they could not have the beasts, and nearly all Southampton asked me to have a petition drawn, and I had a petition drawn and signed by the magistrates, and by the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, which has been presented to the Committee.

7809. If there were no complaints made, how was it that the charges were reduced from 30 *s.* to 1 *l.*?—Because there was another French Company who tried to take the trade from France to London, and they would take 1 *l.* a bullock, and the difference between 1 *l.* and 30 *s.* was a great difference.

7810. You say there was a French Company which proposed to carry cattle to London?—Yes, from France.

7811. And it was because the French Company proposed to carry cattle by sea to London that they reduced the dock charges?—Yes; because it was 10 *s.* a bullock and now it is 5 *s.* a bullock; all the graziers sent their bullocks to Southampton, because the sea voyage to London was too long, and they lost too many beasts.

7812. About five years ago there was a trade with Trouville, was there not?—I heard so, but I live in Southampton, and only go to France two or three times a year, therefore I have nothing to do with that.

7813. Let me ask you whether you have read this Bill?—No.

7814. You have not?—It does not want much reading; we are told that the beasts must come from France to that dock, and that there is a market, and they must be killed there; and we know very well that that will be a stoppage to the trade.

7815. Did these French ships carry any cattle to London?—Well, they tried to, but they did not carry them, because they lost so many. You were speaking just now of Spanish beasts, but there is a great difference between Spanish beasts and French beasts; Spanish beasts weigh next to nothing, but we have French beasts that weigh 50 or 60 stone.

7816. *Chairman.*] I do not think you understand the question; does the French Company you are speaking of carry any beasts to London now?—No, not now.

7817. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Was there not an English Company as well?—I do not know that. I know there were several companies. I think there was one to Trouville and one to Dieppe.

7818. All to carry cattle by the long sea voyage?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

7819. With regard to these dues about which my friend is so anxious, as I understand, what he calls the dock dues include dock dues, freight, and railway carriage?—Yes; everything.

7820. You thought those charges were high?—At first we thought they were too high, but we asked them to make a reduction, and, after a long consideration, they were reduced 5 *s.*

7821. Of course, as importers, you were anxious to get the lowest rates you could?—Certainly.

7822. But despite the fact that you had to pay these freights, which you thought were high, you considered it was much more important to you to import to Southampton than to send to the River Thames?—Certainly; and we kept on at the rate of 30 *s.* all the time until they began to diminish the price.

7823. You thought it more advantageous to send by the Southampton route than by the other route?—Certainly.

7824. You say these rates were reduced by competition?—Yes.

7825. That is what you want with reference to the English and foreign beasts?—Yes.

7826. Fair, full, and free competition?—Certainly.

7827. If the Southampton Company are willing to engage in competition, you are willing to send your beasts?—Immediately.

[The Witness withdrew.

John

Mr. *John D. Barford* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Ashley*.

7828. ARE you a Veterinary Surgeon in Southampton?—I am.

7829. Are you also Inspector of the Board of Customs there?—I am.

7830. How many years have you held that office?—Nearly 20 now.

7831. Then I suppose that you are well acquainted with the foreign cattle trade?—Yes.

7832. Are you aware of the various Orders in Council issued about it?—Yes.

7833. Do you consider that the Orders in Council of January last year were well carried out?—I do believe so.

7834. Then the trade was carried on effectively under those Orders?—I consider so.

7835. Was it stopped by the revocation of those Orders?—Yes.

7836. At what period was that?—About October last.

7837. Can you state to the Committee that you are confident that no case of cattle plague existed among the imported cattle at Southampton?—I can, certainly.

7838. At any period?—At any period.

7839. Were many of the cattle imported under the early Orders in Council slaughtered in private slaughterhouses in the borough?—Yes, I think the largest portion of them. I do not quite understand the question as to the date.

7840. I meant were any large proportion of the cattle imported under the Orders in Council of January 1867, slaughtered in private slaughterhouses?—Yes, one importer alone killed at his own slaughterhouse during the months of last year upwards of 2,100.

7841. When the privilege of removal was taken away what occurred?—It has comparatively ceased; since the beginning of this year I do not think we have had more than 30 or 40 foreign cattle in these three months.

7842. What are the reasons for that?—I glean that it is because they will not submit to the restrictions of having them killed in the docks.

7843. Do you consider that cattle can be safely removed to the cattle market if there is sufficient quarantine?—Yes.

7844. How long quarantine would you give them?—I would have them kept 48 hours; there could be no objection to that.

7845. Then you would send them to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and you think there would be no risk in that?—Considering the care that is taken on the Continent, coupled with our own inspection and regulations, I have no hesitation in saying that we could freely move them to the metropolitan market.

7846. With separate trucks and such like precautions, there would be no risk of infection?—That was carried out rigidly, trucks being kept on purpose for these cattle and these alone. They were loaded into their trucks where they were landed on the dock quay and forwarded direct to the metropolitan market without change.

7847. From your veterinary experience do you consider that a new foreign cattle market as contemplated by this Bill would be a dangerous measure?—It would undoubtedly do away with the risk of importing the cattle plague.

7848. Do you consider that taking beasts into the home market would carry infection?—There is no question about it; we have abundant proof that it can be carried in that way.

7849. Therefore this separate market, in your opinion, increases the danger of infection to the cattle instead of diminishing it?—It would not diminish it, certainly.

7850. If coupled with that, cattle were to go to the home market, it would increase it?—Yes.

The *Chairman* stated that it was not competent to the learned Counsel to re-open the case which Mr. Vernon Harcourt had closed.

7851. Mr. *Ashley*.] Do you consider it highly necessary to have foreign fed cattle brought to Southampton?—I certainly think we cannot do very well without it in this country.

7852. The local consumption is very much increasing and demands a supply?—Certainly.

Mr. *J. D. Barford.*

5 May 1868.

7853. And as to the supply that came through to the metropolitan market, that is not one that you can dispense with?—It would be a serious inconvenience to the country.

7854. From what countries have the importations into Southampton been?—Do you mean where from?

7855. Yes?—From France principally, coupled with Spain and Portugal, from which there has been an occasional cargo.

7856. Those are countries entirely free from cattle plague?—I believe they are and always have been.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

7857. When you referred to the care taken on the Continent, you were speaking, I presume, about France only?—Yes. I am led to understand——

7858. Do not tell me what you understand. You said, "from the care exercised over the Continent." I understand you are referring to the cattle coming from France?—Yes, because that is our principal supply.

7859. You do not refer to cattle coming from Russia?—No.

7860. You would not treat them in the same way?—No, certainly not; because I know the disease is indigenous there.

7861. And, going westward, you would not let cattle come from other districts infected?—I believe such are the restrictions which other countries take to prevent infected cattle come into them, that I do not think I should object.

7862. You are not speaking from your own knowledge or experience?—I have not been on the Continent myself; I only speak from what I have heard.

7863. Allow me to ask you this question: suppose the French cattle, the Russian cattle, the Prussian cattle, Polish cattle, and others from those parts, happen to meet and come over in one ship, you would not like to let them go wandering about the country, I suppose?—Not without a careful inspection and 48 hours' quarantine.

7864. Is that the only limit you would make?—I have no objection, after having had them under my surveillance 48 hours.

7865. After having had them under your own surveillance?—Yes.

7866. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Have you any idea that there is any efficient inspection in Spain or Portugal, any supervision of the cattle that leave the ports?—I do not know that I am able to answer that question.

7867. Do many Spanish and Portuguese cattle come to Southampton?—Only a small portion, compared with French beasts.

7868. What sort of cattle are they, large or small?—The Portuguese are generally rather small; that is, small in comparison with the beasts we get from France, which are as good in condition and as heavy as ours, quite.

7869. There would be always the fear that if cattle plague did break out there we should know it first from its being imported into this country?—I presume that we have representatives, or consuls, in these countries. My idea is that they should have special instructions to give us the earliest intimations of an outbreak, and then that we should shut out that country where the outbreak took place.

7870. There are countries which have quite as efficient, and even more efficient, restrictions than our own; but in Spain and Portugal you are not aware that there are any restrictions?—I should fancy that they would not be excepted, considering that they are such large exporting countries.

7871. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You said you thought that cattle could be sent with safety to the London market, after 48 hours' quarantine and inspection. It was in answer to a question of the learned Counsel, when he asked about Polish and other cattle being mixed in the same vessel, that you said, after 48 hours' quarantine and inspection, you would consider it safe to send them to London?—I consider the frontiers of France are so carefully watched; for their own interest they are so careful how they admit any Polish or other beasts into France; and, considering how carefully they guard their frontiers, I think if they mixed with French cattle in coming through France, I should not hesitate to receive them.

7872. Do you think that 48 hours is sufficient to detect the incubation of the disease?—I would couple with that, that there should be a stipulation from the exporter;

exporter; there should be a certificate given with the beasts, that they have never mixed for a certain time with any diseased beasts, and that there was no cattle disease in the districts from which the beasts came for a certain time.

7873. You think that the present foreign restrictions, without such an addition, are not sufficient?—I should certainly advise that to be added.

7874. *Chairman.*] From your evidence I conclude the foreign cattle you speak of are not required in Southampton for the Southampton market, but for the London market merely?—I have it on the best authority, that if we get no foreigners in for the next three or four months, as we have exhausted nearly all our beasts in that district, if we go on as we are now, I have had it on the best authority, that we should have beasts up to 15, 16, and 17 a score in Southampton.

7875. I suppose the Privy Council Order relating to the passage of cattle from Southampton to London, would not affect that question at all?—Would not affect the local supply.

7876. That Order having been passed, would not affect the question of the importation of foreign cattle into Southampton for the use of Southampton alone. It would only affect the importation into Southampton for the use of London?—Well, generally. But do not you see the same restriction as to killing in the dock is in vogue as to Southampton. Purchasers would sooner give 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* more and go any distance, rather than submit to have the beasts killed in the docks and not at their own places.

7877. I suppose if the restrictions were taken off the metropolitan market, they would come to the metropolitan market to purchase, would not they?—Most probably; I should think they would; no doubt they would.

7878. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] If I understood your evidence correctly, you agree with the first Report of the Commissioners in principle; namely, that where there is no absolute embargo placed on all traffic in cattle in Great Britain, in that case it will be sufficient to say that foreign cattle, if passed by the inspector, and not coming from an infected district, may be sent by railway to any market in Great Britain, and then be subject to the same regulations as British cattle?—It would be perfectly safe to do so.

7879. And you agree with that regulation of the Commissioners?—I do.

7880. From what has passed in this country in reference to dealing with the cattle plague, do you think that, supposing a case of cattle plague makes its appearance in any part of the country, it cannot promptly be stamped out, and got rid of, by energetic and active measures?—I consider everything is so well organised now, that I have no hesitation in saying, that if it broke out in my district, I should be able to stamp it out in a week.

7881. Do you think, therefore, it is just that the community at large should suffer from a permanent restriction, raising the price of food merely upon the chance, without the certainty, of rendering it necessary to stamp out a particular case of cattle plague?—I must say I think it would alter my view if I considered that this Bill, if passed, would entirely do away with the risk of the cattle plague; if I considered it would entirely do that, without any chance of spreading it, I would say, do it. But seeing the necessity for having the foreign cattle for the consumption of the people, I consider it would be a greater detriment to the public to check that trade than it would be to incur the small risk, under our present excellent organisation, of spreading the cattle plague.

7882. You think the permanent restriction on the supply of food to the people, would be a greater evil than submitting to this small risk?—I must say I think so. If I may judge from our own port, when it comes into practice, if this is carried it will so materially cripple the foreign trade that I think it will very soon become a consumer's question, and a very serious question.

7883. Mr. *Corrance.*] You have told us that it can be easily stamped out; but you must first discover its existence before proceeding to stamp it out?—Of course.

7884. That is not always very easy, is it; for instance, you know that it might exist at a port after your inspection, and you could not detect it?—I believe such cases have occurred.

7885. You also know this: that persons who had the disease among their cattle would, under ordinary circumstances, conceal it by all the means in their power?—At that time, because there was no remuneration allowed.

Mr. *J. D. Barford.*

5 May 1868.

7886. Do you not know that they have done so since the remuneration was allowed?—I cannot say I have heard of that.

7887. Do you know, even supposing there is remuneration, that it is subject to a diagnosis that admits of no dispute?—Yes.

7888. And that consequently a man is always liable, after reporting it, to its being said, "This is not cattle plague, this is pneumonia," and in that case he would not be paid?—I would not give much for an opinion that confounded cattle plague with pneumonia.

7889. But you know it might take place under ordinary inspectors in the country?—Yes.

7890. Do not you think that is a strong motive to concealment?—Probably it would be.

7891. Do not you think, under all these circumstances, it would be very inadvisable to admit the cattle plague with the chance of stamping it out?—Certainly; I hope I should not be a party to anything that would encourage the cattle plague.

7892. The present restrictions, onerous as they are, are very good?—I think they are good.

7893. But they are very onerous?—They are very onerous. I have always been of a strong opinion that, setting aside cattle plague, the indiscriminate removal of our own cattle about the country is a bad thing. For this reason: it is a very marked fact that the foot and mouth disease has been diminished since the general restrictions on the removal of cattle about the country.

7894. Then it is a balance of loss; in the one instance you exclude the foreign stock, which pre-supposes a loss, and in the other instance you lose a large proportion of the home stock; and it is the balance between the two that you have to strike?—I think we should not lose the foreign stock.

7895. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Do you think that the necessity of slaughtering in that port of Southampton would be fatal to the foreign trade?—I think so.

7896. Do you know enough of the port of London to know that the same consequence would follow the establishment of a good market on the spot where the cattle had disembarked, and the necessity of slaughtering in the neighbourhood of that market?—I take it the same class of purchasers would urge the same objection to it as they do in the country.

7897. Do not you think there is a great difference between such a place as London and a place like Southampton?—There is a difference, of course; it would be greater inconvenience, and I think it would very much cripple the trade.

7898. Do not you think London is large enough to afford two very good markets?—I think so.

7899. Do not you think if foreign cattle are permitted to be slaughtered in a private market, with private arrangement, that might tend to an improvement in the trade?—I think not, for this reason, that I am credibly informed that killing beasts (I take it from our own men) at these waterside premises certainly would entail an extra expense to the butcher of 1 *l.* a bullock.

7900. On what ground do you assume that if there were two good slaughterhouses and good markets, there would be that increase of 1 *l.* a bullock?—In the first place (I am assuming that they live a little distance from the market), there are two or three journeys for their men to and fro, then there is the risk of loss of offal; that is how they tell me they make up the loss of 1 *l.* a bullock. One of our best butchers said that they would sacrifice 1 *l.* a bullock to have the animal home; he considered the extra expense and risk of loss certainly entailed upon him an additional 1 *l.* a bullock.

7901. You say he objected to the cattle being opened, do you mean to say he objects to have them at a public slaughterhouse?—I did not say "opened," I said "home."

7902. Do you mean to say he objects to have them at a public slaughterhouse?—Yes.

7903. Was that his principal objection?—That is one marked objection, having to go over the ground two or three times, his loss of men's time, and different things.

7904. He objects then to the principle of two markets in London?—Yes; to the principle of two markets in London.

7905. In point of fact he likes the existing arrangements. He has a slaughter-house

house of his own, and he likes one market better than two, because it gives him less trouble?—Yes: and he sees the whole supply he has to look after in one market.

Mr. *J. D. Barford.*

5 May 1868.

7906. *Chairman.*] I think it was at the beginning of November last that the Order came into operation which prevented the passage of foreign cattle from Southampton to London?—Yes; I think that was so.

7907. Before that time, with the exception of the cattle that came up straight to the metropolitan market to be killed there, all foreign cattle had to be killed in Southampton?—In the borough.

7908. In the borough of Southampton?—Yes.

7909. Then the fact of taking a certain number of those cattle away to London would make the price of cattle in Southampton dearer?—We always had quite sufficient. I think as a rule the importers sold the local supply before the others went on, so that we never lacked any.

7910. In the year 1865 I believe that the price of beef was 5 *s.* 4 *d.* for the stone of 8 lbs.?—I am not sure.

7911. And in 1866 the price was 5 *s.* 6 *d.* for the stone of 8 lbs.?—I do not think it was so low.

7912. And in 1867 the price was 5 *s.* for the stone of 8 lbs.?—I do not think it was so low as that.

7913. Do you know Philip Hedger?—Yes.

7914. Who is he?—The dockmaster at Southampton.

7915. Do you think he could give the right prices?—The last witness would.

7916. Could not Philip Hedger? If those were the prices he gave, the prices seem to have fallen up to the year 1867?—That was the ordinary supply I take it.

Mr. *Archibald Scott* called in; Examined by Mr. *Haly*.

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

7917. You are, I believe, the Traffic Manager of the London and South Western Railway?—I am.

7918. You have had very great experience, I think, in the conveyance of live stock by railway?—I have had 26 years' experience in Scotland and England.

7919. You were engaged in Scotland on the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the North British and Fife Railway, were you not?—Yes.

7920. In connection with these railways had you to convey large quantities of live stock?—Yes, I had to organise, in fact, the conveyance of live stock from all the large Scotch markets, the South of Scotland markets, Melrose and such like.

7921. And from the large fairs?—Yes, from the large fairs.

7922. And you also conveyed a portion of the Aberdeenshire cattle traffic to London?—Yes.

7923. That large experience has been enhanced, probably, since you have been connected with the London and South Western Railway?—Yes; I have had very large quantities of stock to convey on that railway for the last 15 years, in connection with the large Hampshire fairs, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and, in fact, all the south of England.

7924. The principal sheep fairs of the south of England are held in Hampshire?—Yes; they are the largest in England.

7925. Then your experience for 26 years, with regard to railway conveyance of cattle, has been very extensive?—Yes, I believe it has.

7926. Did you make an effort, some years ago, to open a trade between France and Southampton for foreign live cattle?—Yes; only a few years ago we commenced to make arrangements with the trade in 1865.

7927. You had steamers in connection with the Railway Company for the conveyance of live stock?—Yes; we went to considerable expense in adapting the steamships that belonged to the Company for the conveyance of cattle.

7928. Those steamers traded exclusively to Honfleur and Havre?—To Honfleur, Havre, and St. Malo.

7929. It was in August, 1865, that this trade first commenced?—Yes, about that time; we commenced to carry the cattle to any extent in August, 1865.

7930. Up to February, 1866, during those seven months there were no restrictions on the import?—None whatever.

7931. Can you tell the Committee the number imported to Southampton in your

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

5 May 1868.

your boats during that time?—Upwards of 5,000 were imported, and of these 4,500 were conveyed to London.

7932. I believe, in March, 1866, there were Privy Council Orders which affected this trade?—There were.

7933. What were those Orders?—The Order prohibited foreign cattle landed at an English port from leaving that port, except by sea.

7934. What was the consequence of that Order upon the trade of Southampton?—It entirely stopped the London traffic. There continued to be a certain local importation into Southampton, although a small one; but, of course, the London traffic was entirely stopped.

7935. The importation of French beasts at Southampton for the London market was entirely stopped?—Quite so.

7936. That lasted until February, 1867?—Yes.

7937. Now you say you commenced the cultivation of this trade in the summer of 1865?—We did.

7938. Did you take considerable trouble to induce the French cattle-breeders to send their cattle to England?—Yes; we went to the district and did all in our power to induce them to send French cattle into England. We certainly found them quite anxious to do so; they satisfied themselves about the route through Southampton, and in the course of time gave us every assistance in their power, and, so far as we could see, there was every probability of the traffic reaching considerable dimensions. Of course it is well known that the price of live stock in France rules high, but, notwithstanding that, I have the conviction that a very considerable traffic in cattle could be brought into England from Normandy and Brittany.

7939. At first, of course, the development of the trade was slow?—It was.

7940. But in the autumn and winter of 1865, the traffic promised to be very considerable?—It did; we were not satisfied with the short experience we had of it. What has ruined the trade is the restrictions and the constant changes the trade has been subject to.

7941. It was very satisfactory, however, until it was suddenly stopped by the Privy Council?—It was.

7942. Almost all these French cattle come from Honfleur?—Yes.

7943. In your own steamers?—Yes.

7944. Fitted expressly by the London and South Western Railway Company for that purpose?—Yes.

7945. And fitted at great expense?—Yes, that is so.

7946. Do you know the lairs and sheds of Southampton Docks?—I do; there is every convenience there for carrying on trade in foreign cattle.

7947. Those lairs and sheds were constructed at considerable expense?—Yes; the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord President of the Council, inspected them in 1867, and expressed satisfaction with them.

7948. He came on purpose to see them?—Yes.

7949. And expressed his satisfaction as President of the Council?—Yes.

7450. Immediately after the Duke of Buckingham came to Southampton and expressed that satisfaction there were Orders issued permitting cattle to pass to the London market from Southampton?—Yes.

7951. That was in January 1867?—Yes; the Order was dated January 29th 1867.

7952. Allow me to ask you this: do you know the amount which these French cattle realised?—The cattle were very superior beasts; their price averaged from 30 *l.* to 35 *l.* a head in London.

7953. Mr. *Read.*] Did the whole of the cattle realise that?—It would be a safer average to say from 25 *l.* to 35 *l.*

7954. Mr. *Haly.*] Under these circumstances the French dealers, as well as the London salesmen, were highly satisfied?—Yes.

7955. And with the manner in which the trade was conducted?—Yes: I never heard a complaint about it.

7956. In May 1866 there were petitions signed and presented to the Privy Council praying that French cattle might be conveyed to London as heretofore?—Yes, there were.

7957. That was in May 1866?—Yes; that was after the Order in March, which allowed cattle to be taken by sea only.

7958. Now we will come to the Duke of Buckingham's Orders. Under those Orders

Orders there were notices and instructions issued by you as to the conveyance of cattle from Southampton to the London cattle market?—There were.

7959. Were those instructions which you issued in strict compliance with the Orders of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council?—Yes; they were stated in rather a shorter manner, but substantially they are the same.

7960. Will you produce those instructions?—This is the paper.

[*The Paper was put in, and is as follows:*—]

"Circular No. 6.—1867.

"South Western Railway.—Notice and Instructions as to the Conveyance of Foreign Cattle from Southampton Docks to the Cattle Market, London.

"By an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 29th January, 1867, it is ordered as follows:—

"1. That, from and after that date, cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom, to, and landed in the Southampton Docks, may be removed by railway to the London Cattle Market, for the purpose of being sold therein for immediate slaughter.

"2. All such cattle shall be landed in the docks in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs shall from time to time direct.

"3. They shall be placed in the pens and sheds in the docks specially appropriated for foreign cattle intended for immediate slaughter, and taken from the same to the cattle loading bank *in the Docks*, and there loaded into cattle trucks, exclusively set apart and used for the purpose of carrying such foreign cattle, and marked with a *red mark all round* each truck, to designate them as so appropriated.

"4. All such cattle shall be conveyed in those trucks by railway only from the cattle loading bank in the docks to the Southampton Station, and thence, without stopping, except for the purpose of feeding or being watered, to the London Cattle Market Station, *viâ* Nine Elms and Willesden.

"5. As soon as the trucks conveying such cattle have been unloaded at the Cattle Market Station, they must be returned *empty* to Nine Elms Station, *viâ* Willesden, and, on arrival at Nine Elms, must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and thereafter returned to the Southampton Docks.

"6. Such trucks so marked and set apart for the conveyance of foreign cattle as above mentioned, must not be used for any other purpose whatever, and must be used, cleansed, and disinfected according to the above regulations, under a penalty, and all parties concerned will be held strictly responsible for carrying out these regulations and instructions.

"By Order,
"Archibald Scott,
"Traffic Manager."

"London, 1st February, 1867."

7961. Were those Regulations and Orders strictly observed?—Most strictly.

7962. And acted upon?—And acted upon,

7963. No complaint was made by any one?—No.

7964. None was made by the Privy Council?—No.

7965. They did not send any one down to complain in any way?—No. The Board of Trade (I think it was) sent inspectors to inspect our trucks and cattle pens more than once.

7966. I will come to that directly. I want you to tell me how many cattle were conveyed under these Orders?—I have not got that. Mr. Hedger will speak to that.

7967. But there were no diseased or suspected cattle among them?—None whatever.

 7968. Neither

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

5 May 1868.

7968. Neither conveyed nor discovered?—No; and the trucks which were set apart for the conveyance of these foreign cattle were specially marked upon the outside, and were only used for that purpose.

7969. And were they repeatedly inspected while the cattle trade restrictions were in force?—They were more than once inspected.

7970. Were there petitions presented in September or October 1867 to the Privy Council, that the Orders issued by the Duke of Buckingham should not be revoked?—Yes; we understood there was an intention of revoking them, and petitions were lodged praying that they should not be revoked. These petitions were numerously signed by those engaged in the cattle trade and presented to the Privy Council.

7971. That was subsequent to the debates in the House of Commons when the Government adopted the suggestions of the minority?—Yes.

7972. That was in August 1867?—Yes.

7973. Then you got to know it and these petitions were presented?—Yes.

7974. From whom did they come?—The first was from the Southampton Dock Company, and the South Western Railway Company; and that was followed up by a petition numerously signed by cattle breeders and cattle salesmen in London.

7975. They prayed that the Orders in Council issued by the Duke of Buckingham should not be revoked?—Yes.

7976. Nevertheless the Orders were revoked last October?—Yes, they were.

7977. And the traffic was again stopped?—The traffic was again stopped.

7978. I dare say you can corroborate the evidence given by the last witnesses as to there not having been at any time any signs of rinderpest in Normandy and Brittany and those parts of France?—I have never heard of any.

7979. In the great grazing districts?—I believe there has been none.

Sir *Andrew Agnew* stated that several members of the Committee were of opinion that this evidence did not bear upon the Preamble of the Bill.

Mr. *Haly* said that the object was to show that another market would be a great advantage.

The *Chairman* stated that the learned counsel should not re-open the case which Mr. Vernon Harcourt had closed.

Mr. *Haly* replied that his was the railway case, and he was not going to re-open Mr. Vernon Harcourt's case.

7980. You have access, I believe, to the metropolitan market by railway at present?—We have.

7981. Is that access all that you could desire?—Yes; it is a very convenient access.

7982. Very convenient accommodation is afforded for railway traffic?—Yes; we send from about 150 to 200 wagons to the Monday markets, and we find every convenience for it.

7983. Is there as convenient a site for the market anywhere in London?—I do not know where so convenient a site could be procured. There is every possible accommodation now in existence there.

7984. Now, would you say that two separate markets would be very objectionable?—I think it would be exceedingly objectionable, and I can scarcely see where a site for a foreign cattle market could be procured accessible by the river, and at the same time readily accessible by railway.

7985. You would feel yourself, that it would be a very great inconvenience to go to a cattle market, say, as has been suggested, in the Victoria Docks; you would feel that you could not get into that with any facility at all over the London and South Western Railway?—So much so that although a railway communication now exists between the South Western Line and the Victoria Docks, round by the North London Line and Stratford Junction, that line is practically useless for any purpose of traffic. There is so much delay in getting the goods to the Victoria Docks by railway that, practically, the whole of the goods are brought by the river by barges.

7986. I dare say you imagine you would have, under such a system, an enormous conglomeration of traffic at Camden?—The distance is great, and the lines

you

you have to run over have numerous junctions. I can only give you the positive fact, that although we have attempted to convey traffic to Victoria Docks by railway, we have been obliged to abandon the traffic and have been obliged to bring it by water.

7987. I do not know whether you know anything of the access to the south side of the Victoria Docks, where these cattle are supposed to be likely to be landed?—I know the Victoria Docks generally.

7988. You know you have to pass through the dock gates to get to that place?—I do not know the details. I only know the docks generally.

7989. Is it your experience, from what you have had to do with the cattle trade, that the breed of cattle would suffer from the continuance of the regulation, and the tendency of it would be to increase the stock sent to local markets?—My experience of the present regulation which compels cattle sent to the London market to be slaughtered, is that the effect of it is to increase the quantity of stock sent to the local markets for sale. For example, Chichester market is very largely increased for the supply of Brighton, and towns on the South Coast. We bring up large quantities from Devonshire to Chichester market, which formerly no doubt to a certain extent were sent up to London. The practical effect is to increase the quantity sent to these local markets. I think the present regulation with regard to slaughtering all cattle in the London market, so long as it is considered prudent to keep it up, would be generally assented to.

7990. Now with regard to the passage of cattle through London by railway, what do you think of the Orders which prohibit that arrangement at the present time?—I would respectfully suggest that these Orders are of no real value. I have practical experience of this difficulty in acting upon them; that under the present Orders cattle once entering the metropolitan district cannot be sent out of that district again. Notwithstanding these Orders, I have to deal with cattle that do arrive in London, the dealers wanting to get them to the north or south; and in order to get rid of them, I am obliged to send them from London to Reading for the north, or from London to Guildford for the south, to get them out of the metropolitan district again, and I can see no practical reason why those cattle should not be allowed to pass through whatever portion of the metropolitan district is necessary, in order to get in the most speedy manner to their destination.

7991. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to say that you now send cattle out of London to Reading and Guildford?—I am obliged to do so; I get these cattle, and they are going to the north or south; they must go somehow, and so I send them to Reading and Guildford.

7992. Then you set the Orders in Council at defiance, and send them to Reading and Guildford?—I cannot help myself.

7993. When did you do that last?—It is a case that is occurring every week; London is regarded as an infected district; any cattle once within the metropolitan area cannot, or rather I should say, ought not, to be sent out alive; but notwithstanding those orders, people in Somersetshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, do send cattle to London, and want us to get them to some place in the north; if I send them by the shortest line, the police will get notice of it: if I send them to Reading, no one notices it.

7994. Practically, you think all restrictions to prevent cattle getting out of the metropolitan district would be inoperative?—They may be made very operative with regard to cattle actually entering the market; with regard to cattle in the course of transit from one part of the country to another, I do not think it is possible.

7995. Mr. *Haly.*] What you want is, less of the restrictions which are at present existing; you think those restrictions are inoperative, and there are inconveniences created by them without any good results attending?—That is my opinion; I think they might be relaxed without harm.

7996. You think the restrictions may be made operative with regard to cattle that have actually been in the market?—I do.

7997. Do you think this Bill will create a monopoly in the hands of the shipowners?—Yes.

7998. That is with regard to the sea passage?—Yes; I think the shorter the passage the better is the condition of the cattle; while French breeders will send

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

5 May 1868.

cattle to Southampton on account of the short sea voyage, they will not send them to London.

7999. Southampton practically may be considered an outport of London?—I think so.

8000. It is your view that Southampton as an outport of London might be permitted to develope a trade upon London?—I think so.

8001. It is very convenient for the importation of French cattle?—Yes.

8002. And also for cattle from Spain and Portugal?—Yes; considerable numbers used to be landed from Spain and Portugal.

8003. Under the present Orders, the foreign cattle trade, both locally and to London, is entirely stopped?—Yes; the condition of slaughtering in the dock has put an end to the trade altogether.

8004. The effect of this Bill, you apprehend, will be to perpetuate that state of things?—That is what I am afraid of, and that the London shipowners will practically have a monopoly of the cattle trade.

8005. You know from experience that the French breeders and dealers will send to Southampton, and will not send to the Thames?—Yes, I know that.

8006. Therefore, to confine the trade to the Thames will limit the supply to London?—Yes.

8007. You have had some experience with reference to the slaughtering in Southampton?—I have tried to induce them to slaughter cattle in Southampton and send the dead meat to London, but I have utterly failed.

8008. Those facilities for slaughtering cattle in Southampton were created by railway companies for the purpose of inducing them to slaughter?—The object was to get the experiment tried, and if once it had succeeded we should have increased the accommodation; but I have tried both the French and the English salesmen in London, and it is wholly unsuccessful.

8009. Is it your opinion that no foreign dead meat trade can be created in Southampton?—Yes.

8010. Your experience in dead meat traffic generally confirms that view?—Yes, of course I have had experience in bringing dead meat up from Scotland to England, and now from Devonshire into London, and of course I have a knowledge of whatever is required for that trade; and if it were possible to create a dead meat trade from France, I should be equally disposed to give every facility for such a traffic, but I can get nobody to carry on the trade.

8011. You have been unable to create the foreign dead meat trade?—That is so.

8012. With regard to this foreign duplicate market, do you agree with the theories of these political economists——

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* objected to the question.

The *Chairman* stated that he thought it did not come within the witness's peculiar knowledge.

Mr. *Haly* stated that the witness was well known as a gentleman of great experience in these matters.

8013. Can there be practically, efficiently, and economically, two great markets in one city for the supply of cattle?—No; I think there ought to be only one market in the interest of the public, and in the interest of the producer.

8014. There cannot be the same competition where there are two markets?—No.

8015. And wherever there is the greatest supply, there the greatest numbers will go?—Yes.

8016. You have found that in your experience?—Yes.

8017. Your view is, that there can be but one great market, and that London requires free importation, not only in the Thames, but at the outports of London, Southampton being one of them? Decidedly, I think so.

8018. You are of opinion that this Bill fails to produce those essentials, and also fails to provide increased freedom in the trade in cattle?—Yes; my opinion is, that we have arrived at that stage now, that there should be some attempt to grapple with the whole subject, and put the matter upon a permanent footing.

Of

Of course, we have all, as far as is in our power, endeavoured to carry out the Orders, and, so far, as my Company is concerned, we have suffered very large losses from the stoppage at one time or other of this cattle trade. We have willingly submitted to that, and honestly endeavoured to carry the Orders out. I have myself given information to the Privy Council wherever I knew of or suspected any infected stock being conveyed, and I have done all in my power to bring to their knowledge everything that I was possessed of of that nature; but we certainly do think now, that the time has come when the trade should be put upon some permanent footing.

8019. Can you mention some particular case in which you gave information of that nature?—There was a case in which some dairy cattle were sent on the South Western line, which were found to be diseased, and I did give information to the Privy Council and the local authorities.

8020. Those were home cattle?—Yes.

8021. So that whilst you have diseased cattle on your railway from the home districts, you have not had diseased cattle from the foreign countries?—None whatever.

8022. I shall only ask you, in conclusion, if you do not think that this Bill, instead of facilitating the objects which ought to be facilitated by it, will increase the evils of which you complain?—It will increase the evils, and, I am afraid, perpetuate them.

Mr. *Ashley* asked the Chairman if he might be permitted to put a question or two to the witness with respect to the revelation he made about cattle coming through the metropolitan district.

The *Chairman* stated that it was out of order, and the Committee would adhere to their general practice.

Mr. *Ashley* requested permission to put the questions through the Chairman.

The *Chairman* stated that he would ask the witness one or two questions on that subject after the cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley*.

8023. I understand that your principal objection is as to the site?—And as to the inconvenience, in a public sense.

8024. Inconvenience, always speaking with reference to site?—Oh, no; with regard to the principle of having two markets instead of one.

8025. But supposing that a convenient site were found, which would give your railway access, would your objection be equally strong then?—I do not say that it would be "equally" strong, but still it would be strong.

8026. I understood you to say, that you went to France in 1865 to push this trade?—We sent people into France.

8027. You did not go yourself?—I did not. I have come in contact with the French breeders in England, but I did not myself go to France.

8028. Your Company sent to France?—Yes.

8029. They were anxious to develope a trade?—No doubt.

8030. There was no trade before they sent to France?—There was a limited trade.

8031. Then this trade in Southampton is of recent growth?—So far as we are concerned.

8032. In point of fact, it has only sprung into existence since the cattle plague?—Oh, no; it commenced before the cattle plague was thought of.

8033. When did it begin?—We commenced in March 1865, but August 1865 is about the time when we really commenced to import, because we had to fit our ships up.

8034. And the cattle plague, as I am reminded by the honourable Member for Norfolk, broke out in June 1865?—No, I think not. There were no restrictions upon the foreign cattle trade till March 1866.

8035. But those restrictions were made in consequence of the cattle plague?—At the time we commenced the trade, so far as my memory is concerned, there was no thought of cattle plague.

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

5 May 1868.

8036. The time at which your trade commenced was the time when this country suffered from cattle plague?—Well, I can only say we carried from August 1865 till February 1866, when there were no restrictions upon the trade at all; that is seven months.

8037. You said something to this effect, that you asked French breeders to send cattle?—Yes.

8038. Will you explain what you mean by that?—I mean this; that, of course, in every trade you have to take a deal of trouble to point out to the traders that you seek to influence the advantages which they may derive from doing certain things. People do not find that out for themselves.

8039. You were, in fact, trying to make a trade?—No doubt.

8040. And they did not at first agree with you?—When they came to understand it, they did. Some parties in France, I believe, approached us in the first instance; but, of course, our object was to get as many senders as possible, and, in order to do so, we took the necessary steps.

8041. In point of fact, we have to thank you, or the persons whom you sent on behalf of the Company, for that trade which afterwards was enjoyed at Southampton?—Partially; and so it is with every trade in the country. You may say every trade is forced to a certain degree.

8042. You went and looked about in the great continental market for the trade?—No doubt.

8043. Now, I wish to ask you one question about these steamers that you spoke of. These steamers carry passengers as well as cattle?—Not the Honfleur steamers; the Havre steamers do.

8044. The only reason why the Honfleur steamers do not carry passengers is that persons prefer the route by Havre, is it not?—Well, Havre is the most convenient port for the passengers. The Honfleur steamers are adapted for French produce and for live stock.

8045. What other produce do you bring in them besides cattle?—An immense quantity of butter, eggs, vegetables of all kinds, and fruits of all kinds.

8046. Then it is not quite correct to say that these steamers are expressly fitted out for cattle?—Oh, no; not expressly for cattle.

8047. They are not fitted out for cattle alone?—Oh, no.

8048. I thought so. One word if you please with regard to the importation of cattle into Southampton; the cattle of which we have been speaking fetch a very high price?—Yes, they are very good cattle.

8049. And they come over here and are sold in the London market when the prices are high, are they not?—Well, they come over regularly.

8050. They came over more readily when the prices were high?—I say "regularly." I did not find that the trade was influenced by any fluctuation in the price. I occasionally had to send special boats for cattle.

8051. There was a very sudden fall in 1867; meat at that time was cheaper than at other times, is not that so?—Oh, there is no doubt, there is no question that the price of meat in London would affect the cattle trade from France, because as I have explained, the prices in France rule high.

8052. Well then, do I understand you to say this would be an unreasonable conclusion to draw from your evidence, that if the price of meat were low in London, lower possibly than at any time we have knowledge of in the five or six years, that would very materially affect the Southampton trade?—It would, but a considerable trade would exist under any circumstances; you must bear this in view in considering the matter, that the distance from the breeding districts in Brittany and Normandy to the consuming districts of France is very great. The access from the same places to the English coast is very good, and therefore you have to consider that fact. Of course the distance to Paris from these parts is a very long one, and the access across to England is very convenient.

Re-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

8053. I think I have only one question to ask you, and that is with respect to those steamers. My friend tried to get it from you, that they were not expressly fitted up for cattle. What I understand you to say is, that they are expressly fitted for cattle, but not fitted for cattle alone?—That they are expressly fitted for cattle, but not set apart for the live stock traffic only.

8054. *Chairman.*]

8054. *Chairman.*] As to those animals which you spoke of as proceeding to the south and the north through the metropolitan area, do you bring them to the Waterloo Station before you send them to Reading?—To the Nine Elms Station.

8055. Do they leave the trucks or the railway?—They do not.

8056. Then they do not go near the metropolitan market?—They do not. Perhaps your Lordship will recollect that a deputation of railway managers waited upon your Lordship some time ago and represented this matter to you.

8057. Do the police exercise any inspection on your line?—They do not do so at Nine Elms, to my knowledge. They have interfered upon the railway which passes through Kensington, and which is the shortest route from the south to the north. They have interfered there, and prevented cattle going that way. Then we tried to send the cattle by a longer route, round by Willesden and the whole portion of that line, almost the whole portion, rather from Willesden to Kew, is just out of the metropolitan area; but then, of course, to get from Nine Elms to Kew, we are within the area, and, therefore, it is not possible to get from the south to the north without passing through the metropolitan area.

8058. From Nine Elms to Kew, you go along what line?—Along the South Western Line to Kew, and then on the North and South Western Junction Line from Kew to Willesden.

8059. But how do those that come to Nine Elms get to Willesden; by the West London Railway, do not they?—By the West London Railway through Kensington, or by the South Western Line along to Kew, then by the North and South Western Junction Railway to Willesden. The North and South Western Junction Line itself is just without the boundary.

8060. I believe your railway offered to give a bond to the Privy Council not to take cattle out of London, if you were allowed to carry them through London; was it not your railway?—No, I think not.

8061. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] When they stopped the cattle trade at Southamptom by this last Order in Council, was any reason given for doing it?—Not that I ever heard of. In fact there was a kind of division in the House upon it, and the majority were for continuing it, but the views of the minority prevailed, nevertheless.

8062. Was there any allegation made that any public mischief had arisen from leaving the cattle trade of Southampton open?—None whatever that I heard of.

8063. I suppose you hope to get it open again?—That is what we are trying for.

8064. Are you aware, if this Bill passes, that the hands of the Privy Council will be tied, and that they will not be able to open the trade from Southampton?—I am very sorry to hear it.

8065. *Chairman.*] Just speak as to your own knowledge. Do you believe that this Bill will for ever prevent any passage of cattle from Southampton to London?—This Bill, as I understand it, does not directly touch this question.

8066. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] But it may indirectly touch it, and quite as completely?—That is what our fear is.

8067. Your fear is that the consequence of this Bill will be, that if the foreign cattle are to be prevented from coming into the Metropolitan Cattle Market you will not be allowed to take them by the South Western Railway?—That is what we fear, that the tendency of this Bill is to create a monopoly in the hands of shipowners trading to the new cattle market.

8068. Mr. *Corrance.*] You look upon it as a great injury that you are not allowed to carry cattle through London up to the North?—It is an injury; but I believe it is a great injury in the public interest.

8069. Mr. *Freshfield.*] If you were told that it was intended to have a separate market which would have a tendency to open the area of London, would you then have the same opinion?—I think the Bill would be equally objectionable. I think the through transit of home cattle by railway is an entirely distinct question.

8070. I suppose there is no doubt that there is danger of the foreign cattle mixing with the home cattle?—Not except in the metropolitan market. There is no danger of the foreign cattle mixing with the home cattle under the regulations which were acted upon in February 1867, except when the cattle get into the market.

Mr. *Archibald Scott.*

5 May 1868.

8071. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Do the cattle arrive in very good condition from France?—Yes; very good condition.

8072. We were told that it was impossible to carry on traffic from Honfleur to London, and that is not so so far as you have seen?—So far as I have seen they are in very good condition.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, 6th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Cogan.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Philip Hedger*, called in; Examined by Mr. *Haly*.

Mr. *Philip Hedger*. 6 May 1868.

8073. You are Superintendent of the Southampton Docks?—I am.

8074. How many years have you held that position?—For the last 14 years.

8075. Before that you were superintendent, I believe, of the goods station at Nine Elms?—I was.

8076. What position did you hold before that?—I served my time in the merchant service, and went out of various ports, Liverpool, Bristol, and London.

8077. Have you had very considerable experience in the cattle trade, and all matters that appertain to this Bill?—I have.

8078. Have you been acquainted with the trade of the Southampton Docks since they were opened?—Yes.

8079. At what cost were those docks constructed?—About three quarters of a million.

8080. Since the docks have been opened has there been a large importation of foreign cattle?—Yes; considerable numbers have come for the last 12 or 14 years.

8081. From Spain and Portugal?—Yes.

8082. And also from Normandy and Brittany?—Latterly from those places.

8083. Do those importations come under the British flag?—Yes.

8084. Did the cattle from France to Southampton come in the London and South Western Company's steamboats?—The greatest part of them did come so.

8085. Were those fat cattle?—Yes, entirely so.

8086. And in good condition for the market?—Yes, quite so.

8087. As to your reception of them at the docks, have you erected sheds, lairs, and pens there?—Yes; I believe we have every possible accommodation for them.

8088. And latterly I believe you have erected abattoirs?—Yes, at least we have apportioned out a place for slaughtering.

8089. Have those arrangements been officially inspected?—Yes, they have.

8090. And approved?—Yes.

8091. Were they inspected by officers of the Privy Council, and by officers of Her Majesty's Customs?—Yes.

Mr. *Philip Hedger.*

6 May 1868.

8092. And I believe by the Duke of Buckingham?—Yes, his Grace visited and inspected all our premises.

8093. And they were approved by all?—Yes, by everybody.

8094. Have you had no complaints from traders or dealers?—None.

8095. The accommodation you have afforded them has been satisfactory?—Quite so.

8096. As to the consignments of these cattle, have they been principally sent to the metropolitan market?—A portion of them have gone, and a portion have been consumed in the borough of Southampton.

8097. With regard to those in the borough of Southampton, has the meat consumed there been much approved?—Yes, very much so.

8098. There was a considerable portion, I believe, taken for emigrant ships?—Yes; for passenger ships generally.

8099. And for foreign steamers?—Yes; fresh meat packed in ice.

8100. As to the cattle sent to London, were they sent in trucks specially provided for the purpose?—Yes.

8101. And retained for the purpose?—Yes. They were specially marked and kept in a siding in the docks when not used; they were never allowed to be touched.

8102. In fact they were exclusively used for those purposes?—Yes, quite so.

8103. On the breaking out of the rinderpest, did you exercise increased caution as to landing the cattle?—Yes; we did everything we could; we never took a single animal out of a ship till the veterinary inspector had been on board of it; we always kept a messenger to fetch him when a ship arrived and waited, before we began to land cattle until they were inspected.

8104. When you speak of a veterinary inspector, he was appointed by the Privy Council, was he not?—There are two under the Board of Customs, I believe, with the sanction of the Privy Council.

8105. Great care was taken I believe in disinfecting the lairs and sheds?—Yes, great care; we took very great pains after every lot of cattle were removed, we had the places where their heads were tied always fresh lime washed.

8106. Every animal was examined, I believe?—Yes.

8107. Were any signs of cattle plague ever discovered?—None whatever,

8108. Had you at any time correspondence with the Privy Council for the purpose of obtaining licenses for landing and forwarding foreign cattle?—Yes, in November 1866 and January 1867, I had a good deal of correspondence.

8109. That correspondence in January 1867 was anterior to the visit to Southampton by the Duke of Buckingham?—Yes.

8110. Then such licenses were granted after his Grace's visit?—Yes.

8111. Those licenses were afterwards revoked, were they not?—Yes; we got notice of their revocation last August, but we were not entirely stopped until about the 15th of October. We got notice directly after the passing of the Contagious Animals Act, about the 20th of August.

8112. That was a Bill which was carried through the House by the noble Lord in the chair, was it not?—Yes.

8113. And upon which he addressed the House?—Yes.

8114. Under the terms of those licenses, were a large number of cattle imported from France?—Yes.

8115. During the time that the traffic was open?—Yes; directly the licenses were granted the trade commenced, and it gradually increased. I can show the Committee exactly, from month to month, what we have done with the cattle.—(*The Return was handed in.*) This Return shows what we have done for the present year.—(*The Return was handed in.*)

Vide Appendix, Paper No. 1.

Vide Appendix, Paper No. 2.

8116. After the revocation of those licenses, were all the foreign cattle that had been landed in Southampton slaughtered on the dock premises?—Yes.

8117. But they had not been numerous?—No, there were very few indeed. We did everything we could to induce the French senders to send their animals there for slaughter; but the trade has gradually decreased, and it is now stopped.

8118. Great complaints were made, I believe, both by the importers, and by the Southampton butchers?—Yes, very great complaints.

8119. Did

8119. Did the Southampton butchers consider that that compulsory slaughtering at the docks entailed considerable loss upon them?—Yes, and they objected to it altogether.

8120. And the French shippers objected sending cattle to Southampton for slaughtering, did they not?—Yes.

8121. Did you hold out every inducement to them to do so?—Yes, we did everything we could; in fact, we offered them their own terms.

8122. Are you personally acquainted with the northern parts of France?—Yes.

8123. Can you speak as to the large number of cattle that are fatted there for the English market?—Yes, there are very large grazing districts in Normandy and Brittany, where they fatten the cattle for the purpose of sending them to this country.

8124. And where they could produce almost any number for Southampton, or the London market?—Yes, I am quite sure that a very large trade would grow out of it, notwithstanding the high prices that are obtained in France.

8125. Having been in the merchant service yourself, are you able to speak as to the sufferings of the cattle during long voyages?—Yes, they suffer a great deal.

8126. From bad weather I suppose?—Yes.

8127. And also from the want of food and water on the voyage?—Yes; it is very difficult to feed and water the cattle on board ship.

8128. Is the passage from Honfleur to Southampton a short one?—Yes.

8129. What is the difference in the number of hours occupied in the voyage between Honfleur and Southampton and Honfleur and London?—It would be, I should think, 9 or 10 hours to Southampton, and double that time to London.

8130. At least double the time to London?—Yes.

8131. It is a rougher voyage, is it not?—It is a longer voyage.

8132. Is it not a rougher one?—I do not know; that depends upon the weather.

8133. What do you say to going through the Straits of Dover, is it not rougher?—With an easterly gale, no doubt it is.

8134. All that causes, does it not, considerable deterioration in the cattle, and a diminution of their value?—Yes.

8135. Are you acquainted with the provisions of this Bill?—Yes, I think so.

8136. Is it your opinion that the effect of this Bill will be to concentrate the trade in the Thames or such trade in cattle as the French importers will conduct there?—Yes; I certainly believe that it will cause a great monopoly in the River Thames, and quite shut the outports up.

8137. And that it will stop the importation of cattle to Southampton?—Yes, decidedly so.

8138. Are you persuaded that the French dealers will not send cattle to Southampton unless the route to London is opened to them?—I am quite positive of it.

8139. For what reason?—Because they will not send them when they know that they must be slaughtered in a short period at Southampton, unless they have some further outlet for them. Those that are not required for immediate consumption in Southampton they want to send on to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and as that market is now situated it is very convenient to us, and it is a very advantageous thing to be able to send to it, and having got the cattle successfully sent to that market, we think that we ought to be allowed to continue to do so.

8140. This traffic, I suppose, is very important to the Dock Company?—Yes, no doubt of it.

8141. And also to the railway company?—Yes.

8142. Independently of that, are you of opinion that this traffic ought not to be diverted on public grounds?—Yes, most decidedly, on public grounds I think it is of very great consequence; we are paying a great deal more for meat, and have been since Christmas, in consequence of the stoppage of the foreign trade; I have got the assurance of several butchers that it is equal to 1 *d.* in 8 lbs. I am not a butcher myself, but I have, at the request of the Privy Council, inquired among butchers in order to ascertain the fact, and what was 5 *s.* before Christmas is now 5 *s.* 8 *d.* for 8 lbs.

8143. As a matter for the information of the Committee, rather than as matter

Mr. *Philip Hedger.*

6 May 1868.

of evidence, can you state anything with regard to a case which occurred at Southampton as to Lord Milton?—Yes; Lord Milton had two horses that were sent over by the Governor of Gibraltar; they were shipped by his order for Lord Milton, and when they came to Southampton the ship was lying alongside the place within the defined area, and they could only be landed there; if they were landed there they would have to be slaughtered, and the question was whether they were to be landed or the ship be taken to another part of the dock, and the horses there landed, or whether they were to be placed in quarantine, or what was to be done with them. I recommended their staying on board the ship till the Privy Council could be communicated with. The only reason for their being slaughtered or going into quarantine was that there was a poor unfortunate ship's cow on board which had gone out in the ship for the use of the passengers.

8144. *Chairman.*] But why would they have been slaughtered?—If they ha been landed within the defined area.

8145. But why would they have been slaughtered?—Because of the Orders of the Privy Council; there was an Order in Council to the effect that if they had been landed within the defined area they were to be slaughtered; that nothing should leave it alive.

8146. Are you not aware that horses are excluded by the Act from the term "animals"?—I thought they were; but the Customs authorities overruled me, and said that they were not. I certainly should have landed them, and thought that I was doing perfectly right.

8147. Mr. *Haly.*] The horses were nearly being slaughtered?—Yes; but they were released on the following Monday.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

8148. You think that the Custom-house authorities made a mistake?—Yes; they believed that horses were included in the term "animals."

8149. They believed that horses were cows?—No, they did not.

8150. When did they find out their mistake?—I cannot say that; I only know that the horses were released on the following Tuesday after the Saturday.

8151. In point of fact, an application was made to the Privy Council?—Yes; I did not make it; the agents of Lord Milton did that.

8152. We were told by a witness yesterday, that before 1865 there was very little foreign cattle trade carried on?—I think that that witness was referring to French cattle entirely; it was very moderate indeed before 1865.

8153. I believe you were one of the persons who took a great interest in getting up that trade?—The Dock Company and the Railway Company together.

8154. You made every exertion to foster that trade?—Yes.

8155. One word as to the London trade; are you able to say, from your own knowledge, whether there is any trade in French cattle now going on in London, or in the Thames?—I think there is very little now.

8156. Would it be incorrect to say that there is none?—I cannot say that there is none.

8157. The trade, I believe, in French cattle is, to a certain extent, dependent upon price?—I have no doubt that price influences it.

8158. A witness stated yesterday, that there was no doubt the price of meat in London would affect the cattle trade from France, do you agree with that?—I should say so, certainly.

8159. And that cattle fetch a very high price at Southampton?—They have fetched a very high price, I believe, at times.

Re-examined by Mr. *Haly.*

8160. And they have done so because the cattle were of so superior a kind?—Yes.

8161. You say that this trade has been a recent trade, but that the trade did in a short time become a very large one?—Yes; it was a very good trade in 1865,

1865, but in 1866 the restrictions kept it back; then in 1867 we got on very fairly indeed again, and we should have gone on very well, but the Orders were revoked, and we were suddenly stopped after a discussion had taken place in Parliament upon the subject.

8162. That applies to the French trade; but the Spanish and Portuguese trade was a very considerable trade, was it not, at Southampton during certain years?—There was none from Portugal in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and only a very moderate quantity from Spain. Previously to that we had, in 1862, a very good trade with Spain; then in 1863 and 1864 it was only moderate; in 1865 it was very small.

8163. Is it your opinion, deduced from all you know upon the subject, that if this trade was opened with uninfected countries in uninfected beasts, there would be a very large and increasing trade to the port of Southampton?—I feel sure of that. I should like to mention that there was some inaccuracy in this Paper that was put in by the Privy Council Office; it may not be important, but I should like to correct it. I have a paper here, which I will hand in, containing the correct figures taken from our books, and we have been paid upon the cattle that are there shown.

8164. *Chairman.*] The Paper you referred to is No. 2 of our Appendix?—Yes.

[*The following Paper was handed in*:—]

FOREIGN CATTLE Landed in Southampton Docks.

COUNTRY.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	TOTAL.
France - - -	441	832	950	6,436	4,315	4,407	17,381
Portugal - - -	225	399	1,092	–	–	–	1,716
Spain - - -	3,698	980	544	99	360	44	5,725
	4,364	2,211	2,586	6,535	4,675	4,451	24,822

8165. You give the numbers from the year 1862 to 1867?—Yes; and if you take this the same as in the Privy Council Return, there were some cattle in 1866 which are not in the Privy Council Return.

8166. The difference is this, that you imported 360 head of cattle from Spain in the year 1866?—Yes.

8167. The other differences are very immaterial?—Yes.

8168. I believe the price of meat in 1865 in Southampton was 5 *s.* 4 *d.* per stone of 8 lbs.?—Yes; I am led to believe so from my inquiries amongst butchers; they tell me so; from 5 *s.* 4 *d.* to 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

8169. In 1866 it was 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, was it not?—From 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.* 8 *d.*

8170. In 1867 it was 5 *s.*, was it not?—Yes.

8171. I suppose that meat is generally dearer in the spring of the year than it is in the summer and autumn?—Yes, I should think so.

8172. The chief importations into Southampton from Spain and Portugal, and other places, I believe, range from the beginning of April to the end of September, do they not?—Yes. I think with the French cattle we should get a greater amount all the year round if the trade was established; our price now, or for the four months of the present year, has been about 5 *s.* 8 *d.*

8173. But those are four months in which there is less importation and when meat is dearer?—Yes.

8174. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You are interested in the port of Southampton?—Yes.

8175. You have a knowledge of that port?—I know nearly every port in the country.

8176. You think that if cattle are not allowed to go up the country from Southampton, it will be an injury to the trade of the country, do you not?—Yes, I do decidedly.

Mr. *Philip Hedger.*

6 May 1868.

8177. Do you know London?—Yes.

8178. Suppose it was shown as to London that it was not inconvenient or inconsistent with the public interests that there should be two markets, do you think that there would be any inconvenience in the foreign cattle market being separated from the English cattle market?—I think that the present market would do very well separated; you might keep the home and foreign cattle separate in the present market.

8179. You think that that might be done?—Yes.

8180. Do you think it would be an advantage to do so?—I am certain of it.

8181. You recommend that the foreign and English cattle should be kept separate?—Yes, in the same market, decidedly; let that large market which has been of late years constructed be the only Metropolitan Cattle Market.

8182. Do not you think that there might be danger of infection, if the cattle approached so nearly as that a single wall alone separated the foreign from the home cattle?—No, not if they were carefully inspected at the place of landing.

8183. Do you think that there is any substantial objection to a market on the banks of the river, where the foreign cattle might be still further kept separate from the English?—Yes, I think it is quite unnecessary.

8184. Of course the cattle being kept so much further removed one from the other, the risk of infection would be less; by the greater increase of distance?—I very much doubt that.

8185. Do you think that disease is equally spread where the cattle are kept at a distance, as where cattle are kept close together?—If the people who visit both markets go from one to the other, I think that those people will carry the infection with them, if there are infected cattle in the market.

8186. To what length would you carry that; would 10 miles be the same as a single walk?—I could hardly say that; but I think that if a man went to the foreign market, if there was one, and then came to Islington on the same day, he would be likely, if there was contagion at the foreign market, to bring it to the home market.

8187. Probably you would think that the markets ought not to be held on the same day?—No; I think that they ought to be held on the same day, otherwise you would destroy anything like competition in the trade.

8188. Do you think that the markets must be held on the same day?—I should say so.

8189. Do you think that there are not enough cattle to make a good market in two places?—No; but the present market I consider is sufficient for all that the metropolis requires.

8190. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The cattle trade of Southampton was stopped some time ago by an Order in Council, previous to the present restrictions being imposed?—Yes, in 1866, I think.

8191. What was the date of that Order?—I think it was March 1866.

8192. When was the trade opened again?—It was opened in January; at the end of January 1867 upon our application to the Privy Council. A thorough ventilation of the subject took place then, and we were licensed for landing; we had a certain place licensed for the quarantine of cattle, and we had a separate license order to forward to the Metropolitan Cattle Market under very strict restrictions.

8193. The Privy Council being satisfied with your preparations and outlay, opened the cattle trade?—Yes; at that time the President of the Council, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, certainly satisfied himself very fully upon the point.

8194. Was it in October last that they stopped the cattle trade again?—We got notice; it was stated, I believe, in Parliament by the Chairman of this Committee that the orders as to Southampton would be revoked at a certain time, and we had notice that our trade would be stopped on and after the 15th of September; however, for some reason we got a month's grace, and on the 15th of October we were entirely stopped from sending to London.

8195. Was there any allegation made that any mischief had arisen from the trade having been opened from January to October?—None whatever.

8196. Why was it stopped?—We never had a fault found with us by anybody.

8197. Why was the trade stopped, if the Lord President of the Council had satisfied himself that it was right to be opened. Was there a new Lord President

President of the Council?—I do not think that that had anything to do with it; I think it was the pressure of some gentlemen in the House who had brought it about.

8198. Was much expenditure incurred in making preparations for the cattle trade at Southampton?—Yes, we spent a good deal of money; the railway company and ourselves went to very considerable expense.

8199. Have you had any compensation for the loss you incurred?—No.

8200. Has not it been the practice when cattle are destroyed to give the parties who suffer the loss compensation?—I believe it has.

8201. Are you not as much entitled to compensation, because your trade was stopped?—Yes, and I hope we shall, if we are not enabled to resume it, get very liberal compensation.

8202. I suppose it would be alleged that your trade was stopped for the public interests?—It is said that that is the reason, and we were promised that other places should be stopped with us, and I believe one was. Thames Haven was stopped, and others too; I heard it stated in the House of Commons that Thames Haven would be closed.

8203. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You consider therefore that keeping open Thames Haven is rather an injustice to the people of Southampton?—I think so; I have no objection to Thames Haven, but I think we were hardly treated.

8204. You believe that importations to Thames Haven are less safe really than the importations to Southampton?—Yes; our trade was confined to three places.

8205. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Is it not very annoying to the trade to keep on opening the port and shutting it from time to time without any fixed plan?—Yes.

8206. You may have a new Lord President that may open it, and another one who may shut it, and if it is to be done without any reason being given is it not very strange?—I think that the evidence before the Lord President who opened the port, was equally before the Lord President who shut it; I am satisfied that the Lord President who shut it had no reason whatever for doing so from any fault, or any danger from anything that was likely to accrue from importation through Southampton.

8207. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Will you state to the Committee who inspected on the part of the Government the arrangements you had made, which led to permission being given to land cattle in Southampton in 1866?—I think the Board of Customs instructed their officer to report, and then of course they would have the report of the local inspector, and then there had been gentlemen connected with the Privy Council. I think that Professor Brown was sent down.

8208. When the Order given in 1866 was suspended in 1867, were any reasons assigned to you for withdrawing the privilege of bringing cattle into Southampton from Spain, Portugal and France?—No reason at all was assigned to us; there was an Order in Council, and it was considered expedient to close the port; that was the only thing approaching to a reason.

8209. You believe that there was no valid reason for that Order that was issued in 1867, as to the general safety of the cattle in this country?—I am sure that there was no reason for it.

8210. In the locality at each of the places from which you have imported cattle there has been no rumour of rinderpest existing in either?—No; I am quite satisfied about that.

8211. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You stated just now that you thought it was desirable that the foreign and home cattle should be in the same market?—Yes.

8212. Were you supposing at that time that neither should go out of London alive?—Yes; if I was asked my opinion, I think I should neither allow the home nor the foreign cattle to leave the metropolitan area alive.

8213. Are you aware that what many people wish to get at is, some system by which you could enable the cattle to go out of London alive with safety?—I do not think that anything ought to come into the metropolitan market, except what is wanted for the metropolis, to be sold there; there are plenty of markets outside for the home cattle; nothing but fat cattle should come into the metropolitan market; and then those that were sent there for the purpose would, under any circumstances, be slaughtered within a reasonable time.

8214. Do you import into Southampton many cattle from Spain and Portugal?—Yes; we have had considerable importations.

Mr. *Philip Hedger.*

6 May 1868.

8215. Do the cattle generally come in good condition?—Very good condition; they are splendid animals.

8216. The voyage from any port in Spain must be double or treble what it is from Honfleur up the Thames; and you are examined, as I understand, with a view to show that if there was not a direct trade from Honfleur to Southampton, it would destroy the French trade, because the length of the voyage from more distant places would be fatal to the condition of the cattle?—I should mention to the Committee that the French cattle are much larger and heavier than the Spanish cattle.

8217. You are aware, I suppose, that cattle come from Hamburg and Geestemunde, very heavy Austrian cattle, and the voyage is longer?—I do not know anything about them.

8218. But you are aware, I suppose, that they do come?—Yes; I know that all those countries produce large quantities.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Haly* stated that this was his case.

Mr. *Hope Scott* was heard to address the Committee.

Mr. *Haly* was heard to open the case on behalf of the Dagenham Dock Company.

John Young, Esq., called in; and Examined by Mr. *Haly.*

John Young, Esq.

8219. I BELIEVE you are the head of the firm of Young, Maples, Teesdale, & Nelson?—I am.

8220. They are solicitors to the Dagenham Dock Company, are they not?—They are.

8221. In 1866 you promoted an Act for the extension of the powers of the Company?—We did.

8222. The Company was originally incorporated in 1855, was it not?—Yes.

8223. Will you state the objects for which the Company was then incorporated?—The Company was incorporated by an Act of 1855, substantially as a Dock Company, but anticipating the want of provision for foreign cattle a clause was inserted in the Act, Clause 20, which enabled the Company to acquire 80 acres of land, especially for the purpose of depasturing foreign cattle.

8224. And for a new dock to be used for the importation of foreign cattle?—Yes.

8225. Will you put in the Act of 1855, if you please?—Yes.

[The Act of Parliament referred to, which is intituled, "An Act to authorise the Construction of a Dock on the north side of the River Thames, to be called "The Dagenham (Thames) Dock," was put in.]

8226. You went to Parliament in 1866 again, I believe?—We obtained an extension of time in 1862, and we went to Parliament in 1866 for an enlargement of our powers.

8227. The preamble of that Act, I think, specially referred to the importation and slaughtering of foreign cattle?—Yes; it had then become apparent to the directors of the Company that the time had arrived when it would be necessary, taking the words of the Preamble of the present Bill, to make provision in the metropolis, or in its immediate neighbourhood, for a market-place, with slaughter-houses and other conveniences, to be used exclusively for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, with wharves for the landing and reception of such cattle and animals. Feeling that the time had arrived when some such provision must be made, the directors sought to obtain powers to raise additional capital and to require an increased quantity of land.

8228. *Chairman.*] When was that?—In 1866.

8229. Mr. *Haly.*] That Act is called "The Dagenham (Thames) Dock Act, 1866"?—Yes; they obtained power to increase their capital to 600,000 *l.*, and to acquire

acquire land to the extent, in the whole, of 500 acres; and it gave the Company, among other things, power for the erection of warehouses and buildings, and the establishment of slaughterhouses and places for the depasturing and slaughtering of cattle, and all other buildings, works, and conveniences which the Company may think fit for the purposes of their undertaking. It enabled them to raise larger additional capital and to acquire land to the extent, in the whole, of about 500 acres; the very object of the Act being to enable them to do the very things mentioned in the present Bill, both with regard to the increase of capital and the acquirement of an increased quantity of land.

8230. Will you kindly put in the other Act?—Yes.

The Act of Parliament referred to, which is intituled, "An Act to enable the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company to acquire Additional Lands, and to enlarge their undertaking, and to provide Abattoirs and other conveniences. To amend the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Acts, 1855 and 1862, and for other purposes," was put in.

8231. Then, in accordance with those powers, have the Company proceeded to purchase land?—Yes, they have purchased between 120 and 130 acres altogether.

8232. And they have power still further to purchase 400 acres?—Yes, to the extent altogether of about 500 acres.

8233. And they have executed their works there?—I believe so, but the engineer would be the fitter person to state what works have been done. I may state generally that they have constructed a jetty, and also have constructed a railway from that jetty which is connected with the Tilbury and Southend Railway.

8234. And that railway puts them in direct communication with the metropolis?—Yes, it is connected with the intended Smithfield Market and with all the main lines of railway.

8235. A very short time is occupied in getting there, I believe?—I am told about 22 or 23 minutes; in point of fact, it does not take longer, as I am told, to go from Fenchurch-street to Dagenham than to go from Fenchurch-street to the Victoria Docks; the way to the Victoria Docks is shorter in distance, but it is so tortuous that it takes quite as much time, or rather more.

8236. I do not know whether you know anything as to the junctions between the Victoria Docks and Smithfield?—I do not.

8237. You have read this Bill?—Yes.

8238. Can every object that is proposed to be attained by this Bill with regard to cattle be accomplished under the Dagenham Docks Act?—As far as I am competent to form an opinion, I think it is so.

8239. You having had the conduct of these Bills through Parliament, and knowing the object of the Promoters, say that that is your opinion?—If I were asked what was the object of obtaining the Bill of 1866, I could not better answer the question than by reading the Preamble of the present Bill.

8240. I believe you have also expended large sums of money which will be entirely thrown away if this Bill passes?—The Company have already expended about 160,000 *l.*, and if this Bill passes the greater part of that expenditure will become useless.

8241. Are you cognisant of the proposal which was made to the Corporation of the City of London?—Yes.

8242. Will you kindly put in a copy of the letter which was addressed to them?—Yes.

[*The Letter was handed in, and is as follows:*—]

Sir, 11 March 1868.

I AM desired to inform you that this Company are prepared to grant to the Corporation of the City of London the fee-simple of 20 acres of their land at Dagenham for the site of the proposed foreign cattle market, upon the following conditions; viz.—

The Corporation to erect the market, and to take all tolls therein.

The Company, at their own cost, to erect suitable wharves and landing-places, and to be entitled to the moiety of the landing rates to be taken thereat, and the Corporation to the other moiety. The Company are, as far as practicable, desirous to meet the views of the Corporation.

In the event of the market being discontinued, this Company to purchase at a valuation such of the market buildings as are suitable and convertible to dock purposes, and the fee-simple of the land to revert to the Company.

John Young, Esq.

6 May 1868.

Requesting that you will bring this proposal before the Markets Committee at their earliest sitting, and our chairman will be ready at any time to wait upon you in reference to any counter-proposal, should you consider it desirable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *Thos. R. Comyn*, Secretary.

Thos. Rudkin, Esq.,
Chairman of the Markets Committee, Guildhall.

8243. The company propose to co-operate for the establishment of this market upon what you would call, I suppose, very liberal terms?—As far as I am able to judge, they are very fair terms, and such terms as a public body might reasonably accept in the interest of the public.

8244. I suppose the view of the company is that this Bill could not pass into a law in its present form?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

8245. You say it could not pass in its present shape. What alteration would you desire to make?—I suppose it would be the introduction of the Dagenham Docks as the site of the intended market?—That would be most agreeable to the Dagenham Dock Company.

8246. Having ascertained in one question what your purposes are, may I ask whether you present yourself as the Treasurer of the Dagenham Docks Company?—I have not the honour of being their treasurer.

8247. Who is entrusted with that large sum of money which is probably in the possession of the Dagenham Dock Company?—The directors have the control, but the bankers hold it.

8248. Is it not the fact that the Act of Parliament is pretty nearly all your possessions at present?—There are 120 acres of land, with the right to purchase nearly 400 acres more; there is the jetty, the railway, and the other works now in course of construction.

8249. But the right to purchase rather depends upon the power or ability to purchase, does it not?—Of course it depends upon the means to pay.

8250. May I venture to ask whether those means are in existence?—They are certainly not very abundant just now, because this company has suffered in common with many other companies, many of which are of much greater consequence, from the financial depression with which we are now so familiar. Of course the pendency of this Bill entirely paralyses all their proceedings.

8251. In point of fact, then, they are completely paralysed?—At this moment they are; but they possess what used to be called the Dagenham Lake, 60 acres of water, which is now a dock; and they have made a jetty, and so on.

8252. We will not go into that again, but I was going to suggest that you should carry your paralytic triumph to the Corporation of London, who we propose to make the market authority; perhaps you have done so, and they have declined you?—Not at all; it is not for me to say what view the Corporation entertain, but as the Bill is framed the Corporation could not even consider our case. If the Dagenham Docks were the very fittest place in the world the market authorities could not accept Dagenham Docks as the Bill now stands.

8253. Why not?—Because the parish in which the Dagenham Docks are situated is not a parish immediately adjoining the metropolis, as we understand it.

8254. There is that difficulty which meets you?—Yes, I believe that would be the operation of the 5th clause of the Act.

8255. Have you communicated at all with Mr. Rudkin?—Yes.

8256. What does he say to you?—Nothing at all; we have simply made him an offer to sell, or in fact to give the Corporation, free of cost, a certain quantity of land.

8257. I daresay you are aware that the promoters do not interfere with regard to selecting the site?—I do not know anything about the promoters; we look only at the Bill. If the Bill passes, the only site which the market authorities can select must be a site within the metropolis, or some parish immediately adjoining thereto; and the parish in which the Dagenham Docks are situated is not immediately

immediately adjoining the metropolis, therefore, were it the best site in the world it could not be accepted.

8258. *Chairman.*] Do you take these words from the preamble of the Bill?—No, my Lord, from the 5th clause.

Re-examined by Mr. *Haly*.

8259. My friend puts it to you that the Dagenham Docks are paralysed at present; are you not aware that there are considerable works going on there?—Oh, yes.

8260. Mr. *Lowther.*] I suppose you are not opposed to the principle of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill?—No, certainly not; on the contrary.

8261. It is simply a question of site with you?—A question of site.

8262. Mr. *Haly.*] And of right also, if the honourable Member will allow me to say so?—What I ventured to say before was this, that anticipating that the time would shortly arrive, indeed had arrived, when precisely what this Bill seeks to establish would become a public necessity; in the interests of the public, the Dagenham Docks Company solicited and obtained their Act of 1866 for the very purpose of enabling them to provide such a place. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that theirs is the site best adapted to effect those public objects.

8263. Do you consider that a district market for foreign cattle would be an advantage to the public?—I can only speak as one of the public upon that point; of course professionally I can have no acquaintance with these objects, but speaking as one of the public, I think it would be a very desirable thing.

8264. Mr. *Freshfield.*] From what you know of the works executed and the site purchased, do you think they would be equal to the necessity implied in a foreign cattle market for the City of London?—I do; as far as I know, I am not aware of any other advantages even possible of attainment, which would combine all the objects set forth in the Preamble; you may get elsewhere, probably, quite as good a market, and quite as good slaughterhouses; but where are you to combine that with the means of depasturing cattle, and with wharves for their landing and reception; the Dagenham Docks combine all those three objects.

8265. And you think in a sufficient degree?—And in a sufficient degree; we have the power of purchasing more land; and there is ample capacity, as far as I am able to form a judgment, for the carrying on of the foreign cattle trade.

8266. When you say you have power to purchase, is there any contract by which you could take the land?—We have compulsory powers to take it; we have already purchased 120 acres, and have still Parliamentary power to purchase 400 more.

8267. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] As the Bill is drawn with the words "immediately adjoining thereto," after due deliberation you are of opinion that you are altogether excluded by this Bill?—That is our view of the case.

8268. Except as far as the Dagenham Docks and property are concerned, you have really no interest whatever in this metropolitan market?—No.

8269. Supposing Parliament to agree to establish a separate foreign cattle market, would you in the Dagenham Docks carry on your works, so as to afford facilities for the landing of live cattle, and carrying them over a railway to the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington?—Most unquestionably; that is the primary object the Directors of the Company had in view; they believe that would give them the best return upon the capital expended, and to be expended.

8270. You would prefer, in fact, to be permitted to land live cattle in Dagenham Docks, and that those cattle should be allowed to be carried over the railway into the Islington Market?—Yes, either carried over the railway or slaughtered at Dagenham, and the dead meat carried, but we shall be prevented from doing that by this Bill; and the capital we have expended on the faith of our Act of 1866 for this very purpose, would be entirely lost to us.

8271. You would be much better off, in fact, unless these words are materially changed, if there should be no Bill at all?—Certainly; the Bill is destruction to us as it stands.

John Young, Esq.

6 May 1868.

Mr. *Haly* stated that he had other witnesses to call, with respect to the Dagenham Docks, but that he did not propose to call them at present, because their evidence related to the question of the site; but that he reserved his right of calling these witnesses upon clauses.

Mr. *Simpson* was heard to open the case on behalf of the petitioners, Messrs. Hartley & Co.

Mr. *John Ralph Engledew*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Simpson*.

Mr. *John Ralph Engledew*.

8272. I BELIEVE you are a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Hartley & Co.?—I am.

8273. They carry on business, I believe, as assurance agents and general wharfingers?—They do.

8274. They are the proprietors, I believe, of the British and Foreign Steam Wharf?—They are.

8275. Have you the management of that part of the business?—I have.

8276. I believe about the year 1850 you entered into the cattle trade?—Yes.

8277. This cattle trade has increased year by year since 1850, has it not?—It has.

8278. In the year 1850, I believe, you expended a large sum of money on the wharf, for the purpose of adapting it to the cattle trade?—Yes; that was the first year in which we had a license from the Treasury to land foreign cattle.

8279. And you also laid out a large sum of money, I believe, in erecting a jetty?—Yes.

8280. What was that jetty erected for?—It was erected specially for the landing of the cattle.

8281. You also, I believe, erected slaughterhouses and all necessary conveniences for the landing of cattle?—We did.

8282. Sir *Andrew Agnew*.] Will you state where your wharf is?—It is in Lower East Smithfield, immediately adjoining the entrance to the St. Katherine Docks.

8283. Mr. *Simpson*.] You purchased there, premises, I believe in 1853?—We purchased the premises immediately adjoining.

8284. It was impossible to carry on the cattle trade without extending your premises?—Yes.

8285. I suppose those premises were of very great value?—We value them at about 53,000 *l*.

8286. And, in addition to those premises, which were purchased at 53,000 *l*., you have leased premises upon a long lease?—Yes.

8287. At what rental?—£. 1,200 a year.

8288. How many years of that lease remain unexpired?—It has six years to run.

8289. So that you have premises which you value at 53,000 *l*., and also premises of which the lease will not expire for some years, which you hold at a rental of 1,200 *l*. a year?—Yes; and which is a dead loss to us now, because we have lost the cattle trade.

8290. Those premises you purchased solely for the purpose of the cattle trade?—Yes.

8291. Are those premises of any use to you now that the cattle trade has been taken away?—Not those that we have leased.

8292. Would you have purchased those premises adjoining your own, had you anticipated the stoppage of the cattle trade?—No, certainly not.

8293. Were the premises which you had previously sufficiently large for carrying on the trade of general wharfingers?—Quite sufficient.

8294. Will you tell the Committee the number of cattle landed at your wharf since the year 1860?—In 1861, we landed 19,325 beasts, 12,710 calves, 15,740 pigs, 131,969 sheep, and 25 horses, amounting altogether to 4,903 *l*. 14 *s*. 9 *d*. In 1862, there were 19,630 beasts, 12,912 calves, 15,858 pigs, 133,141 sheep, and 20 horses, amounting to 4,966 *l*. 16 *s*. 9 *d*. In 1863, we landed 21,149 beasts, 18,011 calves, 15,717 pigs, 129,780 sheep, and 32 horses, together, 5,370 *l*. 17 *s*. 9 *d*. In 1864, the numbers were, 36,171 beasts, 19,182 calves, 22,164 pigs, 129,428 sheep, and 29 horses; and the amount was 7,382 *l*. 12 *s*. 6 *d*. In 1865, we did 40,176 beasts, 14,374 calves, 23,181 pigs, 130,650 sheep, and 30 horses, which returned 7,671 *l*. 1 *s*. 9 *d*. In 1866, our numbers were, 39,314 beasts,

beasts, 13,001 calves, 22,890 pigs, 126,998 sheep, and 25 horses, the return for which was 7,444 *l.* 3 *s.*, making altogether a total in the six years of 175,765 beasts, 90,190 calves, 115,550 pigs, 781,966 sheep, and 161 horses, the total amount received for which was 37,739 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

8295. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] Are you still going on at the same ratio?—No, we were stopped by the Order in Council; sometimes we have a few Irish cattle.

8296. *Chairman.*] Can you give the date of that Order in Council?—I think it was in the early part of this year. There was one in 1866, which exercised a short check upon it.

8297. Mr. *Simpson.*] There were some restrictions on your trade in 1866?—Yes, but only for a short time.

8298. Notwithstanding those restrictions you appear to have landed only 2,000 head of cattle less in 1866 than in 1865?—Yes; the wharf had become rather a favourite landing place for foreign cattle, being so near the metropolitan market.

8299. The wharf is a very convenient wharf for the butchers, is it not?—It is.

8300. I suppose you have every reason to believe that your trade would have gone on in the same increasing ratio as it had done in the previous year?—There is no doubt about it.

8301. Since the year 1866, which is, I see, the date of your last return, your trade has been entirely stopped?—It has been entirely stopped, with the exception of some sheep. The Order in Council, with regard to sheep, has lately been rescinded, so that when the season comes on we shall very likely get some of them.

8302. You are allowed to land sheep that come by themselves, but not those that come with other cattle?—Yes.

8303. Do sheep ever come by themselves?—Sometimes.

8304. If this Bill is passed that trade will also be gone?—I fancy so by the clauses in the Bill.

8305. So that your present position is, that you have premises upon which you have laid out upwards of 50,000 *l.* for the purpose of adapting them to the cattle trade?—Yes; and we shall lose 8,000 *l.* a-year, because that was our last return in 1866.

8306. I have a printed paper here—I do not know whether it has been handed in to the Committee or not—showing your profits from the year 1861 to 1866. In the year 1866 I see your profits were 8,100 *l.*?—Yes, 8,135 *l.*; that was for the gross landing charges in 1866.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* objected that these questions were clearly directed to the question of compensation, and had no reference to the Preamble of the Bill.

The *Chairman* stated that he considered that the questions should be postponed until the discussion of the clauses.

8307. Mr. *Simpson.*] Since this trade has been stopped, you have been compelled to lay out a large sum of money upon your premises, I think?—Yes, to adapt them to another trade.

8308. What sum have you laid out upon your premises for that purpose?—Nearly 3,000 *l.*

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

8309. I believe your attention, with respect to this Bill, has been simply directed to your own losses in the trade?—Quite so; that is the only question we have to consider. We feel that the Government will deal fairly by us, as in the case of the City, and other places, where they take a man's property, by compulsion; they value it and give him compensation for the loss.

8310. Otherwise, I take it, you do not see anything objectionable in this Bill?—Nothing whatever. My own impression is, that it is a wise course on the part of the Government. That is my own experience, and from conversations I have had with other people on the subject, I can say that that is an opinion that prevails very largely.

Mr. *John Ralph Engledew.*

6 May 1868.

Mr. *Haly* objected that this course of cross-examination was not regular, because it did not arise out of the examination in chief.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* stated that he was perfectly entitled to cross-examine a witness upon anything, whether it arose out of the examination in chief or not.

The *Chairman* decided that the questions might be put.

8311. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I am much obliged for the expression of your opinion, because you are a gentleman of great experience in the cattle trade?—Yes; I have landed more than half of the foreign cattle that have come to England, and a very great number, as you will have seen by my statement, have been landed at my wharf.

8312. Speaking from your own experience, you think this is a wise Bill?—Most decidedly, although it is contrary to my interests to say so, as far as my own private interests are concerned. But I think it is a very wise measure for the Government to adopt for the interests of the country.

8313. Then, supposing all conveniences are made by this Bill on the part of the Government for the importation of the foreign cattle, do you think that the general principle of this Bill will tend to diminish the foreign trade of the country?—Not in the slightest degree; the means of communication by telegraph between the metropolis and the foreign cattle markets is such that they can know to a 6 *d.* the value of the cattle.

Mr. *Haly* again objected to this course of examination, and stated that he would not have been allowed, on the part of the South Western Railway, to have gone into such questions.

The *Chairman* decided that Mr. Haly was out of order in again interfering.

8314. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] From what parts of the Continent do you import foreign cattle?—From various parts; of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and so on.

Mr. *Haly* again objected to the evidence, and the Chairman again decided that he was out of order in so doing.

8315. Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] Did you sign the petition which has been presented to the Committee?—I did.

8316. May I ask whether you have changed you opinion with regard to this question, or was what you have stated always your opinion?—It was always my opinion, but I signed this petition in order to be able to give that opinion before the Committee.

8317. In order to get a standing before the Committee you signed this petition?—Yes, and I am now enabled to speak precisely what I think.

8318. Seeing that the Committee have allowed you to come here, you have no hesitation in saying that this is your opinion?—That is so; what is contained in the petition was my opinion at the time I signed it, for the specific object of coming before the Committee.

8319. Now that you are before the Committee you will allow me to ask, with the greatest possible respect, whether you do not think that the principles of the Bill will not be contrary to the principles of competition?—Certainly not, you will have just as much competition as ever.

8320. And you do not think it will be against the principles of free trade?—Not in the slightest degree; you will have just as many foreign animals at the isolated slaughterhouses at the landing places as you would if they were spread over the kingdom.

8321. *Chairman.*] If I understand you rightly, you object to the Bill because you think it will injure your private interests?—That is simply my objection.

8322. But on public grounds you think the Bill is a wise and a good one?—Most decidedly.

8323. You think it will be beneficial to the country?—Most decidedly.

8324. To have a separate market for foreign cattle?—Most decidedly.

8325. It will be also an advantage to have compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle?—Most decidedly.

8326. Your place is some way down the river, is it not?—For some months past

past I have been looking for some place to get up a speculation, as I may say, on my own hook, but the expenses were so considerable that I abandoned it; but the point which I consider as the most eligible as a central position so as to suit the butchers and all the trade would be at Millwall; I do not mean to say that it is the property of the Millwall Docks that I should select, but there is another property there with 200 or 300 feet of river frontage with deep water which would answer admirably, and it is at a place where you might have a ferry to run between the Millwall side and the southern side of London, which would supply that district with dead meat.

8327. What I meant by my question was, where do you now kill your beasts?—We have slaughterhouses in the premises.

8328. Whereabouts is that?—At Lower East Smithfield, in Hermitage-street.

8329. What is the greatest number of beasts that you kill at once?—We never kill more than 10 or a dozen beasts at one time. We have had as many as 40 or 50 killed after one landing.

8330. Have you any difficulty in disposing of the offal?—Not the slightest. Dealers in offal are like a set of carrion crows or vultures; they can smell a dead animal, and they are down upon it by hundreds, scrambling after it.

8331. Then with this new market the objection with regard to offal would vanish altogether?—Entirely so; you would have as much competition as you have in private slaughterhouses.

8332. Would the offal be deteriorated by being carried four or five miles?—Not in the slightest. I used to send my offal from Romsey to London to be sold.

8333. Did you ever keep beasts at Southampton?—Yes; when I say Southampton, Romsey is six miles from Southampton, and I used to send a great deal of dead stock to London.

8334. Did you send the offal to London?—Yes.

8335. Did it arrive in a good state?—Yes.

8336. Did you find a ready sale for it?—Always; and a remittance always by return of post.

8337. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You state in this petition that the preamble of the Bill is incapable of proof?—Yes.

8338. Do you adhere to that statement?—No.

8339. You withdraw it?—I withdraw it; I told you my object in bringing that forward was simply to get a hearing, because otherwise I felt I should be shut out.

8340. You withdraw the statement in the petition that the preamble of the Bill is incapable of proof?—Yes, I find from various examinations that the Government have obtained information which I had not at the time when this was sent in.

8341. Then you state in your petition that there is no necessity for a separate market for foreign cattle; do you withdraw that statement?—Yes; I think from all the information I have received, and from evidence I have heard since I have been in the Committee-room, that there is the greatest possible necessity for it.

8342. You state that you had submitted to the loss arising from the Order in Council without complaint up to the present time, because you believed that the prohibition was only temporary?—Yes.

8343. Do you adhere to that statement?—Well, no, I think not, because I think it is very possible that if this Bill is not carried we may get a return of our trade. It is just possible, but that does not alter my private opinion upon the matter. I think it is essential to the interests of the country that there should be a distinct market for foreign cattle.

8344. It has been suggested that there is to be a clause introduced into this Bill for the purpose of giving you compensation?—That is what I asked for.

8345. Have you had any communication with the Privy Council upon the question of compensation since you signed this petition?—No, none.

8346. Have you ever had any communication with them?—Yes.

8347. Have you had any intimation from them upon the subject?—None whatever. I went to the Duke of Marlborough and told him it was a very hard case upon me, that the restrictions upon the cattle trade had destroyed my property, that they had taken away 6,000 *l.* or 7,000 *l.* a year from me, and I then put a question to the Duke. I said I am surely entitled to some compensation, but he said "That is a question I have nothing to do with; it is a question for the House of Commons. I have nothing to do with that; I have simply to

Mr. *John Ralph Engledew.*

6 May 1868.

deal with the question with regard to protecting the interests of the country at large by preventing the cattle plague spreading.

8348. I suppose you would think yourself very hardly used if you did not get a handsome sum of money as compensation for this loss?—Most decidedly. I simply deal with my own case, which is similar to any other case in the City of London. If the City takes forcible possession of property, they value it; they value the man's business, and they give him compensation for it. If the Government say "It is for the public benefit that you must cease to allow your wharf to be used for the landing of foreign cattle, although we thereby deprive you of 7,000 *l.* or 8,000 *l.* a year," I say, in common with other subjects, I do not dispute your right; you are perfectly justified if, from the inquiries and examinations you have made, you consider that it is for the good of the public at large, in depriving us of that benefit, but at the same time you should have some consideration for us. I do not dispute the right of the Government to take away our privileges, but at the same time they ought to compensate us for the loss we sustain in our business.

8349. Mr. *Lowther.*] I think you said that you had had a great deal of experience in the foreign cattle trade?—Yes.

8350. Since the condition with regard to compulsory slaughter, I suppose compulsory slaughter has been enforced at your wharf?—Oh, yes; since that the landing of cattle has ceased altogether.

8351. I want to know whether, since the condition with regard to compulsory slaughter has been in force, you have any means of ascertaining what supply of meat is demanded by the consumers and of regulating your importations with regard to it?—There is no difficulty about that. The demand and supply is known with perfect ease amongst the dealers in cattle. We have, for instance, frequently as many as three or four thousand dead carcases of sheep come in one ship, and 20, 30, or 40 tons of beef brought from Hamburgh and other places by steamers, which is landed at the wharf and taken away to the different markets; and I find, from the information I received from those gentleman who deal in live and dead stock, that they use the wire so continuously that they keep their markets just to the point; that they never have an excess in the market over that which they can sell.

8352. Then, have you reason to believe that if there were to be a demand for a greater quantity of dead meat, the dealers would communicate at once by telegraph with the Continent to enable them to supply it?—Yes, provided the weather is suitable.

8353. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] In what months did this importation of meat occur?—In the winter months.

8354. Mr. *Lowther.*] On the other hand, if you have reason to think that the demand will not be great, have you the means of communicating by telegraph speedily with the Continent, with a view of diminishing the supplies?—Certainly. I think I ought to make one observation with reference to the question of the foreign cattle. For many years I was the superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton, and I used to import foreign cattle from Spain. I never remember any instance of a diseased bullock being imported from Spain and Portugal, and never heard of an instance of the cattle plague being in those countries; therefore until it can be proved that there has been a case of disease in Portugal or Spain, I say let the cattle from those countries be landed at Southampton or any other port, and let them go free into the country.

8355. You are speaking of Spanish and Portuguese cattle?—Yes.

8356. But not of German cattle?—No; certainly not.

8357. Then you think on the whole there would be no risk or danger to the foreign cattle trade by compulsory slaughter?—Not the slightest. The moment the market is established the trade will find ways and means of communicating with it and getting their meat from that market the same as they do now. At our wharves we found carriers coming up to carry the meat to the market.

8358. Mr. *Morrison.*] I suppose you do not import offal from abroad?—Yes, great quantities of it.

8359. Where do you import the offal from?—It comes from Antwerp and from Hamburgh, and several other places.

8360. I suppose it is only the picked parts of the offal you import?—Oh dear, no; guts and all, if you want it in plain English; they come in casks, by the dozen casks

8361. Mr.

8361. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you recollect the date when you were with the Duke of Marlborough upon the question of compensation?—I think it was some time last year when the trade was first stopped, when the Order in Council came out prohibiting our landing the cattle.

8362. *Chairman.*] In October was it not?—I think it was. I went up and made a formal complaint. I thought it was very harsh treatment, and the Duke said, "Well, it is for the public benefit and for the good of the country, and therefore private interests must succumb to necessity." I said, "Well, I bow to that."

8363. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Was it stated to you at all out of what fund this compensation was to come?—No, but I suggested to him that if the Government took our business, which we had been at the expense of creating, they were bound to give us something for it.

8364. Who is to find the money for that?—The Corporation of London; if they take our business from us, they must give us a consideration; or the Metropolitan Board of Works, if you like, or the Commission, or whoever they may be. We feel that no subject of Great Britain ought to be deprived of his income, who has by industry and by large expenditure created that income, without an equivalent. In the City of London, wherever, for the public benefit, or the improvement of the City, they compulsorily take away property, they must pay, unquestionably, for the property so taken, and we simply ask the Government to say to the Corporation, or whoever it may be, "Give these gentlemen whatever the Committee may think fair and equitable for the loss of 8,000*l.* a year."

8365. Mr. *Corrance.*] Do you know anything of the retail trade in London at all?—I do not know much of its details; but a great deal of the meat necessarily passes through our wharves, in which of course I am interested, and I also hear a great deal said about it.

8366. Can you speak with anything like authority upon this point. If there was a separate market established, is it your opinion that the butchers and others would attend as regularly as they attend the markets now?—Most decidedly; they will go anywhere where they can save a 6*d.*, and they know that they can get a foreign bullock for something less than a home bullock; therefore they will go and buy the foreign bullock when they can get it, and they would go first to the foreign market before they went to the home, if they thought they would get their meat cheaper; from that fact alone they would go there.

8367. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You have resided at Southampton?—Yes.

8368. And you have had a great deal of experience in the foreign cattle trade there?—Yes.

8369. The Duke of Buckingham opened the foreign cattle trade at Southampton, after an Order in Council had been passed shutting it up, and the Duke of Marlborough has since shut it up again; now which of those two Dukes do you agree with?—There might have been a necessity for shutting it up on the last occasion; the Duke of Marlborough might have had information which I am not in possession of, that there was something wrong, and therefore he was justified in shutting it up.

8370. You say you knew a case of disease there?—Yes; and I say that until you have a case of disease, I should allow the Spanish and Portuguese beasts to go free into the country.

8371. You do not know the reason why the Duke of Marlborough shut up the ports?—Only as a general matter.

8372. Mr. *Cogan.*] Is it your opinion that the establishment of the separate market for foreign cattle would increase the price of meat to the consumer in London?—Certainly not. I believe it would diminish it. The talk about increasing the price is all humbug from beginning to end.

Mr. *Milner Gibson* stated that when it was contemplated to acquire land by agreement, and, therefore, not to require any compulsory powers, it was not unusual to bring before Committees some provisional contract, or something to show the practicability of that idea; and, therefore, he thought that it might be necessary to have some additional evidence to show something in the nature of a provisional contract, and that before the Committee closed their inquiry they ought to know something about the site.

6 May 1868.

The *Chairman* stated that the Committee had already determined that question, and had excluded the question of site from the Preamble.

Mr. *Milner Gibson* stated that what he wanted to know was, whether it was not usual to produce some provisional contract, or something to show the Committee that land could be acquired by other means than by compulsory purchase.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley* stated that in the absence of Mr. Merewether he could not give any answer to the question; but he presumed that it was a question which would be considered upon clauses.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 8*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

8 May 1868.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard to address the Committee in reply on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

The Committee-room was cleared.

After some time the Counsel and parties were again called in, and informed by the Chairman that the Committee had decided to adjourn the further consideration of the Preamble of the Bill until Monday next.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 11*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

11 May 1868.

THE Committee deliberated.

After some time the Counsel and parties were called in.

The Chairman stated that the Committee were of opinion that the Preamble of the Bill was proved, and that certain motions and resolutions having been proposed, which had been negatived, the Committee had directed him to make the two following communications to the parties:

First, That the Committee are of opinion that the existing powers of the Privy Council are sufficient to effect, subject to their discretion, the objects proposed by these resolutions; and that those powers should be specially reserved by a clause in this Bill, and that the Chairman be directed to communicate these resolutions to the parties.

Secondly, That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that, in assenting to the Preamble of the Bill, the Committee express no opinion as to the expediency of removing the present restrictions on the movement of cattle within and from the Metropolitan district.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

SECOND

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *May* 1868.

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THIRD

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *May* 1868.

Thursday, 13*th February* 1868.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL

Read a Second time, and committed to a Select Committee of Ten Members, Five to be nominated by The House, and Five by the Committee of Selection.

Monday, 17*th February* 1868.

Committee nominated of—

Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Goschen.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the quorum of the Committee.

Tuesday, 18*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT all Petitions presented during the present Session relating to the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill, and that such of the Petitioners as pray to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, or Agents, be heard upon the allegations in their Petitions if they think fit, and Counsel heard in favour of the Bill.

Thursday, 20*th February* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Twelve Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Locke and Mr. Corrance be added to the Committee.

Monday, 24*th February* 1868.

Members added by the Committee of Selection—

Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Butler-Johnstone.	Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick.)
Mr. Lowther (York).	

Friday, 28*th February* 1868.

Mr. A. W. Peel (Warwick) discharged; and Sir Andrew Agnew added by the Committee of Selection.

Friday, 6*th March* 1868.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone discharged; and Sir Matthew Ridley added by the Committee of Selection.

Tuesday, 10*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill do consist of Fourteen Members.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Moffatt be added to the Committee.

Friday, 13*th March* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Parties appearing before the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have leave to print the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee day by day, from the Committee Clerk's copy, if they think fit.

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

Tuesday, 28*th April* 1868.

Ordered, THAT the Report from the Select Committee on Trade in Animals, 1866, and the Reports of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, 1866, be referred to the Committee.

THIRD REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL was referred, have taken further Evidence on the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to Report the same to The House.

28 *May* 1868.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Monday, 16*th March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Lowther (York).	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Lord Robert Montagu.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Cogan.	

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU was called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 18*th March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Read.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Corrance.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Morrison.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

Preamble read the first time.

Counsel for the Bill:—Mr. *Merewether*, Q.C., Mr. *Denison*, Q.C., Mr. *Reilly*, Q.C., and Mr. *Wrenfordsley*.

Agents:—Messrs. *Dyson* & *Co.*

The following Petitions against the Bill were read:

Metropolitan Board of Works.

Counsel:—Mr. *Rodwell*, Q.C., and Mr. *Wilkinson*.

Agent:—Mr. *Parks*.

James Hartley & Co.

Counsel:—Mr. *Simson*.]

Agents:—Messrs. *Baxter, Rose & Norton*.

London

London and South Western Railway Company.

Counsel:—Mr. *Hope Scott*, Q.C., and Mr. *Haly*.

Agents:—Messrs. *Bircham & Co.*

Conservators of the River Thames.

Agents:—Messrs. *Wyatt & Metcalfe.*

Great Eastern Railway Company.

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*, Q.C., and Honourable *E. Ashley*.

Agent:—Mr. *Sherwood.*

Corporation of London (in support of Clauses proposed to be inserted).

Counsel:—Mr. *Davison*, Q.C., and Mr. *Sharpe.*

Agent:—Mr. *Corrie.*

Southampton Dock Company.

Counsel:—Mr. *Hope Scott*, Q.C., and Mr. *Haly*.

Agent:—Mr. *Sharpe.*

Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company.

Counsel:—Mr. *Haly.*

Agents:—Messrs. *Wyatt & Metcalfe.*

General Steam Navigation.

Counsel:—Mr. *Rodwell*, Q.C.

Agent:—Mr. *F. Gale.*

Inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*, Q.C., and Honourable *E. Ashley*.

Agent:—Mr. *Sherwood.*

Importers and Others.

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*, Q.C., and Honourable *E. Ashley*.

Agent:—Mr. *Sherwood.*

Butchers of the Metropolis.

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*, Q.C., and Honourable *E. Ashley*.

Agent:—Mr. *Sherwood.*

Mr. *Merewether* was heard to open the case in support of the Preamble of the Bill, and to object to the *locus standi* of the following Petitioners:—The London and South Western Railway Company, the Southampton Dock Company, the Great Eastern Railway Company, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company, and the Conservators of the River Thames.

Mr. *Hope Scott* was heard in answer against the objection to the *locus standi* of the Petitions of the London and South Western Railway Company, and the Southampton Dock Company.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in answer against the objection to the *locus standi* of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. *Denison* was heard in reply.

Room cleared.—Motion made, and Question, "That the Great Eastern Railway Company may be heard against the Bill"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question, "That the London and South Western Railway Company and the Southampton Dock Company may be heard against the Bill"—(Mr. *Freshfield*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Merewether* stated that he withdrew his objection to the *locus standi* of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Mr. *Wyatt* was heard in answer against the objection to the *locus standi* of the Conservators of the River Thames.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.—Question put, "That the Conservators of the River Thames have a *locus standi* against the Preamble of the Bill."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Cogan.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Lowther
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Corrance.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Noes.

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Merewether* stated that he withdrew his objection to the *locus standi* of the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 20th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Lowther.	

In support of the Preamble of the Bill, Mr. *Robert Kilby*, examined; Mr. *John Claydon*, examined; Mr. *George Dickson*, examined.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Sir Matthew Ridley.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

In support of the Preamble of the Bill, Mr. *Albert Pell*, examined; Mr. *George Eve*, examined; Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, examined; the Duke of *Richmond*, examined; Mr. *Thomas Duckham*, examined; Mr. *Henry Neild*, examined.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 25th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Cogan.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.—Parties called in, and informed that The Committee were desirous of not having any more farmers called as witnesses by the Promoters of the Bill, but that they would not absolutely exclude them.

Mr. *Merewether* stated that he would proceed with a different class of evidence in support of the Preamble of the Bill.—Mr. *Anthony George Robinson*, examined; Mr. *James Odams*, examined.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 27th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Freshfield.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	

In support of the Preamble of the Bill, Sir *James Elphinstone*, examined.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question, "That the evidence tendered by the Promoters as to site be received"—(Mr. *Goschen*)—put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Corrance.
	Sir Matthew Ridley.

Motion made, and Question, "That no further evidence as to site be taken on the Preamble"—(Sir *A. Agnew*)—put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther (York).	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Corrance.	
Sir Matthew Ridley.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Committee do sit on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in next week"—(Mr. *Read*).—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Read.	Sir Milner Gibson.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Freshfield.	Sir Matthw Ridley.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Parties called in.

Mr. *William Syme*, examined; Professor *Strangeways*, examined.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 31*st March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Corrance.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Goschen.

In support of the Preamble of the Bill, Mr. *Thomas Kittle*, examined; Mr. *William Symonds*, examined; Mr. *James Fagg*, examined; Mr. *Henry Lintott*, examined; Mr. *John Stedwell*, examined; Mr. *George Blackman*, examined; Mr. *Richard Walsh*, examined.

Mr. *Merewether* stated that that closed the case in support of the Preamble of the Bill.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 1*st April* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Cogan.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Goschen.	

In support of the Petitions of the Butchers of the Metropolis, Importers, and others, Mr. *James Brewster*, examined; Mr. *William Lancaster*, examined.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 3rd April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Sir Matthew Ridley.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, importers, and others, and the Great Eastern Railway Company, against the Bill, Mr. *William Archer*, examined; Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt*, examined.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 21st April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Read.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Locke.
Sir Matthew Ridley.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, importers, and others, and the Great Eastern Railway Company, Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt*, further examined; Mr. *Thomas Woodley* examined.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 22nd April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.

Upon Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* proposing to address the Committee on the evidence taken before the Committee on Trade in Animals and before the Commissioners.

Mr. *Denison* was heard to object to Mr. Vernon Harcourt being heard at this stage of the proceedings.

Room cleared.—Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That comments by Counsel on the evidence in the Blue Books be reserved till all the witnesses against the Preamble of the Bill have given their evidence"—(Mr. *Read*).—Amendment proposed, after the word "evidence," to add, "Although this decision does not preclude reference to the Blue Books when a Counsel is examining a witness"—(Sir *A. Agnew*).—Question "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to*.—Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to*.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That no important question affecting the principle of the Bill be brought before the Committee without due notice thereof"—(Mr. *Lowther*).—Question put, and *agreed to*.

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, importers, and others, and the Great Eastern Railway Company, against the Bill, Mr. *Benjamin Bloomfield Baker*, examined; and Mr. *John Houck*, examined.

Mr. *Ayrton*, a Member of the House, attended the Committee, and was heard to make a statement.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.—Motion made, and Question, "That the questions and answers 1970 to 1977, inclusive, up to the word 'West-end' in 1978, in the evidence taken before the Committee, be struck out"—(Mr. *Moffatt*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *William George Guerrier*, examined.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.—Motion made, and Question, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to the Committee to report the evidence from time to time"—(Mr. *Moffatt*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question, "That the Chairman do report so much of the evidence as shall have been taken by Friday evening next"—(Mr. *Moffatt*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Lowther.	

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, importers, and others, against the Bill, Mr. *William Peter Nicholls*, examined; Mr. *Henry Priestman*, examined; Mr. *Thomas Welles*, examined; Mr. *Henry Thomas James*, examined.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 28*th April* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	

Mr. *Haly* applied to the Committee to strike out of the evidence question and answer No. 6084.

The Committee refused the application, as it had not been made by the witness, Mr. Priestman.

In support of the Petitions of the Butchers of the Metropolis, and importers and others, against the Bill, Mr. *Thomas Rudkin* examined.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Resolved,

Resolved, "That the Chairman be instructed to move the House, That the Report from the Select Committee on Trade in Animals, 1866, and the Reports of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, 1866, be referred to the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill."

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 29*th April* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Locke.

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, and importers and others, against the Bill, Mr. *Charles Harman* examined; Mr. *Franz Prenzlow* (examined through an interpreter); Mr. *Thomas Rudkin* further examined; M. *Boully* (examined through an interpreter); Mr. *Hugh Cullen* examined.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 1*st May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Cogan.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	

In support of the Petitions of the butchers of the Metropolis, and importers and others, Mr. *Hugh Cullen* further examined; Professor *Charles Spooner* examined.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in support of the above Petitions.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 5*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Read.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Lowther.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Morrison.	

Mr. *Haly* informed the Committee, that he proposed to call evidence in support of the Petition of the London and South Western Railway Company, and that Mr. *Ashley* would also call witnesses on behalf of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Room cleared.—Committee deliberated.

Resolved, That Mr. *Haly* do proceed with his evidence.

Motion made, "That the Committee will not enter on the consideration of the Preamble without a day's notice" (Mr. *Milner Gibson*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in and informed thereof.

In support of the Petition of the Great Eastern Railway Company, Mr. *William Birt* examined.

In support of the Petition of the London and South Western Railway Company, M. *Alphonse Leguillon* (examined through an interpreter); M. *E. Pouppeville* examined; Mr. *John D. Barford* examined; Mr. *Archibald Scott* examined.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 6*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Moffat.	Mr. Cogan.

In support of the Petition of the Southampton Dock Company, Mr. *Philip Hedger* examined.

Mr. *Hope Scott* was heard in support of the above Petition.

Mr. *Haly* was heard in support of the Petition of the Dagenham Dock Company.

Mr. *John Young*, examined.

Mr. *Simson* was heard in support of the Petition of James Hartley & Co.

Mr. *John Ralph Engledue*, examined.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question, "That at the conclusion of the speech of the Counsel for the Promoters of the Bill, the Committee will proceed to the consideration of the Preamble" (Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*)—put, and *agreed to.*

[Adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Friday, 8*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Mr. Read.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Goschen.

Mr.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard in reply on the whole case.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Preamble read the second time.

Amendment proposed, in line 2, after the word "Metropolis," to leave out the words, "or in its immediate neighbourhood"—(Mr. *Locke*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther (York).	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Another Amendment proposed, in line 4, after the word "cattle," to insert the words "and other animals"—(The *Chairman*).—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther (York).	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Words inserted.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 4, after the word "animals," at the end of the last Amendment, to insert the words "imported in the same vessels with foreign cattle" (Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 5, after the word "imported," to insert the words "into the Port of London"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 5, after the word "from," to insert the word "such"—(Mr. *Goschen*).—Question put, "That the word 'such' be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 6, after the word "cattle," to insert the words "and other animals"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 6, after the word "animals," at the end of the last amendment, to leave out the words "and of other animals"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 6, after the word "animals," to leave out the words "imported in the same vessels as foreign cattle"—(The *Chairman*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 8, after the word "and," to insert the word "other"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the word 'other' be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 9, before the word "Mayor," to insert the word "Lord"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the word 'Lord' be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 10, after the word "Corporation," to leave out the words "or on the Metropolitan Board of Works (in this Act called the Board)"—(Mr. *Locke*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Read.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Moffatt.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Ayes.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 12, to leave out the words "or on Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose"—(Mr. *Goschen*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Preamble as amended is proved"—(The *Chairman*).—Whereupon Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Committee do now adjourn"—(Mr. *Goschen*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Committee at its rising do adjourn to Monday next, at 12 o'clock."—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 1.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	
Mr. Goschen.	
Mr. Read.	
Mr. Cogan.	
Mr. Lowther.	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	
Mr. Moffatt.	

[Adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Monday, 11*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question again proposed, "That the Preamble as amended is proved"—(The *Chairman*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that although the Committee have agreed to the Preamble of the Bill, they are of opinion that the evidence adduced in favour of the Bill has not proved to their satisfaction, that (if there be danger at present of spreading the cattle plague by allowing cattle to be taken out of the metropolitan area alive) the establishment of a separate foreign cattle market in the metropolis or immediate neighbourhood would render it safe to permit the removal of home cattle alive from the Islington Market into the country, unless provisions are introduced into the Bill for the isolation of the foreign cattle market, and for preventing the infection from being carried as far as possible from one market to the other"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that there is no evidence before the Committee to show that it is necessary to impose sale in a separate market, and compulsory slaughter upon cattle coming from foreign countries where there is no rinderpest, or in which that disease has never existed, and therefore Clause 4 ought to be altered, so as to reserve a power to the Privy Council to exempt such countries from the operation of the Bill, so long as they remain free from rinderpest"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that in the opinion of the Committee this Bill fails in its object of keeping foreign cattle out of Islington Market, unless clauses are introduced with reference to cattle imported to other ports of the United Kingdom than that of London, and brought by railway to the metropolis"—(Mr. *Goschen*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 9.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Read.
	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties, that although the Preamble is agreed to in the opinion of the Committee, clauses should be introduced suspending the obligation of constructing a market until Parliament shall have determined whether compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of debarkation shall be adopted as a general measure applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom, as otherwise much inconvenience and expense might be incurred by the metropolis while the rinderpest might be spread into the country from other ports"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the existing powers of the Privy Council are sufficient to effect, subject to their discretion, the objects proposed by theseResolutions, and that these powers should be specially reserved by a clause in this Bill, and that the Chairman be directed to communicate this Resolution to the parties"—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Locke.	
Mr. Moffatt.	

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties, that in assenting to the Preamble of the Bill, the Committee express no opinion as to the expediency of removing the present restrictions on the movement of cattle within and from the metropolitan district"—(*Mr. Morrison*).—Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Moffatt.	

Parties called in, and informed of the above Resolutions.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 12*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Robert Montagu in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Cogan.	

Clause 1.

Mr. *Hope Scott*, in support of the petitions of the London and South Western Railway Company, and of the Southampton Dock Company, and Mr. *Rodwell*, in support of the petition of the Metropolitan Board of Works, were heard to submit that, in consequence of the Resolutions come to on the previous day by the Committee, MS. Clause 14*a* should be considered.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Parties called in.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard.

Question, "That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 2.—Amendment proposed, in line 8, after the word "term," to insert the word "other"—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the word 'other' be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 8, to leave out the word "cattle."—Question, "That the word 'cattle' stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 8, after the word "sheep," to insert the word "and"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That the word 'and' be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Moffatt.	

Another Amendment proposed, in line 8, after the word "goats," to leave out the words "and swine"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause to add the words "the term 'United Kingdom,' for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to include the Channel Islands"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Moffatt.	

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Question, "That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 3 read.—Amendment proposed, in line 14, to leave out the words "The Board" down to the word "or" in line 20 inclusive—(Mr. *Goschen*).

Mr. *Merewether* and Mr. *Rodwell* were heard against the proposed Amendment.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Lowther (York).
	Mr. Moffatt.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 21, after the word "if," to leave out the word "both."—Question, "That the word 'both' stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 21, after the word "Corporation," to leave out the words "and the Board."—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "Corporation," to the end of the clause—(Mr. *Moffatt*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Lowther (York).	Mr. Moffatt.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Ayes.

Question, "That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill,"—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in.

Clause 4, read.

Amendment proposed, in line 37, after the word "Cattle," to insert the words "or other animals."—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 42, after the word "Cattle" to insert the words "or other animals"—(The *Chairman*).

Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 13, page 3, to leave out all the words from the word "thereof" to the end of the clause.—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of Clause 4, to add the words, "Provided always, that no regulation to be made as to the disposal of carcases under this section shall prevent the removal or sale, elsewhere than in the market, of carcases not unsound or diseased"—(Mr. *M. Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Aommittee deliberated.

Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Moffatt.	

Words added.

Question, "That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Resolved, "That the evidence taken since the 24th of April be reported to the House"—(Mr. *Moffatt*).

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 15*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther (York).	

The following letter was handed in by the Chairman, and read :—

" Dear Lord Robert Montagu, 13 May 1868.

" In reply to your questions, I may say generally, that a Select Committee on considering the clauses of a Bill, is bound by the same rules as a Committee of the whole House.

" 1. When an Amendment has been made, or proposed but not made, in any clause, no Amendment can be proposed in an earlier part of that clause.

" 2. New clauses are brought up after the original clauses have been disposed of.

" If any cases can be cited at variance with these two rules of practice, they were irregularities which cannot be relied upon as precedents.

" Yours very truly,

" *T. Erskine May.*"

" The Right Honourable
The Lord Robert Montagu, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c."

Clause 5 read.

Amendment proposed, in line 19, after the word " wharfs," to insert the words " shall not be acquired by the market authority constituted under this Act, nor shall any funds be applied by them to the acquisition of the same, except under and by the authority of Parliament; and all parties interested in the question of such sites shall be heard on any Bill presented for the purpose of obtaining such authority—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated,

Question put, " That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided :

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Lowther (York)
	Mr. Locke.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Parties called in.

Mr. *Davison* proposed the following Amendment, in line 20, after the word " metropolis," to insert the words " or on or near to the banks of the Thames within the port of London, but not eastward of Hole Haven Creek."

Mr. *Denison* was heard against the proposed Amendment.

Question, " That those words be there inserted"—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 20, after the word " metropolis," to leave out the words " or some parish immediately adjoining thereto "—(Mr. *Locke*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, " That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause "—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Reed.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Lowther (York).	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Freshfield.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Words struck out.

Parties called in.

Mr. *Rodwell* proposed the following Amendment, in line 20, after the word "metropolis," to insert the words "or on or near the banks of the Thames not further than 12 miles in a straight line from St. Paul's Cathedral, in the City of London."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that the Committee will not hear evidence as to the eligibility of any particular site"—(Mr. *Cogan*).

Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "Committee" down to the end of the question, in order to insert the words, "having acquainted the parties that they would not receive evidence as to site before the preamble of the Bill was disposed of, will now hear evidence as to site, but are of opinion that it is not desirable to go into the question at any length"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Lowther (York).
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	

Main Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 8.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Lowther (York).
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Locke.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that the Committee will take evidence as to site"—(Mr. *Morrison.*)—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther (York).
	Mr. Locke.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to inform the parties that the Committee will hear evidence as to the propriety of extending the limits within which the market must be situated to 12 miles from St. Paul's"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Rodwell,* on behalf of the Metropolitan Board, in support of the proposed Amendment, called the following witnesses:—Mr. Stephen William Leach, Mr. Francis Giles, Mr. Joseph William Bazalgette, and Mr. John George Gilks, who were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 19*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	

Clause 5 further considered.

Amendment again proposed, in line 20, after the word "metropolis," to insert the words "or on or near the banks of the Thames, not further than 12 miles in a straight line from St. Paul's Cathedral, in the City of London."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* called the following witnesses:—Mr. Thomas Woodley, Mr. John Arthur Gaston, and Mr. Henry Israel, who were severally examined; and was heard to address the Committee.

Mr. *Rodwell* was heard in reply.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That the proposed words be there inserted"—put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 20, after the word "metropolis," to insert, the words "or on or near the north bank of the Thames, and within a distance not exceeding two miles from the limits of the metropolitan area"—(Sir *Andrew Agnew*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Another Amendment proposed, and Question, in line 20, after the word "metropolis," to insert the words, "or on or near the banks of the Thames, not further east than Barking Creek"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to address the Committee against the proposed Amendment.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard in favour.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, by adding at the end the words "Provided that such market and premises be not less than half a mile distant from any pasture land"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Main question put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, to strike out in line 21, after the word "thereto," the words "or partly within the metropolis, and partly within such a parish"—(*The Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 29, to leave out the words "save that the," &c., down to the end of the clause—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That this clause as amended stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 6, read—Question, "That this clause stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 7, read.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Corrance.

Clause 7—Question, "That this clause stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 8—Amendment proposed, in lines 1 and 2, to leave out the words "Tolls, rates, rents, and stallages," in order to insert the word "charges"—(*The Chairman*) instead thereof:

Mr. *Davison* was heard against the Amendment.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That the word, 'charges' be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 3, to leave out the words "in respect of the animals, and in the cases, or from the persons therein described"—(*The Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 9.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to address the Committee against the clause.

Amendment proposed, in line 5, to leave out the word "may," in order to insert the words "shall provide"—(*Mr. Milner Gibson*).

Mr. *Davison* was heard against the Amendment.

Question, "That this clause be now postponed"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 10, read—Amendment proposed in line 13, after the word "of," to insert the words "three hundred"—(*Mr. Goschen*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 14, to leave out the words, "Tolls, rates, rents, and stallages," to insert the words "charges, rents"—(*The Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That the words 'charges, rents,' be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, in line 16, to leave out the words: "and revenues"—(*Mr. Milner Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 2.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Goschen.	
Mr. Read.	
Mr. Cogan.	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Parties called in.

Another Amendment proposed, in line 17, after the word "citizens," to leave out all the words down to the end of the clause—(The *Chairman*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to intimate to the Counsel, that at their next meeting the Committee expect them to be prepared with any Amendments intended to be proposed in the remaining clauses of the Bill, and that all such Amendments must be submitted in writing"—(Sir *Andrew Agnew*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Parties

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Rodwell*, on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works, proposed the following Amendment:—

At the end of the clause, to add the words "provided that if the Corporation signify their willingness to undertake the execution of this Act, the tolls and other charges by this Act authorised to be taken, and the rents of the premises to be erected in connection with the market, and the estates and other revenues of the Corporation, other than the coal and wine duties, shall be alone mortgaged, expended, or applied for the purposes of the Act."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That these words be there added,"—put, and *negatived*.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to add the words, "Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the Corporation for any of the purposes of this Act to levy any rate upon the metropolis, or any portion of it, or to charge the inhabitants of the metropolis, or any portion thereof, with any tax, other than the charges by this Act authorised to be taken"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to add the words, "And in the case of the Commissioners being the market authority, the charges, rents, and other income received under this Act shall be the only security which the market authority shall have power to pledge as security for the sums borrowed under the Act"—(Mr. *Goschen*).—Question put, "That those words be there added."

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to add the words, "Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the Corporation for any of the purposes of this Act to levy any rate upon the metropolis, or any portion of it, or to charge the inhabitants of the metropolis, or any portion thereof, with any tax other than the charges by this Act authorised to be taken"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Read.
	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Parties called in.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of Clause 10, to add the words, "Provided always, that in case the sums authorised to be raised by this clause shall not be sufficient to supply accommodation for cattle imported from abroad in all respects equal to the accommodation from time to time afforded in the Islington Cattle Market for cattle not imported from abroad, the powers of the Act shall cease and determine. The question of the sufficiency of the market place provided, or proposed to be provided, under the Act, shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in support thereof.

Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *negatived*.

Question, "That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to*.

Clause 11, read, and agreed to.

Clause 12.

Mr. *Sharpe*, on behalf of the Corporation of London, proposed the following Amendment:—

After the word "borrowed" in line 32, to leave out all the words to the end of the clause, in order to add the words "In case the Corporation shall signify their intention to undertake the Act, then—Fourthly, in or towards any purposes for which the tolls, rates, dues, and other income payable to the Corporation in respect of the Metropolitan Cattle Market are now by law applicable."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Words omitted.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this clause be now postponed"—(Mr. *Morrison*).

Question put.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Read.
	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Freshfield.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Question, That the words "In case the Corporation, &c., &c., be added"—put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in.

Mr. *Rodwell* proposed the following Amendment, at the end of the clause, to add the words "And when such capital shall have been repaid, the market authority shall make a reduction in the tolls, rates, rents, and stallages, so that such tolls, rates, rents, and stallages shall, as near as may be, amount only to the sum necessary for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the market place, wharves, and other works, and for paying the current expenses of the execution of this Act."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That this clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Hope Scott* stated that, after the decision come to by the Committee, without having the evidence of the Corporation upon the question, the Corporation withdrew from any further participation in the proceedings of the Committee upon the Bill.

Clauses, 13, 14, and 15, *agreed to.*

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 22nd May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be instructed to inform the parties that the Committee is of opinion that the Bill now before them has been so thoroughly discussed and considered, that it is not desirable that there should be any further discussion of the principle of the measure; that they are well aware of the necessary expenses attendant on a protracted inquiry of this nature; that they think that an effort should be made to dispose of all the remaining clauses of the Bill in the course of the current sitting; that with a view to this result, the Chairman be instructed to stop counsel who, in speaking to amendments of clauses, shall not confine themselves to the point strictly in issue, but shall deal with arguments affecting the general principle of the Bill, as to which the Committee have already decided in their vote on the Preamble"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Postponed Clause 9.—Amendment proposed, in line 5, after the word "authority," to leave out the word "may," in order to insert the words "shall provide"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*) instead thereof.—Proposed Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* proposed the following amendment:—

At the end of Clause 9 to add the words "and the market authority shall provide, from time to time, and shall let at a rent, private lairs, slaughter-houses, pounds, sheds, stalls, pens, buildings and conveniences, upon the requisition of any person or persons desiring it, and undertaking to rent the same for any term not exceeding seven years, to take effect on possession, not later than three months from the date of the letting: Provided always, that if there is any dispute as to the reasonableness of such requisition, or the doubt of the market authority to afford the required accommodation, the question shall be referred to the Board of Trade, who shall have power to decide the same, and their order upon the question shall be binding on the market authority; but every such private slaughter-house shall have attached to it pounds for the accommodation of as many cattle and sheep as can be slaughtered there in one day."

Amendment proposed, to leave out after the word "private" the word "lairs."

Question, That the word "lairs" stand part of the proposed amendment—put, and *negatived.*

Amendment proposed, before the word "pounds" to insert the word "and." Question, That the word "and" be there inserted—put, and *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, to leave out after the word "pounds" the words "sheds, stalls, pens, buildings and conveniences."—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put, and *negatived.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out after the words "for any term not" the word "exceeding" in order to insert the words "less than."—Question, That the word "exceeding," stand part of the proposed amendment"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, That the words "less than" be there inserted—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That those words, as amended, be added to the clause"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That Clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

New Clauses brought up.

New Clause 4*a*, read as follows:—"All foreign cattle and other animals imported into the Port of London, shall be landed at the wharves provided under this Act, under such regulations as the market authority, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Customs, from time to time prescribe, and shall be taken to the market-place provided under this Act, and shall be there slaughtered."

New Clause, 14 *a.*, read as follows:—"But nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with any power or authority vested in Her Majesty in Council, or with any power or authority conferred on the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any of them, by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, except as far as this Act may affect the exercise with respect to the Port of London of any power or authority conferred by those Acts relative to the landing, removal, and disposal of foreign animals."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* applied to the Committee to take Clause 14 *a* first.

The Committee determined to consider new Clauses 4 *a* and 14 *a* together.

Clause 4 *a* read a second time, and *postponed.*

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to propose that the clauses should be amended as follows:—At the beginning of Clause 4 *a* to insert the words "except as hereinafter provided." After the words "Port of London" to insert the words "from any county not declared by an Order of the Privy Council to be free from the cattle plague." At the end of the clause, to leave out the words "be there slaughtered," and to add "not be removed thence alive."

Clause 14 *a.*—After the words "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts," to add the words "and all powers conferred upon the Privy Council by 'The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1867,' or by any Act referred to in that Act, shall continue in force, and may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act, notwithstanding that the Act conferring such powers may have expired."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Parties called in, and informed that the proposed Amendment to new Clause 14 *a* by the was not within the Order of Reference, and therefore could not be considered Committee.

Clause 4*a.*—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard to withdraw his proposed Amendment to Clause 4 *a.*

New Clause 4 *a.*—Amendment proposed, in line 2, after the word "London," to insert the words "west of Barking Creek"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed, after the word "London," in line 2, to insert the word "and all foreign swine imported in the same vessel as foreign animals"—(Mr. *Read*).

Question put, "That those words be there inserted." The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Lowther.	
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Corrance.	
Mr. Freshfield.	

Another Amendment proposed, to insert at the end of the last Amendment the words "except sheep and goats not imported in the same vessel as foreign cattle"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed in line 2, to insert before the word "shall" the words "if landed."—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to*.

Another Amendment proposed in line 2, at the end of the last Amendment, to insert the words "within the Port of London"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *negatived*.

Another Ammendment proposed in line 3, after the word "wharves," to insert the words "to be"—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Another Amendment proposed in line 8, after the word "shall," to leave out all the words down to the end of the clause—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived*.

Another Amendment proposed, to add at the end of the last Amendment, the words "not be removed thence alive"—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to*.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause as amended, to add the words "except for exportation"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to add the words "but nothing in the provision shall interfere with the authority of Her Majesty in Council, or of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any of them, to make regulations for subjecting any such foreign cattle or animals to quarantine, and for allowing cattle or animals, so subjected to quarantine, to be removed from the Port of London"—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Amendment proposed in proposed Amendment, after the word "them" to insert the words "to exempt from

from the operation of this Act all cattle imported from any country which it shall declare by an order of the Privy Council to be free from the cattle plague—(Mr. *Goschen*).

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Freshfield.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Noes.

Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment: after the word "make" to insert the words "such regulations as they may think fit in reference to the above-mentioned wharves, market-place and premises as they may think fit, for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagion therefrom"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided.

Ayes, 4,	Noes, 7.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Locke.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Lowther.
	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to add at the end of the Amendment, the words "Provided always, that such quarantine shall in no case be less than ten days"—(Mr. *Read*).—Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Locke.
	Mr. Moffatt.

Clause, as amended, *added to the Bill.*

New clause, 14 *a*, read a second time—Amendment proposed, in line 7, to leave out all the words after the word "Acts" to the end of the clause"—(Mr. *Goschen*).

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Amendment proposed, in line 10, to leave out the words "removal and disposal"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Lowther.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Corance.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Moffatt.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Noes.

Another Amendment proposed at the end of the Clause to add the words, "in the Port of London"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause, as amended, added to the Bill.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That in consequence of a very general feeling, that it is desirable to arrive without loss of time at the conclusion of the consideration of this Bill, the Committee do sit from day to day"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).—Amendment proposed, To add at the end of the question, the words "beginning on Monday"—(Sir *Andrew Agnew*).—Amendment, and original Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be instructed to move the House for leave to the Committee to continue sitting to-day, notwithstanding the sitting of the House"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Committee do sit on Tuesday at Eleven of the clock"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

New Clauses brought up, and read:—Clause 5 *a* (Restricting interference of market authority, with soil, bed, or shore of the Thames); 5 *b* (Approval by Conservators of Works in the Thames); 5 *c* (Providing for arbitration); 5 *d* (Lights to be exhibited); 5 *e* (Consent of Conservators to market authority, taking gravel, &c. from the Thames); 5 *f* (Restriction on market authority, placing Buoys in the Thames); 5 *g* (In case works abandoned); 5 *h* (Incorporation of Section 63 of the Thames Navigation Act, 1866); and 5 *i* (Saving rights of the Conservators of the River Thames); read the second time, and *added to the Bill.*

Mr. *Venables* was heard to propose a new Clause 5 *k*, on behalf of the Victoria Dock Company, as follows:—"If the Corporation shall be the market authority, then the market-place and other buildings and conveniences provided or constructed under the authority of this Act, and the sites thereof, shall, except as regards rates, be free and exempt from all control and jurisdiction of any local authority (whether the Board, or any Vestry or District Board, or other Local Body), except the market authority.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard against the clause.

Question, That the clause be read the second time—put, and *negatived.*

New Clause, 11 *c*, brought up, and read. Mr. *Merewether* heard in support thereof.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* and Mr. *Rodwell* were heard against.

Room cleared. The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question put, That the consideration of the remaining new Clauses be postponed—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—The Committee divided:

Ayes 4.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Freshfield.

New Clauses:—11 *c* (Bonds for money borrowed); Clause 11 *d* (Power to buy of and reborrow); Clause 11 *e* (Protection of persons paying money to Corporation); Clause 11 *f* (Register of bonds and assignments); Clause 11 *g* (Money received by officer to be paid into the Chamber of London); Clause 11 *h* (Officers, &c. entrusted with money to give security for duly accounting for the same); Clause 11 *i* (Payment out of the Chamber); Clause 11 *j* (Committee to carry into execution),—read a first and second time, and *added to the Bill.*

Parties called in.

New Clause 5 *l*, brought up, and read a first and second time:—"No site shall be approved of by the said Lord President unless the same be within a reasonable distance of a railway, and unless the market authority shall undertake to lay down such railways, tramways, sidings, and other communications as shall be necessary between the said site and the nearest railway, and undertake to apply to Parliament, if need be, for power to construct such communication. And if the Corporation shall not have selected such site, and brought in and *bonâ fide* prosecuted a Bill for such power as aforesaid, if necessary, within a year after the passing of this Act, they shall cease to be the market authority, in the same manner as they would have ceased if they had not signified their willingness to be so within fourteen days after the passing of this Act.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard in support thereof.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* proposed an Amendment: To strike out the words "within a reasonable distance of a railway," in order to insert the words "readily accessible to the main railways communicating with London."—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "if the Corporation," in order to insert the words "unless the market authority," instead thereof.—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "a year," in order to insert the words "two years"—(*Mr. Freshfield*), instead thereof.—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, after the word "Act," to insert the words "and shall have constructed the market within three years after the expiration of that period."—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another

(Mr. *Cogan*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Corrance.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

New Clause B, brought up, and read a first time, as follows:—

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"The market for foreign cattle and other animals to be provided under this Act, shall be sufficient in extent for not less than 5,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep per week, such sufficiency to be determined by the space afforded for the home cattle at Islington Cattle Market; and the conveniences and accommodation to be provided in connection with the market for foreign cattle and animals shall be in no respect inferior to those provided at Islington Cattle Market, and the slaughter-houses to be provided under this Act shall be sufficient for the slaughter of the like number of cattle and sheep per week, and the market and slaughter-houses under this Act shall be extended or increased from time to time, in the same proportion as the increase in the trade shall require."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in support of the clause.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard on behalf of the promoters of the Bill, against the clause.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in reply.

Question, "That new Clause B, be read the second time—put, and *negatived.*

New Clause 9 *a* (As to extent and accommodation of market), brought up, read a first and second time, and added to the Bill.

New Clause D, brought up, and read a first and second time:

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arket.

"It shall be lawful for any owners of cattle or other animals that may be within the said market place or wharves to bring provender or other food to such cattle or other animals, and to have access for that purpose by themselves, their servants and agents, to the portion of such market place or wharves where such cattle or animals may be."

Amendment proposed to add at the end of the clause the words "subject to such rules and regulations as the market authority may from time to time make in that behalf"—(*Chairman*).—Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *added to the Bill.*

New Clause E, read as follows:—

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"If at any time complaint is made to the Board of Trade by importers of foreign cattle, butchers, or others interested in the market for foreign cattle and other animals, that the provisions of this Act with respect to the extent of the market or slaughter-houses under this Act, or with respect to the conveniences and accommodation in connection therewith respectively are not complied with, or that an extension or increase in the market or slaughter-houses is required in consequence of the increase in the trade, the Board of Trade shall examine into the matter of the complaint, and may make such order therein as to the Board shall seem proper; and if the market authority do not within the period to be specified in such order, comply with the requirements of the order, the provisions of this Act, with respect to the importation, removal, slaughter, and sale of foreign cattle or animals, shall at the expiration of such period be and remain in a eyance or suspense until the said order shall have been complied with."

Clause *postponed.*

New clause brought up, and read a first and second time, as follows:—"Provided that the Privy Council shall have power to permit foreign cattle and other animals to be imported into the port of London from the same countries on the same terms, and under the same regulations, as foreign cattle and other animals are permitted to be imported into any other ports of the United Kingdom"—(*Mr. Milner Gibson*).—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the words "Provided that," in order to insert the words "No foreign cattle or other animals shall be imported into the port of London except by sea, unless from countries in which cattle plague shall not have existed previously, and unless imported in vessels which shall not have touched for a period of six months preceding at a port or any ports of any country which may have been affected with the disease, or through which cattle so affected, or other animals may have passed from countries so affected"—(*Mr. Read*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, *and negatived.*

Question,

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the last Amendment to the end of the clause, in order to add the words "the powers of the Act shall cease." —Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Eleven of the clock.

Tuesday, 26th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Moffatt.

Petitions for compensation.

Thomas Brassey and the Thames Haven Company.

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Agents:—Messrs. *Baxter, Rose, & Norton.*

H. Gebhardt and *J. Honck.*

Counsel:—Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Agents:—Messrs. *Baxter, Rose, & Norton.*

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman be instructed to move the House that the Committee be allowed to sit this evening, during the sitting of the House, in case the labours of the Committee are not previously terminated"—(*Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson*). —Question put, and *agreed to.*

That Clause 5 *l*, as amended, be added to the Bill—put, and *negatived.*

New Clauses, 5 *l* (Access to market place from railways) and 5*m* (Limitation of times for acquisition of site and construction of works), brought up, read a first and second time, amended, and *added to the Bill.*

New Clause A, brought up, and read as follows:

Cattle bred or brought into the metropolis to be slaughtered at slaughter-houses to be provided by Corporation at the Islington Cattle Market.

"Whereas if and so long as there does or may exist cattle plague, or risk of cattle plague, in the cattle market-place provided under this Act, there will be danger of such cattle plague being communicated to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or other places within the metropolitan area, therefore be it enacted, with a view to prevent the spread of cattle plague from such metropolitan area throughout the kingdom, that until a certificate shall have been granted by the Privy Council, that there exists no cattle plague, or risk of cattle plague, in the market place provided by this Act, no cattle or other animals bred or brought into the Metropolis (not being foreign cattle or other animals) shall not be removed out of the Metropolis, but when required to be slaughtered shall be slaughtered at some slaughter-house to be provided by the Corporation, at or in the immediate neighbourhood of the Islington Cattle Market, and not elsewhere; and the Corporation shall from time to time provide and maintain at or in the immediate neighbourhood of that market a sufficient number of slaughter-houses, and sufficient sheds, stalls, pens, and other conveniences and accommodation in connection therewith, for the slaughter of all such cattle and other animals; and the provisions of this Act with reference to slaughter-houses at the Foreign Cattle Market to be established under this Act, and for enforcing the slaughter of foreign cattle and other animals thereat, and for preventing infringement of this Act with respect to foreign cattle and other animals, shall extend and be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to slaughter-houses to be under or by virtue of this seciton provided, and to cattle and other animals to be slaughtered thereat."

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the parties be called in, and informed that the Committee will proceed with the consideration of the Clause A"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "Committee" down to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "do not enter upon the consideration of Clause A, as it is contrary to the principle of one of the clauses already in the Bill—

Question, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Freshfield.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Noes..

Question, That the clause, as amended, be added to the Bill—put, and *negatived.*

New Clause brought up, and read, as follows:

For the protection of the Dagenham Docks Company.

"Whereas the Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company (hereinafter called the Dock Company) are empowered by Parliament (amongst other things) to erect warehouses and buildings, and to establish slaughter-houses and places within the port of London, and to purchase lands for slaughtering and depasturing of cattle, and it would not be just to repeal such powers without making full compensation to the Dock Company: be it therefore enacted, as follows: (*a.*) The market authority shall pay to the Dock Company full compensation for all damage or injury which the Dock Company may sustain by reason of the passing of this Act; and the amount of such compensation shall, in case of difference, be settled at the expense, in all things, of the market authority by arbitration, in the manner prescribed by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement; and the provisions of that Act relating to questions to be settled by arbitration (so far as the same are consistent with this Act) shall be incorporated with this Act, and the word 'promoters' in such provisions shall be held to mean the market authority; and the amount of compensation to be paid to the Dock Company, when ascertained, shall be paid to the Dock Company before any new market to be established under this Act shall be opened to the public."

Mr. *Rodwell* was heard in support therof.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard against.

Mr. *Rodwell* was heard in reply.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question proposed, "That the clause be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "that" to the end of the Question, in order to insert the words "the further consideration of the clause be postponed till after Clause F" —(Mr. *Cogan*)—instead thereof. Question, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the Question"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, That those words be there inserted,—put, and *agreed to.*

New clause F, brought up, and read, as follows:

Compensation in respect of the importation of cattle and other animals at Thames Haven.

Clause F. "Whereas Thomas Brassey, Esquire, is lessee of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and of the terminus of that railway called the Thames Haven, within the port of London; and the Thames Haven Company (Limited) are lessees under him, of wharves and landing-places at Thames Haven, to which foreign cattle and other animals are largely imported for the supply of the London market; and the said lessees have been put to great expense in making suitable accommodation for the carrying on of such trade which will be entirely suspended by this Act: be it enacted, that before any foreign cattle market under this Act shall be opened for use, the market authority shall make full compensation to the said Thomas Brassey, the Thames Haven Company (Limited), and the importers of foreign cattle and other animals of the Thames Haven respectively, for the loss which they will respectively sustain by reason of the cessation of the import of foreign cattle and other animals at the Thames Haven; the total amount of such compensation to be estimated by the extent and value of the import trade in cattle and other animals at the Thames Haven, for the twelve months next before the passing of this Act, and in case of dispute, to be settled by arbitration under the Common Law Procedure Act; and none of the provisions of this Act which prohibit or restrict the importance or removal of foreign cattle or other animals shall have any operation or effect so far as affects the Thames Haven, until the amount of such compensation shall have been ascertained and paid."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard in support thereof.

Mr. *Thomas Brassey* and Mr. *James Brewster*, were severally examined.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard against the clause.

Question, "That Clause F be postponed"—put, and *agreed to.*

New Clause G, brought up, and read, as follows:

Compensation to Great Eastern Railway in respect of works at Harwich.

"Whereas the Great Eastern Railway Company have expended large sums of money in making piers, harbours, landing-places, lairs, and providing trucks and other accommodation at the port of Harwich, for the importation of foreign cattle and other animals for the supply of the Metropolitan Market: be it enacted, that if under any regulation the carrying on of such trade shall be prohibited or restricted, the market authority shall make full compensation in respect of such expenditure, and the loss occa-

sioned by the cessation of the import trade at Harwich in foreign cattle and other animals, the amount of such compensation to be settled by arbitration under the Common Law Procedure Act:"—Clause, by leave, *withdrawn.*

New Clause H, brought up, and read, as follows:

Compensation in respect of landing places, wharves, &c. for foreign cattle trade at Blackwall.

"Whereas large sums of money have been expended in making landing-places, wharves, slaughter-houses, and other accommodation at Blackwall for the importation of foreign cattle and other animals for the supply of the Metropolitan Market, which buildings and works are now in the occupation of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and will be rendered valueless by the operation of this Act: be it enacted, that before any cattle market under this Act shall be opened for use, the market authority shall make compensation to the Great Eastern Railway Company for the loss which they will sustain by reason of the prohibition upon the landing of foreign cattle and other animals at Blackwall; the amount of such compensation, in case of dispute, to be settled by arbitration in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of questions of disputed compensation."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* in support, called Mr. *William Birt,* who was examined.

New Clause H, *postponed.*

New Clause brought up, and read, as follows:

Compensation clause, General Steam Navigation Company.

"Whereas the General Steam Navigation Company, the owners and occupiers of Brown's Wharf and St. Catherine's Wharf, within the port of London, have expended large sums of money upon the said wharves in providing all necessary means and accommodation for the landing of foreign cattle, and have hitherto carried on a very extensive trade in the landing of the said cattle, of which they will be wholly deprived by the provisions of the Bill: be it enacted, that the said General Steam Navigation Company shall be entitled to full compensation from the market authorities established by this Bill for the said loss incurred thereby; such compensation to be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845; and for that purpose, all the clauses of the said Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act."

Mr. *Rodwell* was heard in support thereof.

Mr. *Charles Salmon* examined.

Clause *postponed.*

Clause K, brought up, and read, as follows:

Compensation to Great Eastern Railway Company for loss of traffic.

"And whereas foreign cattle and other animals are imported in large numbers at Thames Haven, Odam's Wharf, and Victoria Docks, for conveyance to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and the Great Eastern Railway Company are the owners of railways giving access to those places, and largely used for the conveyance of such cattle and other animals: be it enacted, that before any cattle market, under this Act, shall be opened for use, the market authority shall make compensation to the said company for the loss of traffic which will be occasioned to them through the operation of this Act in reference to the importation of foreign cattle and other animals at the above-mentioned places; the amount of such compensation in cases of dispute to be settled by arbitration in manner as provided by the Lands Consolidation Act, 1845, in respect of questions of disputed compensation":—By leave, *withdrawn.*

New Clause L brought up, and read a first time, as follows:

Compensation to butchers for disuse of private slaughter-houses.

"Every butcher possessed of or occupying a private slaughter-house, used in the slaughter of foreign cattle or other animals, and which will become disused wholly or partially in consequence of the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to compensation from the market authority; and every butcher whose business consists wholly or principally in the slaughter and sale of foreign cattle shall be entitled to compensation from the market authority for the loss of his said business, wholly or partially, through the operation of this Act, provided that the slaughter-house shall *bonâ fide* have been used as aforesaid, or (as the case may be) the business shall *bonâ fide* have existed as aforesaid for a period of twelve months, at least, before the passing of this Act; and every claim for compensation under this enactment shall be made within twelve months after the opening of the foreign cattle market to be established under the provisions of this Act, and every such claim, or the amount of compensation claimed, shall, if disputed, be determined by arbitration, as in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, in questions of disputed compensation."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt,* on behalf of the butchers of the Metropolis, was heard in support thereof.

Clause *postponed.*

New Clause M brought up, and read a first time, as follows:

Compensation in respect of lairs, &c. at Tottenham.

"Whereas Hermann Gebhardt and John Honck have expended money and incurred liabilities in respect of lairs and other accommodation at Tottenham and other places for foreign cattle and other animals imported by them to the Metropolitan Market at Copenhagen Fields, which lairs and accommodation will be rendered useless for that purpose, and greatly reduced in value by the operation of this Act: be it enacted, that before any cattle market

market under this Act shall be opened for use, the market authority shall make compensation to the said Hermann Gebhardt and John Honck for the loss which they will severally sustain by reason of the prohibition of sending foreign cattle and other animals to the Metropolitan Market at Copenhagen Fields, the amount of such compensation in case of dispute to be settled by arbitration in manner provided by 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,' with respect to the settlement of questions of disputed compensation."

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard, on behalf of the petition of Hermann Gebhardt and John Honck, in support thereof.

Mr. *Hermann Gebhardt* examined.

Clause *postponed.*

Mr. *Simson* brought up a new clause (for the compensation of Messrs. James Hartley & Co., Navigation Company) read a first time, as follows:

"Whereas Messrs. James Hartley and Company, the owners and occupiers of the British and Foreign Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, have expended a considerable sum of money upon the said wharf, in providing all necessary means and accommodation for the landing of foreign cattle, and have hitherto carried on a very extensive trade in the landing of the said cattle, of which they will be wholly deprived by the provisions of the Bill: Be it enacted, That the said Messrs. James Hartley and Company shall be entitled to claim full compensation from the market authorities, established by this Bill, for the said loss incurred thereby.

"The amount of such compensation shall be determined in case of difference, by arbitration, in the manner provided by 'The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845; and for that purpose all the Clauses of the said Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act."

Compensation to be settled by arbitration.

Mr. *Simson* was heard in support thereof.—Clause *postponed.*

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 28*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU in the Chair.

Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a Question may be put to the Promoters of the Bill, why the clause, compelling importers to bring their cattle to the Foreign Cattle Market and to slaughter them there, was omitted from the Bill at its introduction"—(Mr. *Milner Gibson*).—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words from the first word "That," for the purpose of inserting the words "as this Bill has been before the Standing Orders Committee, and as this Question has not been raised during the time that this subject was argued in the Committee, such a Question is inadmissible"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).—Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after "that," to the end of the Question, in order to insert the words "the Committee deem any evidence on this subject to be unnecessary"—(Mr. *Cogan*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 4
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Read.
	Mr. Cogan.
	Mr. Freshfield.

Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Committee shall hear Counsel touching the arrangement for compensation, whether such compensation shall be governed by a

general clause or by the special clauses now before them"—(Mr. *Moffatt*).—Question put; the Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Moffatt.	Mr. Freshfield.

Whereupon the *Chairman* declared himself with the Noes.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That any Member of a Committee is entitled to ask the Parliamentary agent a question in reference to the form in which a Private Bill under consideration has been introduced to the House"—(Mr. *Gibson*). Whereupon the *Chairman* decided, That any abstract Resolution as to the general rules of proceeding of all Committees, is out of order.

Motion made, and Question, "That the Committee, before deciding the question of compensation, desires to hear the views of the Promoters on the subject of a general clause rather than the special clauses now before the Committee"—(Mr. *Freshfield*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Merewether* was heard to propose a general Compensation Clause, as follows:
"The market authorities shall compensate all persons and companies owning places within the Port of London at which importation of cattle and other animals is now carried on, and when such importation is prohibited by this Act."

Clause brought up, and read the first time.

Mr. *Rodwell* was heard against the clause, and was heard to propose an alternative clause, as follows:—"When and so soon as the market authorised is open for traffic, the market authority shall be bound to compensate all persons and companies owning places within the Port of London used or intended for the importation of foreign cattle and other animals, who shall be injuriously affected by the operation of this Act, in the manner and form prescribed by 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.'"

Mr. *Simson* was heard.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard against the Promoters' Clause, and in support of the following alternative clause:—"When and so soon as the market hereby authorised is opened for traffic, the market authority shall be bound to compensate all persons and companies owning places within the Port of London at which importation of foreign cattle and other animals is by law permitted, and all owners of private slaughter-houses at which foreign cattle have been hitherto slaughtered, and all owners, occupiers, or persons interested in private slaughter-houses or lairs, and other accommodation hitherto provided or used for the trade in foreign cattle, for any injury sustained through the operation of this Act, provided such claims shall be made within 12 months from the opening of such market; and the same may be enforced by all or any of the means provided by 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.'"

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That this clause be read a second time,"—put, and *negatived.*

New clause brought up by the *Chairman*, read a first time as follows:—"When and so soon as the market hereby authorised is open for traffic, the market authority shall be bound to compensate all persons and companies owning places within the Port of London at which the importation of cattle and other animals is by law permitted, independently of the Orders of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and all owners or occupiers of private slaughter-houses at which foreign cattle have hitherto been slaughtered, and of lairs and other accommodation provided or used for the trade in foreign cattle for any injury sustained through the operation of this Act, provided such claims shall be made within 12 months from the opening of such market; and the same may be enforced by all or any of the means provided by 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.'"

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this clause be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after "that" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "The Committee having considered the special clauses for compensation proposed by the Petitioners, and the general clause suggested by the Promoters (to be introduced in the event of the principle of compensation being decided on), is of opinion that the question is one of too much gravity to be decided by this Committee, and that the question of compensation be left to be determined by the House, and that the Committee ask for powers to report specially on this point"—(Mr. *Freshfield*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Sir Andrew Agnew.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Morrison.	
Mr. Moffat.	

Main Question put, and *agreed to.* Clause read a second time.

Amendment

Amendment proposed, after the word "owning," to insert the words "or occupying wharves or landing"—(Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson*).—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "at which the importation of cattle and other animals is by law permitted, independently of the Orders of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council," in order to insert the words "which are, or have within four years before the passing of this Act, been used for the purpose of carrying on the trade in foreign cattle or other animals"—(Mr. *Morrison*),—instead thereof.—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, after the word "animals," at the end of the last Amendment, to insert the words "or which are being or have been constructed under a special Act, for the *bonâ fide* purpose of carrying on such trade in foreign cattle or other animals"—(Mr. *Morrison*).—Question, "That those words be there inserted"—put, and *agreed to.*

Another Amendment proposed, to leave out after the words "other animals," at the end of the last Amendment, all the words down to the words "trade in foreign cattle"—(Mr. *Read*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there added"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That this clause, as amended, be added to the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That the postponed new Clauses F, H, L, and M, be read a second time"—put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That the postponed new clauses for the compensation of the Dagenham Dock Company, of the General Steam Navigation Company, and of Hartley & Company, be read a second time"—put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* brought up a new clause (on behalf of Mr. Brassey). Read a first time as follows:—"Whereas Thomas Brassey, Esquire, is the lessee of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and of the branch of that railway called the Thames Haven Branch: Be it enacted, that, the said Thomas Brassey shall be entitled to compensation for the loss which he will sustain by the diminution of the traffic over the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, by reason of the cessation of the import of foreign cattle and other animals at Thames Haven, the amount of such compensation to be settled in the same manner as the compensation to the owners of wharves."

Room cleared. The Committee deliberated.

Question, "That this clause be read a second time" put, and *negatived.*

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Schedules considered.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* was heard against the second Schedule.

Mr. *William George Guerrier* examined.

Room cleared. The Committee deliberated.

Amendment proposed, after "Beasts per head," to leave out "2 *s.* 6 *d.*," in order to insert "1 *s.* 10 *d.*"—(*Mr. Milner Gibson*).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Mr. Corrance.
Mr. Read.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Cogan.	

Amendment proposed, after the word "calves," to leave out the words "1 *s.* 0 *d.*," in order to insert the words "10 *d.*"—(*Mr. Moffatt*).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That the Schedules, as amended, be added to the Bill"—put, and *agreed to.*

Question, "That the Chairman do report this Bill, as amended, to the House"—put, and *agreed to.*

Ordered to Report, together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix.

To Report.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

Name of Witness.	Profession or Condition.	From whence Summoned.	Number of Days Absent from Home, under Orders of Committee.	Expenses of Journey to London and back.	Allowance during Absence from Home.	Total Expenses allowed to Witness.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Robert Kilby	Farmer	York	3	4 14 4	3 3 –	7 17 4
Thomas Duckham	Farmer	Baysham Court, Ross.	3	3 17 –	3 3 –	7 – –
Henry Neild	Farmer	Worsley, Manchester.	3	5 14 6	3 3 –	8 17 6
Thomas Arkell	Farmer	Swindon	–	2 – –	– –	2 – –
George Partington	Farmer	Byford Court, near Hereford.	2	3 12 –	2 2 –	5 14 –
Albert Pell	Farmer	Northampton	2	2 9 –	2 2 –	4 11 –
Thomas Harrison	Farmer	Leicester	2	3 6 –	2 2 –	5 8 –
John Meire	Farmer	Shiffnal	3	4 15 –	3 3 –	7 18 –
Professor Thomas Strangeways.	Veterinary Surgeon	Edinburgh	3	7 6 –	3 3 –	10 9 –
William Syme	Farmer	Craigie, N. B.	4	6 17 –	4 4 –	11 1 –
Richard Walsh	Merchant	Dublin	3	5 15 –	3 3 –	8 18 –
Henry Lintott	Butcher	Brighton	2	1 3 4 2 journeys.	1 10 –	2 13 4
					Total £.	82 7 2

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Friday, 15*th May* 1868.

	PAGE
Mr. Stephen William Leach	1
Mr. Francis Giles	3
Mr. Joseph William Bazalgette	7
Mr. John George Gilks	9

Tuesday, 19*th May* 1868.

Mr. Thomas Woodley	14
Mr. John Arthur Garton	19
Mr. Henry Israel	23

Tuesday, 26*th May* 1868.

Mr. Thomas Brassey	26
Mr. James Brewster	29
Mr. William Birt	31
Mr. Charles Salmon	33
Mr. Herman Gebhardt	34

Thursday, 28*th May* 1868.

Mr. William George Guerrier	36

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Friday, 15*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Corrance.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Freshfield.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Read.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

The *Chairman* stated that the Committee would hear evidence as to the propriety of extending the limits within which the market must be situated, to 12 miles from St. Paul's.

Mr. *Stephen William Leach*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Rodwell*.

8373. You are a Civil Engineer, I believe?—Yes.

8374. Are you engineer to the Conservators of the River Thames?—Yes.

8375. I believe you have held that office for 30 years?—Nearly 30 years.

8376. I believe you are perfectly well acquainted with the Thames and with the Dagenham Docks?—Yes, I am.

8377. You know the power that the Dagenham Docks Company have under their Act of Parliament?—Yes.

8378. In your judgment would it be desirable, if a market is to be created for the importation of foreign cattle, as proposed by the Bill before the Committee, that the market authority should have an opportunity of investigating the claims of the Dagenham Docks?—Yes, I think that the position is very well calculated for a market.

8379. I do not know in what position the works are at present; how much has been constructed?—Little or nothing of the dock works, but a jetty has been constructed.

8380. At the point where the jetty runs into the river, is there a good depth of water?—Yes, there is.

8381. Will that allow of the cattle ships that are ordinarily employed in the Thames to come alongside at all periods of the tide?—Yes, it would.

8382. In your judgment would it be in favour of the site at Dagenham Docks that vessels bringing cattle would avoid the crowded state of the Thames which would be involved if they had to come up to the Victoria Docks, for instance?—Yes; that is not the most crowded part of the Thames, but, as far as it goes, it would be an advantage.

Mr. *Stephen William Leach.*

15 May 1868.

8383. If a market were established there, it would, in point of fact, be a means of relieving the Thames from the vessels which bring the cattle up to the various wharves upon the River Thames now through the Pool?—Yes, of course it would.

8384. From your knowledge of the Thames navigation, that would be in itself very desirable, would it not?—It would be desirable.

8385. With regard to the drainage, I understand that Dagenham is below the outfall?—Yes, it is.

8386. Would there be every convenience at Dagenham of getting away the drainage and the refuse from the slaughterhouses, if they are built there?—I do not quite understand you in what way.

8387. It might be got into the Thames below the drainage, and it would not interfere with the system of drainage of the metropolis?—I cannot admit at all that impurities ought to be put into the river there.

8388. Any impurities that would be created there, the lower down the river the better, would it not?—Yes; it would be less objectionable.

8389. I do not say what arrangements might be made, but the lower you could get these things down the river the better for the public, would it not?—I should not like to admit that impurities ought to be put into the river at all.

8390. Whatever takes them lower down the river, the easier the drainage and the better for the public?—Yes.

8391. Do you know as a fact that the Dagenham Company have an extent of land there which would be available for putting cattle on after the voyage, or if there were any quarantine regulations in force?—I do not know that of my own knowledge.

8392. The Act which I will read recites that the company have expended large sums of money for the undertaking?

Chairman.] That has been put in already.

8393. Mr. *Rodwell.*] Do you know also that there is direct communication by railway from those Dagenham Docks to Smithfield?—Yes, there is.

8394. Looking at the proposed new dead meat market at Smithfield, is that in your judgment a feature in favour of Dagenham as a site?—Yes.

8395. And I believe it is distant about $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Venables.*

8396. You understand that it is proposed that there should be what is called a crow-flying clause, or a radius drawn on the Ordnance map; 12 miles would include you in that way, would it not?—Yes.

8397. But then the meat would not go like a crow; how would the meat go up to London?—By railway.

8398. Supposing it suited some people to take it by road, how far would they have to go?—I cannot tell you.

8399. Is there any road at all to Dagenham?—Yes, there is a road to Dagenham.

8400. What kind of a road?—I am very little acquainted with the locality.

8401. Does not it occur to you that that is rather an important question; say from Whitechapel; there are a good many butchers at Whitechapel, are there not?—Yes.

8402. Supposing a butcher from Whitechapel wanted to send his cart for meat, or take his cart for meat there, how far would he have to go?—I cannot tell you.

8403. How far would he have to go by railway?—About 10 miles, I think it is.

8404. Do you know that?—I very frequently have occasion to go along that line.

8405. Is the branch which comes down to the river as prophetic as the rest of your picture, or does it exist?—That short branch does not exist; as far as I know it does not exist.

8406. As your docks are not in work, you have no experience about the cattle trade there?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

Mr. *Stephen William Leach.*

15 May 1868.

8407. You do not want to make docks to know what the depth of water is, and the facilities for landing cattle, I presume?—Certainly not.

8408. I am told that there are very great natural facilities at this point, and that it will not be necessary to make any large outlay to build the wharves, and so on, to land the cattle?—No; the existing jetty would be very available for that, with some slight modifications.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] I do not propose to ask any questions of the witness.

8409. Mr. *Read.*] Is there not a railway, at the present time, on to the jetty?—Yes, there is.

8410. Where does it run to?—I am not aware whether it connects with the Tilbury line or not, but I know that there is a line there.

8411. It runs somewhere?—Yes, it runs somewhere.

8412. Mr. *Corrance.*] The meat would have to be placed upon the railway dead, of course?—Yes.

8413. And removed from the railway in the same state?—Yes.

8414. And, therefore, it would have to be packed twice, would it not, to bring it to London. There would be the packing into the railway van, and then the subsequent transfer from the railway van, or whatever it is sent in, before it reaches its final destination?—I understood that the plan was to take it from Dagenham Docks into the meat market at Smithfield.

8415. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] I understand that no private butcher is to have his meat at all there; it is to go to Smithfield Market, and no butcher is to be allowed to have the meat to his own place by cart. He is only to carry it by railway, that I understand is to be the plan.

Chairman.] I think it is better to let the witness answer questions and not to put words into his mouth.

Mr. *Corrance.*] I should like to understand is that so absolutely; do you know that to be so, that the meat would be brought to Smithfield Market, and would not be taken away by any private person.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] This witness was called to answer questions which are connected with the River Thames, and his evidence is with regard to the navigation principally. I did ask him a question as to the communication by railway, but we shall call a witness before you who will give you distinct evidence as to the state of things with regard to the communication.

8416-17. *Chairman.*] It is not within your particular province?—It is not. I am well acquainted with the River Thames.

8418. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You are an engineer, have you anything to do with the Conservancy or the navigation of the Thames?—Yes.

8419. Are you upon the Board?—I am the engineer to the Conservators.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Francis Giles,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

Mr. *Francis Giles.*

8420. You are the Engineer to the Dagenham Dock Company?—Yes.

8421. And you are well acquainted with the Act of Parliament under which they have power to build the docks there, and to acquire land and property in the vicinity?—Yes.

8422. I believe that the jetty has already been constructed?—Yes.

8423. And will be ready very shortly for landing cattle and goods?—It is now ready for landing goods.

8424. And shortly will be ready for landing cattle?—Yes, within the next six weeks or two months.

8425. I believe the cattle plague and various other interferences with the importation of cattle have delayed you considerably in your works?—There was a contract for the completion of both the jetty and landing stage for cattle, but this Bill has prevented our proceeding with the landing of cattle works.

Mr. *Francis Giles.*

15 May 1868.

8426. Have the plans for the docks had the approval already of the Conservators of the Thames and the Board of Trade?—Yes, they have.

8427. And they are ready to be proceeded with?—They are under contract.

8428. Have also the foreshore and wharf line on both sides of the river been determined by the Conservators?—Yes, with reference to those docks recently.

8429. What is the foreshore or wharf frontage which the Dock Company has assigned to them?—About three-fourths of a mile in length.

8430. And the entrance to the docks leads directly, as we hear, to the deep water of the river?—Yes, it does.

8431. Will that entrance be equal in capacity to the largest vessels in the port of London?—Equal in width and in depth of water.

8432. The width of the lock, I believe, will be 80 feet and the depth 20 feet at ordinary springs?—Twenty-eight feet.

8433. Have you a tidal basin of an area of seven acres?—Yes.

8434. What is the capacity of the inner dock?—Sixty-one acres.

8435. Is it true that the London and Tilbury and South London Railway runs right through the company's land?—It is so.

8436. And are those quays and works connected with London by the Eastern Counties Railway also?—Yes, they are in direct connection with that railway.

8437. So that there is railway communication with London?—Yes, and by several branches at the north.

8438. Is the point which has been selected at a part of the river where the navigation is pretty free?—Quite free.

8439. And how is the anchorage?—Very good.

8440. You say the river is free; what is the width of the river opposite the docks?—Two thousand one hundred feet is the difference between the wharf and the part I have spoken of opposite.

8441. Would that be, in your judgment, a very convenient place for the importation of cattle?—Certainly.

8442. It has been laid out expressly for that purpose?—What is asked for in this Bill seems to have anticipated in the powers granted to the Dagenham Dock Company two years ago.

8443. Are you aware that under the Company's Act they have Parliamentary power with regard to erecting slaughterhouses, and all buildings connected with the market?—Yes, the site is most admirably adapted for the purpose.

8444. The Company also have power to purchase land to the extent of 500 acres, I think?—They have.

8445. Would that be available for cattle to be placed in lairs, and to be isolated if there were any quarantine regulations enforced?—Yes, it is isolated on two sides by the river, and on the two other sides by the road; a very large part of the site being across the railway it affords advantages for taking that land strictly with reference to the cattle trade. The dock could not be extended beyond the Tilbury Railway North, and that strip of land northward of the railway was intended to be made available for the cattle trade.

8446. There is a very convenient site there, which could be selected for a market, and for slaughterhouses, is there not?—Yes, certainly.

8447. My learned friend, Mr. Venables, has suggested this, that Dagenham has no approaches in the shape of roads; will you state to the Committee what is the fact?—There is the public road through Barking to Rainham, bounding the site on the north.

8448. How far from the Dagenham Docks?—The Dagenham Dock property extends to it.

8449. And, therefore, if the road is not at this present moment in existence, connecting the Dagenham Docks, over their own property, with the high road, I presume there would be no difficulty in making a road to connect them?—But there is a road now; it is commonly called a field road, but it is a public thoroughfare.

8450. Will you state the distance by road, getting into the main road which leads through Barking to Whitechapel; what is the distance, say, from the Post Office to Dagenham?—It is about the same as the railway, about 11½ miles; I referred to the Ordnance map, and there, I observe, the distances were printed on the map; and in that map Barking is 10 miles.

8451. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Eleven and a half miles to what point?—To Whitechapel.

8452. Mr. *Rodwell.*] The road, then, which would be in connection with the Dagenham Docks there, is the main road into Essex, is it not?—Yes.

8453. My learned friend, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, was afraid that the butchers would have no opportunity of taking their meat away if they purchased it; they would have a good road to bring it by, or they would have the railway to send it to London by?—A very good road; it is a public high road between Barking and Rainham.

8454. When they get on to the railway, they are not limited to sending it to Smithfield market?—No.

8455. What they do take, I suppose, goes by the railway?—It goes anywhere through the country by railway.

8456. Therefore, a butcher who bought dead meat at Dagenham might put it upon the railway, and have it brought within a very short distance of his own shop?—Yes, so far as the railway communication goes, he is connected with the communication of the country generally.

8457. And is it within your knowledge that the Company are in a position to command the means to carry out these works as soon as they think proper?—They are.

8458. I understand you to say that by this railway communication, the Tilbury and Southend, the butchers and their meat might be transported to any parts of the metropolis?—Yes, by railway direct to the intended new Smithfield Market.

8459. That is to say the Tilbury line is connected with the whole metropolitan system?—Yes.

8460. Therefore, cannot you really go by railway where you please?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Venables.*

8461. Of course if the meat goes by railway it must first of all be packed on the railway, and when it gets into London it must be unpacked and put into the butcher's cart to take to his premises?—Yes, certainly.

8462. And assuming that under those circumstances that a butcher might prefer bringing it direct by his cart, I understand you to say that the journey from Whitechapel there and back would be 23 miles by road?—Just double 11 miles.

8463. His horse would have to go 23 miles to get into Whitechapel?—Yes.

8464. And Whitechapel you take as being the nearest populous part of London to those docks?—I think it is the nearest part of London that is likely to make the most use of the meat imported there.

8465. What do you think about Paddington; how far would it be to Paddington by road?—Fifteen miles, probably, from Dagenham.

8466. It is more than three and a half miles from Whitechapel to Paddington; but we may take it that any other populous part of London would be further from this place by road than Whitechapel would be?—Yes, of course, there are certain parts of London that you may isolate in that way and call them very populous districts, and you cannot bring them all near to any particular market.

8467. But every one of those places would be nearer to a market west of those docks, I presume, would they not?—Certainly, if you bring the market nearer to them, they are nearer to the market.

8468. Mr. *Morrison.*] What is the character of the land on your estate at the Dagenham Docks?—Very rich alluvial soil.

8469. Is it grazing land?—Part of it is now under the plough and part is in grass.

8470. The works of the Metropolitan Sewage and Reclamation Company pass somewhere about there, do they not?—On the north side they discharge the drainage about a mile and a half or two miles westward of the Dagenham estate, and on the south side immediately opposite.

8471. And it is a flat country that can be easily irrigated?—It cannot be easily made to discharge its drainage in a natural way; it is below the level of the tide at high water.

Mr. *Francis Giles.*

15 May 1868.

8472. What I want to come to is this, is it likely to be a district in which cows would graze extensively?—There are now thousands of cattle on the marshes.

8473. What facilities have you for isolating the market from the pastures; what is the extent of your estate?—They are cut off on the south side by the river, on the east side by the river, on the north side by the public road, and on the west side by a public road, still called a field road. You may may call it a square piece cut off by the road and river completely from all other land.

8474. Supposing that the quarantine ground was put upon the banks of the river, for instance, what space would intervene between that and the limit of your estate?—I should think three furlongs on the east side of the dock.

8475. Mr. *Lowther.*] With regard to the sewage works, will you tell me, as you have been in the habit of being very much at the Dagenham Docks, do you reside there or not?—No, I do not reside there.

8476. But you have been there?—Yes.

8477. Have you ever perceived any unpleasant results from the proximity to the sewage works?—I have discovered some very unpleasant odours there, but whether they proceeded from the sewage works or manure works, I cannot say.

8478. With your experience of the Dagenham Docks, do you consider that that would be a healthy place whereon to establish a market to be frequented by butchers and others?—I see no objection to it whatever, because it is perfectly well drained.

8479. I allude to the effluvium from the sewage works?—That is not constant; I do not know that it is so, or that it proceeds from the sewage works. There is a manure manufactory just by, and when I have been down there I have found occasionally an unpleasant odour.

8480. Mr. *Locke.*] Do you think it would be an advantage to the quarantine ground to have all those things there?—The cattle in the district appear to me to be very healthy, and there are thousands of cattle grazing in the marshes adjoining.

8481. How close do the cattle come to this place?—The adjoining field.

8482. Not so near as your works?—Both above and below, and all around it.

8483. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] With regard to your dock, where are the cattle to be landed?—On the west side of the jetty. A landing-place is to be constructed there at which cattle can be landed at all times of the tide, and where vessels may be brought up in a depth of 17 feet of water.

8484. There would be no detention of the cattle; they could go upon that pier and walk into the market?—They may be out of the ship and into the market within 40 minutes.

8485. Do you mean that it will take 40 minutes from the ship to the market?—Landing the cattle, putting them into the truck, and into the market in 40 minutes.

8486. When you commenced these works the original idea was, that it was to be a place for landing cattle and taking them alive from thence to the Islington Market; was not that the original idea?—Those are not the powers given in the Act. The powers given in the Company's Act are to erect slaughterhouses, and slaughter cattle.

8487. If required?—Yes.

8488. It was not originally intended for a foreign cattle market, where all the foreign cattle were to be killed?—No, there was no express power to erect a market; but there was power to land cattle and to erect slaughterhouses. Certain powers had been given to the Company over 500 acres of land, evidently with special reference to pasturing cattle there.

8489. Mr. *Goschen.*] You would have foreign cattle in one field, and in the next field you would have English Essex cattle?—That may be so.

8490. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Do you propose any other trade to be carried on than the cattle trade in your docks?—Not at the docks, but at the jetty. At the docks hereafter there will be the general dock trade.

8491. I suppose that home cattle might come into your dock?—Yes, certainly.

8492. And they would be mixed there with foreign cattle?—That would depend upon the restrictions put upon the Company.

8493. Mr. *Corrance.*] Have you begun any business yet?—No; but we are prepared to do so immediately.

8494. Mr.

8494. Mr. *Haley.*] It, of course, would be subject to the regulations of the Act, and the regulations of the Privy Council?—Yes, I have said so.

Mr. *Francis Giles.*

15 May 1868.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Joseph William Bazalgette,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Haley.*

Mr. *Joseph William Bazalgette.*

8495. You are a Civil Engineer?—Yes.

8496. You are engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works?—Yes.

8497. You are well acquainted, I believe, with the locality of the Dagenham Docks?—I am.

8498. Does that appear to you to be a locality well suited for that for which it was intended, namely, landing foreign cattle there, and pasturage, and so on?—It appears to be so.

8499. As you are acquainted with the locality, perhaps you can tell the Committee what are the natural advantages of it for those purposes?—It is very accessible by water, and its communication with the metropolis is made easy by rail.

8500. It is a naturally-formed dock, is it not?—Yes, it is a naturally-formed dock, with large pasturage immediately adjacent to it, and it can be extended to any amount.

8501. And the railway communication with all parts of the metropolis is complete?—Yes.

8502. You know that they have a branch railway down to that wharf?—Yes.

8503. From which they can carry anything to any part of London?—Yes.

8504. Do you think that that would be a good situation, you speaking as the engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works, for a cattle market?—I do not speak for the Board of Works at all; but in my own private judgment it is a good position.

8505. Having regard to the requirements of such a market as is proposed to be created by this Act, do you think that that would be a good site?—It would be such a one as I should select.

8506. Perhaps you could not find one very much better?—I think not.

Mr. *Venables.*] I have no question to ask the witness.

8507. Mr. *Read.*] Do you consider 12 miles' radius a reasonable distance for holding such a market?—It appears to me that it is, for two reasons; one is that railway communication makes 12 miles a small distance, and the other is that London is extending very rapidly.

8508. Would you think a 40 miles' radius too far?—I think the shorter the distance the better, provided it is outside the metropolis itself; I mean the inhabited portions of the metropolis.

8509. Mr. *Goschen.*] Has your attention been specially drawn to Dagenham Docks as a possible site when the Metropolitan Board of Works contemplated being in the Bill?—No.

8510. It is your private opinion?—Yes, it is my opinion, having been well acquainted with the locality.

8511. In your capacity as adviser to the Metropolitan Board of Works you have not considered the question?—My attention was never drawn to that subject.

8512. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The Dagenham Dock Company acquired certain powers from Parliament, and have constructed works in accordance with those powers, for the purpose of landing cattle, grazing cattle, and forwarding them off to the Islington Market; if this new cattle market is established at some other place than Dagenham, and no foreign cattle are allowed to come to Dagenham, you would be deprived of the powers that you obtained from Parliament, would you not?—Yes, that would be so.

8513. Is not that a confiscation of your property, unless there be compensation?—I should suppose it would amount to that to some extent, so far as cattle were concerned.

Mr. *Joseph William Bazalgette.*

15 May 1868.

8514. You are deprived of the use of works which Parliament authorised you to construct, if an Act is passed to establish a market elsewhere?—Yes.

8515. Mr. *Goschen.*] Are you connected with the Dagenham Docks?—No, I am not. I was assuming that the Right Honourable Member was addressing me now as representing them.

8516. *Chairman.*] Are you in any way connected with the Dagenham Company?—I am not. I answer that question upon the assumption that I was giving evidence as representing the Dagenham Dock Company.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Would you allow me to ask some one who is, whether they waive their claim for compensation?

Mr. *Rodwell.*] As Counsel for the Dagenham Dock Company, I say certainly not.

Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*] It is already in evidence that beyond the Act of Parliament, this Company really possesses no interest whatever.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] No, it is nothing of the sort.

Chairman.] Perhaps you would not mind, Mr. Rodwell, deferring this argument until afterwards; we had better take the evidence first, and your argument afterwards.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] The Honourable Member asked a question, and I ventured to answer it, as I was in a position to do so.

Mr. *Milner Gibson*] It is taking away these people's property without any compensation.

Mr. *Rodwell.*] There is not the slightest doubt that if the Bill passes as it is now, the powers in the Dagenham Act will be a dead letter, because we shall be prohibited from taking cattle, or using it for the purposes for which it was passed.

Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] Is there any distinction between that and putting an end to a railway in any other place?

Chairman.] It is not quite regular to enter upon this.

Witness.] Perhaps I might be allowed to say, with reference to the outfall works opposite, that we have a very large staff of people living upon that reservoir, on the top of the reservoir, who are employed upon these works there, and who are very healthy.

8517. *Chairman.*] They do not suffer from any effluvium which might or might not arise from sewage?—I believe there is no effluvium arising from those works; there is an effluvium in the neighbourhood from chemical works and manure works, but not from the sewage works; and, whatever the effluvium in the neighbourhood may be, the people are healthy.

8518. Mr. *Haley.*] That outfall sewer, I believe, is carried on a high level, is it not, across the marshes above the Dagenham Docks?—Yes, it is.

8519. Therefore, the only mode of getting the sewage from the level there into the outfall sewer would be by pumping, would it not?—Yes, from the lower district.

8520. Are you aware of a Bill now before Parliament for the drainage of some portion of the district, marked on the map?—No; that Bill is withdrawn for the present Session.

8521. That includes the pumping, does it not, into the high-level sewer?—Pumping is involved in it.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Rodwell* stated that he did not intend to call any other witnesses.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* stated that the question of the site having been entered into, he should claim to call evidence upon the subject.

Mr. *Venables* stated that he would call a witness on the subject of the Victoria Docks as a suitable site for the market.

Mr. *John George Gilks*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Venables*.

8522. You reside at Stratford, I believe?—Yes.

8523. You are the Superintendent of the Victoria Docks, are you not?—I am.

8524. The Victoria Dock is the property of the St. Katherine Dock Company, I believe?—Yes, of the London and the St. Katherine Dock Companies.

8525. And you have had the management of the dock and the business there?—Yes.

8526. And you have already had a cattle importation there, I think?—We have had a great number of cattle importations.

8527. When did you first import cargoes of foreign cattle into that dock?—In 1866.

8528. Which was only a small amount, some three or four cargoes?—Three cargoes from Russia.

8529. I believe it was in June 1867, that the General Steam Navigation Company applied to you for accommodation for landing cattle there?—It was.

8530. In consequence of such application, you made arrangements to land cattle there, I believe?—We did.

8531. I suppose they got the necessary authority from the Privy Council?—Yes.

8532. Between August 1867, when you first began, and the present time, have you had a large importation?—We have landed about 35,000 head of foreign cattle.

8533. And have they been examined on your premises?—Yes, they have been thoroughly examined in accordance with the instructions of the Privy Council.

8534. And those that were passed sent off to the market?—Sent off on the following day, after 12 hours' quarantine.

8535. By what railway?—By the Great Eastern Railway to the Metropolitan Market.

8536. Which gives you direct access?—Yes, direct access.

8537. Indeed, when you get to London your connection would be the same with that which has been already explained from Dagenham?—Yes, only very much nearer.

8538. But when you get to London, your connection is the same?—We get to London by way of Stratford.

8539. What is done with those which were not passed which have to be slaughtered?—They are slaughtered on the premises. We have large slaughter-houses there.

8540. Have you had a slaughterhouse fitted up for it?—Yes, specially fitted for it.

8541. Where is your point of debarkation at present; or rather, in the first instance, let me ask you if your dock should be selected as the site, you do not propose hereafter to land cattle at the same place where you are temporarily landing them?—No; special arrangements are made for it for landing them in Galleon's Reach.

8542. What you have hitherto had experience of has been a mere temporary arrangement?—Just so; just by the entrance to the Victoria Docks. They may be landed in Galleon's Reach. That is the proposal which we have plans for. At present they are landed just at the entrance to the Victoria Docks.

8543. I have already asked you about your railway communication with the North. You are only separated by the river from all the southern railways, are you?—That is all.

8544. Whereas none of the southern railways would come opposite the Dagenham Docks?—Not any of them. I mean to the waterside

8545. Have you, with a view to the possibility or the probability of your site being selected, considered the application to that purpose of some land which you possess?—Yes, I have.

8546. What is the extent of meadow land which you possess, and which is not now occupied by docks?—Between 400 and 500 acres.

8547. I believe it is marked on the map in red?—Yes; the actual existing docks are blue.

Mr. *John George Gilks.*

15 May 1868.

8548. If your site should be selected, that is what you propose to appropriate to this purpose?—Yes, exactly so.

8549. You have got a plan; will you point out to the Committee where the site is?—(*The Witness handed a Plan to the Committee and explained the same.*)

8550. This land you have available for the purpose, if the market authorities should select it?—Yes, if they please. It is merely a suggestion.

8551. Apparently you propose to land in Galleon's Reach, which is considerably further down the river than the entrance to your docks?—Yes.

8552. In your plan you have quarantine lairs very near the landing place?—Yes, those marked in yellow upon the plan.

8553. After you have passed the quarantine lairs, you have a certain width to lay down a railway, I think?—Yes, either a road or a railway about 60 feet wide is proposed to be made on a certain portion. We have 2,000 feet of frontage to Galleon's Reach, and it is proposed to put on one side 500 feet of that plan as a special separate road all the way along to the east end of the present dock, in connection with the North Woolwich Railway.

8554. Then you would come to the lairs for the cattle?—Yes, driving them up this separate road, we should come to the lairs and to the cattle market.

8555. How far would that cattle market be by road from Whitechapel?—About four and a-half miles by road.

8556. And how far by railway?—It would be, I suppose, about six miles to the metropolitan market by rail.

8557. A Whitechapel butcher who preferred bringing his meat by road, could get from Whitechapel there and back in about nine miles?—Yes, that would be the distance.

8558. Of course you would have to add to that any further distance in London beyond Whitechapel?—Quite so.

8559. He would have, of course, so much further to get to Paddington?—Yes.

8560. You have already, I believe, said that you have had a good deal of experience in landing foreign cattle; applying that experience, do you consider that they could be conveniently landed at the place which you propose?—Without doubt, with every possible convenience.

8561. This being at present of course not a definite plan, you have probably had no opportunity of applying for the approval of the Conservators of the Thames?—We have not; we have done nothing more than just merely suggest a plan which might be carried out.

8562. I believe if there were any objection in detail hereafter raised by the Conservators you could very easily modify your plan and alter the landing-place?—It can be altered in any reasonably way, and if there is any objection made to it there we have several other resources.

8563. There was a suggestion made by one of the witnesses in the course of this inquiry, as to your charges for cattle being high?—Our charges are considerably less than what they were prior to the regulations of the Privy Council.

8564. If this plan were adopted you would have nothing to do with that?—Nothing at all to do with it; that would be the market authorities' affair.

8565. Your market would be immediately adjacent to the North Woolwich Railway?—Yes, exactly.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

8566. In order to land cattle at Galleon's Reach or the Victoria Docks, would you not have to build a pier into the river?—We should construct a pier, or have a landing stage.

8567. What would the Conservators of the Thames say to that?—They naturally would have no special objection.

8568. Would not it contract the navigation?—No; at that point the river is about half-a-mile wide across there; there are no vessels moored there.

8569. Do not you know that already the Conservators have objected to it?—

8570. I ask

8570. I ask you whether you would not have to build a pier into the river?—Yes.

8571. What length of pier?—About 100 yards would take us to six feet of water at the lowest spring tides.

8572. Have you compared the advantages of your landing-place with the advantages at Dagenham and that district?—Ours is considerably more advantageous decidedly.

8573. Your plan, if you build this pier, would take up so much of the waterway of the river?—We should, of course, run a jetty out in the manner that is referred to in the plan.

8574. What right have you to assume that the Conservators of the Thames would allow that?—Because it would be a public convenience, and no hindrance to the navigation.

8575. Do not you know that they did object with reference to the construction of Odams' Wharf?—I am not aware; we only require to land in the same way as we now land at our Victoria Dock entrance.

8576. Do you not know that the parties wanted to build a pier at Odams' Wharf, and that the Conservators would not sanction it?—I am not aware of that.

8577. Are there not shoals in the river between Dagenham and Victoria Dock?—Very likely there are.

8578. Is it not desirable to stop vessels, if possible, before they come to those shoals?—There is plenty of deep water for any sized vessels to come up the river; we have, in the Victoria Dock, vessels of upwards of 6,000 tons, and there is no difficulty in the navigation in the slightest degree.

8579. How about the foreshore?—There is no difficulty about that; the property belongs to the Company, and I do not anticipate that there will be the slightest objection on the part of any person interested.

8580. You would be subject to the powers of the Conservators of the River Thames, would you not?—Of course, any arrangements made in the river would be subject to the Conservators of the River Thames.

8581. Have you got the consent of Captain Burstall, or any of the authorities connected with the Thames upon this matter?—I have not, but I do not anticipate the slightest objection, because it is so reasonable what we require; we only require to make use of land which the Dock Company have purchased, and are in possession of, for the purpose of carrying on their docks.

8582. You said that you had a quantity of cattle killed there; how many have you killed there at present?—Several hundreds.

8583. Were they condemned cattle, or cattle killed for the purpose of being eaten?—Cattle, generally speaking, that had the foot and mouth disease.

8584. Condemned cattle?—Yes, condemned cattle, those which the veterinary surgeons would not permit to pass to the metropolitan market.

8585. As I understand your powers for building slaughterhouses, for making those wharfs and so on, would all have to be put into execution under the market authorities?—Yes, under the market authorities, I apprehend.

8586. What land is it that you have there, what character of land, is it pasture land, or what?—It is pasture land at present.

8587. And you propose to have places there to put cattle in after they have come off the voyage?—Yes, as I mentioned we propose separating 500 feet of the 2,000 feet all the way along from Galleon's Reach to the east end of our present dock, and that of course, will be in connection with the North Woolwich Railway.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

8588. Will you be good enough to tell me this; how many miles is the Victoria Dock from the centre of London; we will call it St. Paul's as compared with the Islington Market?—I should think it would be about six miles from St. Paul's; it is four and a half from Whitechapel.

8589. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] The outside edge of Whitechapel, or where?—It is four and a half miles to the market in Whitechapel which is just by Aldgate.

8590. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] By road I am speaking of?—Yes; by the road, that is the distance.

8591. How many miles is it from Smithfield by road?—Perhaps it would be about the same as to St. Paul's; it is only a little divergence.

Mr. *John George Gilks.*

15 May 1868.

8592. How far from the Islington Cattle Market?—We should not travel the same way.

8593. By road from the Islington Cattle Market to the same point, Smithfield or St. Paul's, how far would it be?—I should think that it would, perhaps, be about the same distance; it is in another direction; it is to the north.

8594. Do you really think so; will you be good enough to look at the map; do not you see that it is less than one-half from Smithfield to the Islington Cattle Market?—It would be a great advantage to go to Smithfield in that way, then.

8595. You think the further it is off from the place where it is to be consumed, the better; is that your view?—I do not quite comprehend your question.

8596. Is the Victoria Dock further from the centre of London, or nearer to the centre of London, than the Islington Cattle Market; cannot you understand that?—It is nearer to the centre of London.

8597. The Victoria Dock, you say, looking at that map, is nearer to Smithfield, where people take the meat now, than the Islington Cattle Market; that you say, do you?—I do not think there is a good deal of difference; it is only by another line; it goes up north by the railway.

8598. I am talking of by the road?—By the road I should not think there is a great deal of difference.

Re-examined by Mr. *Venables.*

8599. Some suggestions have been made that this jetty might possibly be objected to by the Conservators of the Thames. I think you told my learned friend that you have another string to your bow, if it was objected to?—We have. The Dock Company have 40 acres at North Woolwich, close to the terminus of the North Woolwich Railway, with the intention of making a new entrance there at a future time, and we could land the cattle there, if it were objected to at Galleon's Reach.

8600. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I want to ask you how far from the low-water mark you propose to run the pier into the River Thames, in order that it may arrive at such a depth of water that vessels can come alongside at all times of the tide?—It will just be at Galleon's Reach, for about 100 yards, six feet depth of water at the lowest spring tides.

8601. But they cannot come alongside with six feet depth of water?—If they can do that at that particular time of the tide it is almost giving them an opportunity of coming alongside at any time of the tide.

8602. You propose to put it 100 yards into the river beyond the low-water line?—No, that is beyond the embankment of the river; it will not run out that; it would only be that length of pier. It is only one of the ordinary piers; it would be run out as an ordinary wharf, and there is a great depth of water there.

8603. I suppose you would not think of landing any home cattle there?—No; but that would be, of course, the subject of arrangement. If this is made for a foreign cattle market it would be exclusively devoted to foreign cattle.

8604. Supposing that this Galleon's Reach construction is not allowed by the Conservators, you would have to land the cattle at the Victoria Dock?—Then we could land them at North Woolwich, which gives the advantage of a special locality for landing.

8605. Mr. *Haley.*] Have you any pier at North Woolwich?—No, we have no pier there; but there is the existing railway pier running out to enable people to get from North Woolwich to South Woolwich, in connection with the North Woolwich Railway.

8606. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] I thought this was a proposal for landing cattle at Victoria Docks, at least such was the general proposition?—It comes to the Victoria Docks; it would not do to have it in the same docks where you have your other produce. We have the great advantage of having separate localities where the foreign cattle would be kept distinct without the possibility of any intermixture either with English cattle or with any other produce that is ordinarily found in a dock.

8607. But your proposal is, in fact, either to have these new works at Galleon's Reach, or at North Woolwich?—Yes.

8608. Then

8608. Then we may dismiss the Victoria Docks from our consideration?—It is in that locality.

8609. We may dismiss the Victoria Docks from our consideration; it is a question of the works being constructed in Galleon's Reach or in North Woolwich?—The proposal is at the east end of the Victoria Docks.

8610. What would be the average draught of water required for the vessels that would have to land cattle at Galleon's Reach?—Generally speaking, from nine to twelve feet; they rarely exceed that in draught of water. So that, at any time of the tide, you would be able to let them come alongside and discharge.

8611. What is the character of the piece of ground that you have adjoining there?—There is some belonging to the Ordnance on the right.

8612. Are there any pasture lands?—They are all pasture lands.

8613. I suppose it would be necessary that no home cattle should come there to be near the foreign cattle?—We have, running alongside our dock right away to Galleon's Reach, a moat about 20 feet wide, which separates our lands entirely from the other pastures.

8614. Is that moat always full?—Yes, it is always full of water; it is a protection to the docks required by the Customs, with regard to security, for the storage of tobacco, and just there we have a 15-feet fence; so that there is every possibility of entirely isolating that particular locality for that special purpose.

8615. Mr. *Read.*] In what parish are the Victoria Docks?—In West Ham parish generally; there is a small portion in East Ham and in North Woolwich; but West Ham generally.

8616. Is it within or without the boundary of the metropolis?—West Ham is just without the metropolitan boundary.

8617. How about East Ham?—East Ham, of course, is outside also.

8618. Mr. *Moffatt.*] What is the general draught of vessels bringing cattle from abroad?—They generally run from about 9 feet to 12 feet, very rarely more; they are made of a light draught of water, and they do not carry heavy cargoes.

8619. What is the draught of the "Towning"?—I am not quite sure: she has been lying some time, but I do not think she would much exceed that.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 19*th May* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

The Clauses of the Bill were proceeded with.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley* was called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

Mr. *Thomas Woodley*.

19 May 1868.

8620. I BELIEVE you are a Carcase Butcher in a large way of business —Yes.

8621. You have probably heard that a proposal is before the Committee to extend the boundaries in this Bill sufficiently far to include a place called Dagenham Docks?—Yes.

8622. In your judgment would that aggravate the mischiefs which you have already said are likely to arise from a separate market?—Yes; my opinion is that if a separate market is established it should be as near as possible to the consuming districts, every mile of additional distance enhances the difficulty.

8623. Now, in your judgment, is it extremely essential that there should be, besides railway communication, a short road communication to the market?—It is most important that there should be.

8624. Do you conceive that a trade of this kind could be carried on exclusively by railway vans, which should carry the meat from the market to some railway station in London, from which it would have to be redistributed in carts?—It would be very objectionable, indeed, that we should be entirely in the hands of railway companies. When I was here before, I gave an estimate of the necessary number of horses and waggons to carry on my business; but, of course, that expense would not at all amount to the same sum that it would do to bring the meat in this way. That would very greatly increase the expense.

8625. Assuming the market to be there, and the animals to go there, would the railway be available there only practically for carrying the meat to the dead meat market, or could it be used by the butchers to carry the meat from the the market to their own shops?—I think, with a market at Dagenham Docks, it would be quite impracticable to cart the meat at all; it would all have to come by railway.

8626. In your judgment should there be a dead meat market at the same spot as the slaughterhouses?—I think wherever slaughterhouses are established there should be shops in connection with the slaughterhouses for the sale of the meat, and that it should be in a consuming district so that the butchers might avail themselves of going to those shops to purchase their meat.

8627. Is it, in your opinion, essential for conducting the trade that the place where the market is should have houses for the slaughtermen to live in and for persons who are tending the cattle, and in fact that there should be the accommodation

modation of a town in the neighbourhood of the market?—It is absolutely necessary; the men would require to be up very early in the morning, it would be impracticable to go any great distance; the drovers must be always on the spot to tend the cattle.

8628. It is a question not only of making a dock and a market, but of building a town?—Yes, quite so.

8629. You know Dagenham, probably?—Not much of it. I know it by going up and down on the Tilbury line.

8630. It is in the midst of a grazing district?—Yes, it is in the midst of a grazing district. I have some grazing land myself about two miles from it.

8631. Then on the infection theory this would be an admirable thing for cattle in the marshes of Essex?—It would be most inconsistent to establish a market in the centre of a marsh district.

8632. If it be true that Sir James Elphinstone stated that the cattle plague was carried into Aberdeenshire by the wind, it would not be a particular benefit to the cattle in the Essex Marshes to have a collection of rinderpest at Dagenham?—If the Committee should decide on the establishment of a foreign cattle market in the marsh districts, I think they need not take any further concern about letting the cattle go all over the kingdom.

8633. It is a complete answer to that theory of infection?—I think so.

Cross examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

8634. Your notion is that Dagenham is the centre of a marsh district?—I know that by going down by the Tilbury line.

8635. Is it not surrounded by arable land with the exception of a small portion near the river; do you know anything about it?—I thought it was all marsh land; I know the line from London to Tilbury, it is pretty much all marsh land, and I thought that the whole of the Dagenham district and on to Rainham was all marsh land.

8636. Do you think that the establishment of the Smithfield Dead Meat Market will make any difference in the course of the trade with regard to wholesale carcase butchers; will not there be, when it is established, a great depôt for carcases and for the meat with which the butchers supply themselves?—I think possibly as a new market it may draw some additional amount of trade, but it would be an indirect influence.

8637. You do not think the Smithfield Dead Meat Market will have the effect of bringing there the butchers who want to get meat for the retail trade?—Not all to one spot. The present existing markets will continue.

8638. Do you think that the Smithfield Dead Meat Market would be a failure?—No.

8639. Then must not there be a large collection of trade carried on there in carcases and dead meat?—No doubt there would be a very large trade carried on there. There is a large trade carried on in the immediate neighbourhood now.

8640. Do you know the railway communication which Dagenham has with the metropolis?—I do not. They have no connection near Smithfield that I know of.

8641. Supposing it had a direct communication with Smithfield, do you think it would be an advantage or not?—If there was a connection with the dead meat market no doubt the railway would then be made available for taking the meat.

8642. Can you conceive that the meat would be slaughtered at Dagenham and brought up by railway to Smithfield, and then that the butchers would buy at Smithfield instead of having to come three or four miles from their shops to get their meat, does that occur to you as possible?—No, it does not commend itself to me at all that it is desirable that all the butchers should go to one market to get their meat, because the three or four miles would have to be almost doubled in that case.

8643. You said you thought that the existing markets would continue and a large trade at Smithfield, but you have not had the view presented to you that to have your dead meat all come to Smithfield would be an advantage to the butchers?—I think not. I think they would rather have it from the accustomed channels.

8644. Would you rather send your men and horses down to the Victoria Docks for carcases than send them to the Smithfield Dead Meat Market after it had been

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

19 May 1868.

been brought up by the rail from Dagenham ?—I should send my own horses and carts and save the expense.

8645. If you could get your meat at the Smithfield Dead Meat Market would you rather send your horses and carts there for it, or send down to Victoria Docks, or any other part five or six miles from St. Paul's. Suppose the meat is taken by railway to the dead meat market at Smithfield, I then ask you whether it would not suit you and the trade better to go to Smithfield for the carcases than to have to send five or six miles from St. Paul's for the meat ?—It would depend upon the expense. If the meat was conveyed from Dagenham to the dead meat market at Smithfield, for me to send to Smithfield for it, I should have railway charges in addition to my own horses and carts ; that would be a great additional expense and disadvantage.

8646. It would be dearer to send the meat partly by rail than to send it all the way six or seven miles in carts, is that so ?—To send to Dagenham is quite impracticable. To send to Victoria Docks would be difficult, but not impracticable.

8647. You live in Whitechapel ?—Yes.

8648. Would it be more convenient for those who live at the West-end to have to send all through the city for the meat, to Whitechapel or beyond it, or to have only to send to Smithfield and get the meat there. Take Knightsbridge for instance ?—I think the comparison would be between sending to the dead meat market at Smithfield, and to the Victoria Docks.

8649. You do not know what communication there is by railway with Dagenham ?—The Tilbury line has always appeared to me a mile and a half or two miles from Dagenham.

8650. Supposing a butcher went down to Dagenham and bought a quantity of carcases, and then that the trains could take them to the various stations in London, would that be an advantage ?—It would not work practically in that way.

8651. But suppose that from the metropolitan stations all over London there was communication with Dagenham, would that be of any advantage ; can you conceive that that would be done ?—I do not think it would.

8652. Do you ever go to Croydon for meat ?—No.

8653. Do you know that a great deal of dead meat comes up from there by the London, Chatham, and Dover line ?—No doubt some does come.

8654. Do you know that the trade has been increased since the railway communication has been increased with Croydon, and do you see any reason why that should not apply to Dagenham ?—No, I do not know any reason why there should not be a trade in connection with the dead meat market.

8655. *Chairman.*] When will this Smithfield Dead Meat Market be ready ?—We hope the latter end of this year.

8656. Is that a very large market ?—Yes.

8657. What is the extent ?—About four acres of land it covers.

8658. How many carcases would you expect to see there ?—I can give no estimate with regard to numbers.

8659. I suppose it was made by the City Corporation ?—It is being constructed by the Corporation of the City of London, in consequence of the cramped and inconvenient state of Newgate Market.

8660. They invested their money in it ?—Yes, they have undertaken to erect it.

8661. Did they not calculate what return there would be from that market when they invested a large sum of money in it ?—Yes.

8662. Could you give me any figures ?—No ; I think the market will cost something like a quarter of a million, the land and market included.

8663. They would expect, of course, a large return for that outlay ?—I do not think the Corporation desire anything more than to cover their expenditure in any public work.

8664. Six to seven per cent. ?—Probably something of that kind ; the income will be derived from the rent and the shops, and also a toll, and consequently, the amount of the toll would depend on the meat sold in the market.

8665. The amount of income would depend on the amount of meat sold ?—It would depend upon the amount of meat sold entirely.

8666. But if the income is represented by a large sum, a large number of carcases would have to be sold there ?—Yes.

8667. What class of buyers would purchase the meat ?—Butchers from all parts of the metropolis, I suppose.

8668. Where

8668. Where would the beasts be slaughtered that are to supply that dead meat market?—In the present existing slaughterhouses, unless that is altered.

8669. I suppose it was part of the plan, that the Corporation proposed to build slaughterhouses at the present Islington Cattle Market in order to supply this new market with dead meat?—They did contemplate something of the kind, but I think without going into the difficulties of the thing.

8670. Mr. *Corrance.*] You say that you could not use horses and carts to go to Dagenham?—No.

8671. You would depend entirely on the railway, would you?—Yes.

8672. You were asked whether you could not as well buy the meat at Smithfield; you would in that case buy dead meat, would you not?—Yes, but I am a meat manufacturer.

8673. But you would buy dead meat at Smithfield?—Butchers who required dead meat would do that.

8674. Are you supposed to kill the meat at Dagenham, then, or is anyone else?—If the cattle market was at Dagenham I should still be supposed to deal in live animals, and slaughter it and manufacture the meat.

8675. You would then change your business; your business would be to slaughter at Dagenham, leaving the retail butchers to come to Smithfield to fetch the meat?—That would be one view of the question.

8676. Would not that involve a middleman; the bringing of another man into the trade?—No.

8677. Not at all?—Possibly more meat would then pass through the hands of the meat salesman; the carcase butchers would not be able to spare time to attend at Dagenham and also at the dead meat market. But I think the effect would be practically the same.

8678. All the difference it would make to you would be that your trade would end at Smithfield?—It would be removing my trade from its present situation, which, however, is not at Smithfield. It would be destroying my present trade.

8679. Where is the end of your present trade now?—At Aldgate High-street, we slaughter the animals and sell the meat.

8680. To the retail butcher?—Yes.

8681. The difference it would make, then, would be that instead of selling it to the retailer at Smithfield, you would sell it at Dagenham?—Yes, it might work into that.

8682. Then you say that it would be much more expensive to carry on your trade through the railway?—Yes, for now I require no horses and carts, the animals walk home.

8683. Supposing the market were to be at Victoria Docks, or somewhere nearer, then would you require horses and carts?—Yes.

8684. Then can you set the price of the horses and carts against the price it would cost you by railway ending at Smithfield?—I could send for the meat from Victoria Docks, perhaps, to my present premises without having my trade destroyed, but if the animals were to be slaughtered at Dagenham, and I am supposed to be forced to remove somewhere else to sell them, that is a very different case. You are then destroying my trade; the railway would only take the meat o one place.

8685. Do you assume that if it was at Victoria Docks, you would be allowed to take them away alive from Victoria Docks?—No.

8686. I thought you seemed to say that you could remove them from Victoria Docks alive?—I always thought that the animals were to be detained and slaughtered where they landed; I thought that was a foregone conclusion; it would remove a great deal of the objection, if they were to be taken away from the present slaughterhouses.

8687. You said that if the market was at Victoria Docks, then you might be enabled to bring it to your present place, that present place being at Aldgate?—Yes.

8688. But how could you do that, if the animals were stopped at the Victoria Docks?—In horses and carts.

8689. In a dead state?—In a dead state.

8690. And then you assume that the cost of those horses and carts carrying

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

19 May 1868.

the meat from Victoria Docks to Aldgate would be something less than the cost from Dagenham by railway to Smithfield?—Yes; and then carting it by railway to my place.

8691. But you said your trade would be to some extent diverted from its present channel; it would begin at Dagenham, and would end at Smithfield?—Yes.

8692. And now I want to make a comparison between your trade as so carried on by railway, and your trade beginning at Victoria Docks, and ending at Aldgate; do you say that the expense of horses and carts from Victoria Docks to Aldgate would be so much greater than from Dagenham to Smithfield?—I think, having to take additional places at Dagenham, and carrying on slaughtering operations there——

8693. But that is another part of the question. I want to confine you now entirely to the traffic; do you state to the Committee that the expense of conveying those animals from Dagenham to Smithfield by railway would be greater than the expense of horses and carts from Victoria Docks to your present place?—I do not know what the expense by railway would be.

8694. Then have you not given your evidence without very clearly apprehending what would be the real consequence of such an arrangement?—No; I think not. The two items of expense would be larger than one, but with regard to the expense of bringing the animals from Dagenham by railway to the dead meat market, I cannot say what that would be.

8695. But I am anxious to know what the actual cost of the horses and vans between a given point, say Victoria Docks and Aldgate as at present; do you assume, or have you any data for assuming, that the cost would be greater for the transit between Dagenham and Smithfield by railway than it would be from Victoria Docks to Aldgate by van?—I have no data to go on at all.

8696. Now, you assume that there would be greater expense in working your trade from Dagenham than there would be working it from Victoria Docks; can you give us any data as to that?—From Victoria Docks to my present premises? It would be practicable to bring the beast from Victoria Docks to my present premises, but I said it was impracticable to bring it by vans, and horses and carts from Dagenham; the distance is too great, and the roads are too bad. If you assume that my business is to be entirely destroyed, and that I am to carry on the slaughtering operations at Dagenham, and take all the animals by railway to the dead meat market and have premises there to sell it, then, I suppose, there would be very great increased expense; but I cannot say what the expense would be.

8697. I want you to tell me in what respect you would contemplate an increase of expense at Dagenham upon that which you would incur at Victoria Docks; what are the specific charges at one place which you would not incur at the other place?—The charge of conveyance by railway——

8698. But we have got over that, and we are now upon another subject; you stated that at Dagenham you would have to do those things, all entailing great expense; will you give us the items again, remembering that we have now done with the conveyance. In carrying on your trade at those two places, Victoria Docks and Dagenham, can you give us any idea of what proves that one is a more favourable situation than the other for your trade?—I can give you no more reason than I have given you.

8699. Cannot you give us specific data?—I am desirous to give you all the information I can; I have no secrets.

8700. I think you said you would have to shut up your own buildings?—No, I did not say that, I think.

8701. You said, I think, that you would have to set up a slaughterhouse at Dagenham, or Victoria Docks?—I should have to hire a slaughterhouse.

8702. Could you not hire a slaughterhouse just as well at one place as another?—I suppose so.

8703. The charges would not be greater at one place than at another, would they?—I do not know that they would.

8704. Would the men you employ in the trade cost you more at Dagenham than they would at Victoria Docks?—It might perhaps be somewhat dearer; at Victoria Docks the men could get habitations to live in, but at Dagenham I cannot say that they could, I have not gone into such particulars.

8705. And that is all you can say as to why independently of the question of conveyance the expense at one place would be greater than the expense at the other?

Mr. *Thomas Woodley.*

19 May 1868.

other?—I think I was perhaps unfairly drawn into comparing the two places together; perhaps I had no intention of doing so.

8706. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You seem to apprehend some mischief from the foreign cattle being landed at Dagenham, I mean with regard to the probable spread of infection or contagion?—It appears to be quite contrary to all I have heard on this matter that the cattle should be landed and the market placed in the middle of a grazing district.

8707. Do you think there would be less risk in their coming direct up to the London market?—I think there would be less risk certainly if the foreign cattle were close in London up among the houses, as close up as possible, where it would be available for the purposes of the trade.

8708. You think there would be no danger of the spread of the plague to other markets or to the cattle in the immediate neighbourhood?—I think if there is a foreign cattle market in the marshes, we might reasonably look for the spread of the plague.

8709. But you do not suppose that the plague would spread through the streets?—No, certainly not.

8710. Nor to the cattle in London?—No.

8711. Nor to those in the market?—Nor to those in the market.

8712. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You stated that your trade would be impossible at Dagenham, on account of the state of the road; but you stated previously that you knew very little about Dagenham?—I know the road the whole way from London, through Barking, for about a mile, by driving on it occasionally; it then becomes a country lane, and is certainly the worst road I know out of London.

8713. The piece that goes through the country which you call the marshes?—I call it all a marsh district.

8714. Have you been at Dagenham yourself?—No; I only know it by going through it by railway.

8715. That is to say, when you have been going to Southend or Rosherville, or Thames Haven?—I am often in Barking.

8716. But you know nothing of Dagenham itself?—Nothing special about Dagenham.

8717. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] I understand you to say that you could manage very well if the market were at the Victoria Docks?—No, I gave no opinion.

8718. But it would be practicable?—Yes.

8719. You say that the nearer the market could be to the City, or to the centre of the City, the more convenient it would be for the butchers generally?—No doubt of it.

8720. Mr. *Read.*] Would you point to the neighbourhood of any available riverside site for a foreign cattle market, which would offer less inconvenience to your trade?—I am not prepared to name any point.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *John Arthur Garton,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *John Arthur Garton.*

8721. You are a Carcase Butcher, are you not?—Yes.

8722. Have you on several occasions had to kill animals at the waterside?—Yes, at Blackwall.

8723. Have you found difficulties and inconveniences in dealing with the meat which you have had in that way to kill?—Considerable difficulties.

8724. Will you state what those difficulties were, and first of all, any difficulty with regard to the time in the morning?—It is a long distance to be fetched from the market, and the offal is of less value killed that distance away.

8725. First of all, you have killed cattle at East Ham Marshes, have you not?—Yes, last year.

8726. Were they English cattle or foreign cattle?—They were English cattle.

8727. You brought them up to London as dead meat?—Yes.

8728. How did you bring them up to London?—Generally, I bought them and sent them up. They were killed the day before.

8729. Mr. *Read.*] Was this during the cattle plague?—It was last year. There was the cattle plague in the marshes at East Ham.

Mr. *John Arthur Garton.*

19 May 1868.

8730. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] They were forced to be killed on the spot?—Yes.

8731. In what condition did the dead meat come up to London?—When the weather was hot like this, if it was not consumed on that day, it would not have been fit for use the next day.

8732. East Ham is on the east or north-east of the Victoria Docks, is it not?—As you go straight from London, instead of going into Barking, you turn to the right hand.

8733. *Chairman.*] East of Victoria Docks?—Yes, the other side of Victoria Docks.

8734. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] How far would it be from the Victoria Docks?—I cannot say.

8735. Now just tell us at what figure you value the deterioration of meat brought from such a place as East Ham, according to your experience?—From Blackwall, which is nearer London, it is a penny a stone.

8736. That is from Blackwall?—Yes.

8737. That would be from the general deterioration of the meat?—Yes.

8738. Are the other parts, the tail, the kidneys, the heart, and the offal, in your judgment, deteriorated in money value?—Yes, everything.

8739. Just give me the figures at which you put that deterioration?—The average of a tail would be 6 *d.*; a pair of kidneys, 4 *d.*; a heart, 3 *d.*; a tongue, 9 *d.*; the offal, which consists of the tripe, entrails, and liver, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; the skirt, 1 *s.*; and the head, 6 *d.*

8740. Do you allow anything for cartage?—Yes, 3 *s.* from Blackwall.

8741. That is a good deal nearer London than Victoria Docks?—Yes.

8742. That gives, according to your estimate, founded on your experience, a deterioration of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on a beast killed at Blackwall, as compared with those killed at your own slaughterhouse?—Yes, that is my experience of killing at Blackwall and the killing of the beasts at East Ham. At this season of the year, the offal would not come to much more than half.

8743. And, of course, it would be a still stronger case if you had to go further?—Oh, yes; five miles further off would be worse still.

8744. What is that deterioration due to; is it to the working of the meat in the cart?—Yes; the 1 *d.* a stone for the meat would be on account of the unsightliness which it had acquired in coming from Blackwall.

8745. It is all put into a cart and jolted in carrying, instead of being delivered bright from your shop?—That is it.

8746. If you had to kill the beast at Dagenham, should you have to put the meat in cloths before you sent it by the railway?—If it came by rail it would have to be packed in cloths, I presume, because all meat that is wanted to be taken care of in going by railway has to be packed in cloths.

8747. That, of course, would be an additional expense?—Yes.

8748. And that, of course, would operate very strongly against the people who killed at Dagenham, as regards the people who killed the home cattle?—There would not be a chance for the foreigners at all, because the expenses would be so great, and the offal would go so much back in value.

8749. I understand that you would have no hesitation in giving 16 *s.* 8 *d.* more for a beast at the metropolitan market than you would give for a beast at the Victoria Docks or at Dagenham?—I would give 1 *l.* more for the same sort of beast, for a beast of the same weight.

8750. Would you give 1 *l.* more for it, if you bought it in the metropolitan market, than if you bought it in the Victoria Docks?—I would.

8751. Or at Blackwall?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

8752. That is, a beast is worth 1 *l.* more to take home to kill?—Yes.

8753. This evidence you have been giving to my friend is upon the assumption that you carted all this meat by carts?—I should think it would be impossible to get in anything like condition the quantity of meat required by rail.

8754. I do not quite understand that answer; do you say it would be impossible to carry it by rail?—If you will allow me to give my humble opinion, I will explain

explain it to you; we, as carcase butchers, think that the less the meat is meddled with after the beast is killed the better; a beast is killed, quartered off, and put in our carts, which are carts expressly provided for the purpose; they are different to most carts.

8755. Do you mean butchers' carts?—Yes, carcase butchers' carts.

8756. I presume you are speaking of the carts one sees early in the morning in Newgate-street, where the meat is delicately handled?—Yes.

8757. And very carefully packed?—Yes.

8758. With fellows sitting upon it, as it goes along the streets?—Yes, but that does not pull it about.

8759. That being the case, do you think the meat would suffer more by being sent by railway than by being driven about and sat upon in those carts?—No doubt it would.

8760. A great deal of meat comes from the North of England and Scotland?—Yes.

8761. And comes in very good order, does it not?—And in very bad order, especially at this season of the year.

8762. The real objection that you have to any market is, that you cannot take the cattle to your own slaughterhouse to slaughter?—I myself individually have no objection, but I speak in the name of the people generally.

8763. You are a patriot; where do you carry on your business?—In Leadenhall Market.

8764. I will just put one question to you about Smithfield Dead Meat Market; do you think there will be a large business done at Smithfield Market when it is constructed?—I hope so.

8765. Do you think so?—I cannot tell.

8766. I suppose a good deal of meat will come there from Scotland by railway?—I suppose so.

8767. And all the various places out of London?—In summer time, that is the difficulty; it is very hot to-day, and if you were to pack an animal to-day you would find it a considerable deal worse than you expected to-morrow morning.

8768. I suppose, excepting in hot weather, the meat would be brought to Smithfield Market?—Excepting in very hot weather.

8769. Take six miles in a butcher's cart, and 12 miles in a covered van on a railway, which do you consider the best for the meat?—I do not know anything about the railway; I should prefer my own carts.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

8770. With regard to the meat coming from Scotland, do you happen to know whether it is sent to the market or consigned to consignees in London?—It is consigned to salesmen.

8771. Who bear the risk?—The consignees bear the risk.

8772. *Chairman.*] You spoke of beasts that you killed at East Ham last year, did you not?—Yes.

8773. Were they killed by order of the local authorities?—No, they were not killed by the order of the local authorities; they were bought by me because they were in the district, or sufficiently close, that they were not allowed to go away for a month.

8774. They were in the district that was declared infected?—Yes.

8775. And did you buy them because you got them cheap?—No.

8776. Why did you buy them?—The gentleman wanted to sell them, and I went and bought them.

8777. Was he in a great hurry to sell them?—I suppose the reason he was in a hurry to sell them was because the cattle plague was close by, and he did not know whether it might reach him.

8778. Mr. *Corrance.*] I suppose what you said relative to the expense would apply to all places whatever by the waterside?—Yes, the nearer you get to London the less expense there will be in the way of horses and carts.

8779. But at any rate this additional price that you would give for a beast brought to your own slaughterhouse would be as against any site whatever by the waterside, or any spot whatever, would it not?—No, I would not say that;

Mr. *John Arthur Garton.*

19 May 1868.

of course, if there are slaughterhouses close to London, that would answer the same purpose as my own slaughterhouse.

8780. You assume it would make a difference exactly in the proportion you have mentioned with reference to the carts and so on?—Yes, we have our carts arranged on purpose; the meat is quartered off in the market and taken off carefully, not thrown into the carts.

8781. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] Did I understand you to say that if a public slaughterhouse was erected in London, or close to London, it would have the same effect as your own private slaughterhouse?—It would be as convenient, but I should prefer slaughtering in my own.

8782. But you do not think it would be any real loss to the trade if they had to slaughter in a public slaughterhouse, supposing it to be sufficiently near?—I should not think it would be a particular loss to us, but you see those things which I spoke of at this season of the year are wanted to be consumed by night.

8783. *Chairman.*] You mean by that that Dagenham is too far off?—Yes.

8784. What would you put as the utmost limit consonant with your convenience?—Anywhere this side of Blackwall.

8785. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Which would you prefer, slaughtering in your own slaughterhouse, or a public slaughterhouse?—In my own slaughterhouse.

8786. Would you consider it a considerable hardship to be compelled to slaughter in a public slaughterhouse?—I should very much object to it.

8787. Do you believe it would be very detrimental to your trade?—That I cannot give an opinion about, because that is the practical part, the working part which I do not know. So far as I am concerned the more you embarrass the retail butcher the better off I am, that is, the more you monopolise, the better you make it for the carcase butcher.

8788. Your belief is that it would prove detrimental to the trade of a retail butcher, but not to your trade?—It would prove detrimental to the retail trade generally.

8789. *Chairman.*] And therefore, so far, it would be beneficial to you?—Just so; the more you monopolise the better you make it for us.

8790. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] It would not do much for the consumer, I suppose?—Oh, no; there are lots of things which, if the cattle were killed at Dagenham, would come to nothing at this season of the year; if you took the kidneys out of the beast early this morning, by putting them together, they would not be fit to use this evening, but if they are left in your own slaughterhouse it would be different.

8791. *Chairman.*] Then, it is pretty much a question as between the carcase butcher and the retail butcher, with reference to having public slaughterplaces; the carcase butchers take one view of the subject and the retail butchers take the other view?—No; we have but one view, and that is to let us be as we are.

8792. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] At this season of the year what you say is, that a great deal would be destroyed?—Yes.

8793. Therefore, the consumers would lose all that much of food?—Yes, the more they embarrass the market the more you take the market away; some weeks the market would be deluged with meat, and in others there would be nothing.

8794. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] You are speaking of the market at Dagenham?—Yes.

8795. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] You say the further you go the worse it is?—We commence at five o'clock in the morning, and it is all over by eight o'clock. If the meat were to be carried by railway—you, gentlemen, understand what railway travelling is, and you will understand that something might happen that would prevent you getting any meat up in the morning.

8796. Sir *Andrew Agnew.*] You visit various parts of the river in carrying on your business, and you are well acquainted with it?—I am only acquainted with Blackwall.

8797. You have never thought over the question of site?—No.

8798. Mr. *Read.*] Did you slaughter those cattle that were killed at East Ham?—My men did.

8799. Where?—At a barn there.

8800. That was, perhaps, not a very convenient or a nice slaughterhouse?—It was not a proper slaughterhouse, but they were killed in a barn, and it was a very nice place, with plenty of air.

8801. Not where you would like generally to carry on your business?—Oh, dear no; I should like to have a place that is adapted to the purpose.

8802. Are you aware that, in the country, carcase butchers carry on a very considerable trade who live at a distance of from six to eight miles from any railway?—I am not acquainted with any of them.

8803. How do you suppose they manage in the disposal of their offal?—They do not have anything like the quantity that we should have out of the foreign beasts that would come here; we should have beasts by the thousand, and they would have them only by the few. The heads and plucks of the sheep and lambs come up in hampers to London now.

8804. Where from?—All parts of the country; but I am not commissioned, and therefore I am not acquainted with any of the parties.

8805. Therefore when people say they do not come up to London, they do not speak the truth?—No; I have seen sheeps' heads and plucks and lambs' heads and plucks come up, but they are worth very little at this season of the year.

8806. They come from how far?—I cannot tell; perhaps 20 or 30 miles.

8807. But you are not aware of the fact that they have to be carted a long way to the station, and they come a considerable distance by rail?—I should think, as far as the offal is concerned, if it comes a distance it would be quite unfit, because it is a thing that spoils so soon.

8808. In all seasons of the year?—No, not in the winter season.

8809. *Chairman.*] Only in the hot weather?—Yes.

8810. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] And in muggy weather, I suppose?—In damp, muggy weather such things as kidneys, hearts, and those things, require to be sold the same night, because at night they have got the bloom on them, and to-morrow you would not know them.

8811. Who are the customers for that description of food?—People at the East-end of London, round the poorer neighbourhoods.

8812. Then the poorer inhabitants, in warm weather, would lose this supply of food?—They would; a bullock's liver is cut out and sold at something like 2 *d.* a pound, and the sweetbreads are put on the butcher's stall one night; but if they are not sold the next day they are not worth anything.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Henry Israel* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

8813. Were you a Government Contractor at Deptford?—Yes.

8814. For how long?—For two years.

8815. During those two years how many beasts did you slaughter for the Government?—We killed about 9,000.

8816. The offal had to be conveyed from this place at Deptford to your place of business at Whitechapel, had it not?—Yes, we had to cart it all there.

8817. What distance is that?—I should think it is about five or six miles from Deptford to Whitechapel.

8818. In what state did that offal arrive?—It used to come in a very bad state, indeed.

8819. How did you get it across the water?—We did not have to get it across the water at all; we carted it from Deptford Dockyard to our place in carts.

8820. But it must have crossed the river somehow?—No, the bullocks were driven down there alive and slaughtered in the Government yard, and the offal from the dead animals was fetched up to our place in carts.

8821. *Chairman.*] Over London Bridge?—Over London Bridge, or Blackfriars Bridge; I do not know which way the men went.

8822. Mr. *Ashley.*] How did you estimate the value?—From 5 *s.* to 6 *s.* a bullock.

8823. Just take this bill in your hand, that is one of your own bills, is it not?—Yes.

8824. Tell me the offal sold at Deptford, and that sold at Whitechapel, and just read to the Committee what the comparative values are?—The comparative values of the offal of the cattle slaughtered at Deptford, and the offal slaughtered at our own premises, were as follows; the tripe and head when sold very well indeed were 9 *s.*, that is the Deptford price, the kidneys were 1 *s.* 1 *d.*, the hearts 1 *s.*, but they did not often come to so much as that, and I have put them very high on purpose; the tail 8 *d.*, the tongue 3 *s.* 3 *d.*, the skirt 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, the

Mr. *Henry Israel.*

19 May 1868.

loss on fat 2 *d.* per stone; cuttings, sweetbreads, &c., 2 *d.* which comes to 16 *s.* 5 *d.*

8825. Sixteen shillings and fivepence is the total value of the offal sold at Deptford?—Yes.

8826. Now comes the offal sold in Whitechapel?—The offal sold at our own place in Whitechapel was as follows, tripe and head 11 *s.*, kidneys 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, heart 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, tail 1 *s.* 2 *d.*, tongue 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, skirt 1 *s.* 8 *d.*, loss on fat 2 *d.* per stone 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, that I could not sell, and I had to lose 2 *d.* per stone every week on the relative value of the fat sold at Deptford, and the relative value of the fat sold at our own place in Aldgate; then the other sundries were 6 *d.*, that is 1 *l.* 2 *s.* at Whitechapel, as against 16 *s.* 5 *d.* at Deptford; the loss, therefore, would amount to 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

8827. Of course that loss would be very much increased with regard to any offal brought from Dagenham, Dagenham being twice the distance from Whitechapel that Deptford is?—I believe so.

8828. Besides being greater, would it be a more certain loss?—Yes, particularly in the summer time; it would then come to very little, indeed.

8829. Did you hear Mr. Woodfield's evidence?—Yes.

8830. Can you corroborate it generally?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

8831. I suppose a good deal more would depend upon the time it was upon the road than the length of the distance, would it not?—It is in this manner. It would not answer our purpose to send four or five times in a day down to a certain point to fetch this offal.

8832. How long does it take this offal to come from Deptford to Whitechapel?—From three quarters of an hour to an hour.

8833. You did not tell my friend what became of the meat that you slaughtered?—The Government had that, it was salted for the Navy.

8834. Did any of it go as fresh meat?—None at all.

8835. Was it salted on your premises?—No, at the Government yard.

8836. At Woolwich and Deptford?—At Deptford.

8837. Have you ever had any experience in meat that has been carried by railway?—I have seen a great deal of it.

8838. Do you think it a good mode of conveyance?—I do not think it a good mode of conveyance at all.

8839. You prefer the cart?—I prefer the cart, certainly, for very good reasons.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ashley.*

8840. Although the time consumed in making the journey may be short, there is twice as much jolting in ten miles of railway as there is in five miles of railway?—Yes.

8841. Mr. *Morrison.*] What period of time did you allow to elapse between the slaughter of the animals and the carting away of the offal?—It was all carted away the same day.

8842. How many hours after slaughtering?—As soon as ever we had the work done; we generally used to get the work done about four or five o'clock in the afternoon.

8843. If the offal is allowed to get cold, is it injured by carriage?—We tried various experiments for the purpose of seeing which would be the most advantageous way, as it was a great item with us, killing 300 a week; but we could not find any means of preventing the loss.

8844. Do you attribute it to to the jolting, or to the close packing of the carts?—The carts were not closely packed; I would not allow one layer to go on another at all, they were all laid separately.

8845. Mr. *Read.*] Why did you kill at Deptford?—Because the Government contract was for us to kill at Deptford.

8846. If you killed in your own slaughterhouse, and sent the meat away to the Government, I suppose you could sell it cheaper?—They would not allow it.

8847. But

Mr. *Henry Israel.*

19 May 1868.

8847. But I ask you, could you not furnish the dead meat cheaper if you killed in your own slaughterhouses?—We had to reckon the expense of 5 *s.* a bullock, certainly; we could make 5 *s.* a bullock more upon our offal, so that the Government would have had, very likely, the advantage of that 5 *s.* a bullock, but they like it to be under their own supervision.

8848. Would it be more convenient to you, and could you furnish it at a cheaper rate, if you killed it on your own premises?—Certainly we could; because we could give the Government, no doubt, the benefit of the offal.

8849. Which would amount to 5 *s.*?—Yes.

8850. Do you consider, then, that this transit of five miles by cart spoils the offal?—Of course it does, to a certain extent, because we cannot sell it until late in the day, and then it often lies until the following morning, and then comes to very little money.

8851. You said that the tail of an ox was worth 8 *d.* at Deptford, and 14 *d.* at Whitechapel?—I have made as much as 2 *s.* of it at our own place; but I did not want to exaggerate, therefore I put it at a low rate.

8852. Does the tail of a bullock deteriorate very much by being carried in a cart?—Yes; it gets very much muddled.

8853. Would it not be about as easy a thing to transport as any other portion of the meat?—I do not think it is an easy matter to transport meat at all; you may think it easy, but I do not.

8854. It would not deteriorate like sloppy offal, such as the heart, and kidneys?—Not to so great an extent, but the appearance is everything now-a-days.

8855. As far as tails are concerned, I suppose it answers to carry them in a cart?—It does not answer at all.

8856. Not at 8 *d.*, and 1 *s.* 2 *d.*?—A great many persons have different fancies. If persons know nothing about these things, they do not mind the appearance; but if you, or some other gentleman who really knew nothing about it, saw the tails as they came up, you would very likely not like to eat them.

8857. The West-end butchers go to Newgate Market, and buy this packed meat, and do not mind the appearance of it?—No, they do not mind the appearance of it, because, to a certain extent, their customers never see it; those persons who see it do mind it.

8858. Still they buy it?—They buy it, of course.

8859. And give the best price for it?—Sometimes it fetches a good price.

Mr. *Davison* stated that, previous to Mr. Harcourt's summing up, he should wish to state, on behalf of the Corporation, that they entirely dissented from the limits being confined in the mode proposed by Mr. Harcourt, and that he was going to call the City Remembrancer upon the subject, but that, upon consideration, he should not trouble the Committee with any evidence.

[Ajourned to To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 26th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Locke.
Mr. Cogan.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Corrance.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Mr. Goschen.	

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

On Clause F.,

Mr. *Thomas Brassey*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

Mr. *Thomas Brassey*. 26 May 1868.

8860. I BELIEVE that you have become now the Sole Proprietor of the Thames Haven?—I have.

8861. It was originally, I believe, in the hands of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts; but you are now the sole representative of it?—I am.

8862. The Thames Haven Dock and Railway Company were originally authorised, I believe, as a separate undertaking, but afterwards became part of the Tilbury Company?—That is so.

8863. I believe they originally expended somewhere about 50,000 *l.*?—About that sum; a little more.

8864. And you pay the rent upon the Tilbury Company's whole undertaking?—Upon the entire capital of the Company.

8865. You have leased it, have you not?—No, I have not leased it.

8866. You are the lessee?—I am the lessee under the Tilbury Company.

8867. Has there recently been expended a sum of about 2,500 *l.* at Thames Haven, for the special accommodation of this traffic?—Yes, of the Tilbury Company's funds. There has been a much larger sum expended by other parties.

8868. Do you know what is the sum that the other parties have expended?—I do not.

8869. We shall call them, and have their evidence upon that; but the parties that you represent have spent 2,500 *l.* for the accommodation of this particular traffic?—This special traffic.

8870. I do not know whether you are cognisant of the communication that took place on this subject with the Privy Council?—I am not.

8871. What are at present the net receipts of the cattle traffic at Thames Haven?—£. 4,500 *l.* a year, as near as possible.

8872. And the net earnings of the whole concern are 22,000 *l.*?—That is so.

8873. That would make this traffic represent about 20 per cent. of the whole undertaking?—Yes.

8874. Would the effect of this Bill be simply to annihilate that 4,500 *l* a year?—Of course.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

8875. You come here to represent yourself as an intended recipient of compensation?—I think, if this Bill passes, I shall suffer a loss of 4,500 *l.* a year net; whether I am entitled to compensation or not is not for me to judge; I think I am.

8876. Is this Thames Haven, on the whole, a success?—Yes, the Thames Haven is fairly successful.

8877. Fairly

8877. Fairly successful?—The Thames Haven, apart from the Tilbury.

8878. But if you will take me as representing a great beast, and suppose I was landed at Thames Haven, and I had to go by railway to London, the Tilbury would be an essential part of my transit?—Certainly.

8879. And, therefore, in all probability, you hardly look at the two things apart?—No; certainly they are parts of the same undertaking.

8880. And the whole affair is a sad loss, I am afraid?—It is a loss, certainly.

8881. It may not be sad to you in your large transactions, but it would be very sad to a small man?—I think it would annihilate a small man.

8882. Therefore the compensation that you would desire the Committee should give you would be compensation for the loss you have sustained for the last few years?—No, nothing for the past; for the future.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] My friend is not a man of business, I am afraid; he is an agriculturist.

8883. Mr. *Merewether.*] You have lost?—Certainly.

8884. And, therefore, the compensation that you would have would not be calculated upon any profit you have received?—It would be upon the loss that I should sustain if my income was taken from me for the future, not for the present, of course.

8885. But you have gained nothing by the undertaking as yet?—No, certainly not.

8886. Just to consider the question of who should be compensated; have you not had, by an Order of the Privy Council, some tolerable monopoly?—No; none whatever, that I am aware of.

8887. Is not your place one of the three places ordered by the Privy Council where cattle are to be landed?—That I cannot speak confidently of; I have no particular knowledge of that.

8888. Will you allow me to tell you that it is so?—You may do so if you like.

8889. Will you tell us your actual receipts for the last year?—Yes.

8890. My friend has been good enough to give us that; will you be good enough to tell us what the receipts were for the year before?—That I cannot, because I have not the figures.

8891. Nor for the year before that?—No.

8892. Nor the year before that?—I cannot answer the question, because I have not the figures.

8893. Have not the receipts risen lately, since you have been a privileged monopolist under the Orders of the Privy Council?—I was not aware, until you told me, that I was a privileged monopolist.

8894. Will you assume the fact, that cattle are allowed to be landed at Thames Haven, as one of the three places named in the Order of the Privy Council. Upon which should you propose to ask this Committee to give you compensation upon; that condition of things resulting from the Order of the Privy Council, or upon your original status?—I should propose that some intelligent person should be employed to look into my position, and if I was entitled to compensation, I should have compensation to the amount that he thought due to me; if I was not entitled to compensation I should get nothing.

8895. Do you propose to confine it to cattle alone?—To cattle alone.

8896. And not to extend it to passengers?—Oh, certainly not. I do not know that there is any idea of preventing passengers landing there; I am not aware that it is contemplated to interfere with that part of the traffic in any way.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

8897. My friend's views of business and mine do not quite concur; we will see what yours are. You have said that the Thames Haven and the Tilbury concern has not been a paying concern, that is to say, that it has not rendered a profit upon the money expended upon it and its expenses?—Not so much profit as I am bound to pay.

8898. You think 4,500*l.* a year out of it will, of course, make it worse?—Much worse, of course.

Mr. *Thomas Brassey.*

26 May 1868.

8899. Therefore, my friend thinks you are not entitled to compensation, because, though there is a loss already, it is proposed to take 4,500 *l.* out of the credit account; are these your views of business?—Certainly not.

8900. I do not think you would have been in your present position if they had been. And my friend says that, to diminish the receipts of a losing concern, is no loss to anybody. Are these your views?—Certainly not.

Mr. *Merewether.*] I never said that.

8901. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] And my friend says this, "If you lose already on the concern, you can receive no compensation." Of course, this is one of the most profitable parts of the concern, is it not?—Certainly.

8902. And what is proposed is to take away the most profitable part of the concern, without giving compensation. That you do not think is fair?—I think it is not.

8903. *Chairman.* You say that 50,000 *l.* was expended on Thames Haven?—Yes.

8904. In what year was that done?—I think about 14 years since.

8905. It was included in the Port of London, I think, by a Treasury Order of 1865?—That I don't know; it has been in the Port of London ever since I had anything to do with it; it has always been, I think. The Port of London extends, I believe, to the Nore, and considerably beyond.

8906. Are you sure it was not included in the Port of London in 1865?—I am not at all sure, but I believe it has always been in the Port of London.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* stated that the Port of London had been defined by statute in 1665.

8907. *Chairman.*] When did you first land cattle at Thames Haven?—About 14 years; since the line has been opened more or less, but more so lately.

8908. Mr. *Read.*] I think you stated that your net profit from this cattle traffic was 4,500 *l.* a year?—That is so.

8909. Can you give us any idea of the gross returns?—They would be about 6,000 *l.* or 6,500 *l.*

8910. Mr. *Goschen.*] You have not included in that the interest of money?—No, that is the net. The total quantity of cattle imported into London was 121,000, of which 41,000 came to Thames Haven; of sheep, 420,000, of which 51,000 came to Thames Haven; and of pigs, 28,000, of which 10,000 came to Thames Haven.

8911. Would your loss of 4,500 *l.* be besides the loss of interest, or does it include the interest?—The 4,500 *l.* is entirely irrespective of interest altogether, that is the net income from the importation of cattle, totally irrespective of interest.

8912. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Can you give us an idea how many importers of foreign cattle there are at Thames Haven?—I do not know.

8913. You have no idea at all?—There are gentlemen in the room who can give you the number exactly.

8914. Mr. *Read.*] Can you give us the importations in 1864 and 1865?—I cannot; I have only got them for the last year.

8915. Allow me to state we have the return here. There were 16,000 in the year 1864 and 1865, and in the year 1867 there were 8,900?—That may be so; I have not got the figures.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Harcourt* stated that if that view were taken he would not insist upon the last twelve months, but would leave it to the Arbitrator to make an estimate of the real value of the trade. All he wished was to have a fair arbitration.

Mr. *Goschen* inquired whether the learned Counsel was prepared to strike out the twelve months if necessary.

Mr. *Harcourt* stated that he was willing to leave the period open.

Mr.

Mr. *James Brewster*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

26 May 1868.

8916. You are a Director of the Thames Haven Company, Limited?—Yes.

8917. Was that a Company got up for the express purpose of carrying on the foreign cattle trade?—Yes, it was got up entirely for landing cattle at Thames Haven.

8918. Principally the foreign cattle imported?—Yes.

8919. You consider that is an advantageous way of bringing foreign cattle into London?—We considered that it was the best place we could possibly find to bring cattle into the port of London and bring them up to London. We had great difficulties before, and we found that was by far the best place.

8920. Your Company was established in 1866, was it not?—Yes, I think in May 1866.

8921. You took a lease of 21 years of the terminus of the Thames Haven Branch?—Twenty-one years from May 1866, or somewhere about that time.

8922. What have you spent under that lease for the objects you had in view?—From eight to nine thousand pounds.

8923. You will then have the lease on your hands, and you will have lost all this money, and not be able to carry out the objects for which you have taken the lease and spent the money?—If this Bill is carried.

8924. The whole of your expenditure will be lost?—The whole of it will be lost thas has been laid out for that purpose.

8925. What is the amount you have received for wharfage dues for animals?—For 1867?

8926. Yes?—In 1867 we received altogether, for animals, something like 4,300 *l.*

8927. And has the profit upon that been 2,500 *l.* a year?—Somewhere about that.

8928. Is that what you will lose in consequence of this Bill?—That is what we should lose, according to that calculation; but we reckon we should lose more, because we fancy our trade will increase very largely.

8929. What induced you to lay out that 9,000 *l.* at Thames Haven?—We were induced, in a great measure, to lay out some portion of that during the last three or four years, in consequence of communications we had from the Privy Council, both from the Lord President of the Council (I think my Lord was present) and likewise from the Privy Council Office during the time of the cattle plague.

8930. That was your inducement to lay out this money, or a great portion of it?—That was an inducement to lay out some amount of money.

8931. Are those buildings and the whole of your actual expenditure that will become altogether useless represented on that map?—A large portion of it will be useless for a time, because our lease is only for 21 years, and it will take us a long while before we can reorganize the buildings for any other purpose. We have not arranged it for anything else. We built them entirely for this special purpose.

8932. They are cattle sheds?—They are cattle sheds. They were built entirely for the cattle trade.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

8933. Are you in any other line of business?—I am a Salesman in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

8934. And I suppose you do well at it?—I have lived a good while; and my father before me has been a salesman, and so has my grandfather.

8935. Suppose people said they disliked you in your trade, and were to go to Guerrier instead, so that your trade abated?—I have no objection to suppose that they do that.

8936. Would you in that case ask for compensation?—Not the slightest.

8937. Is your 2,500*l.* a year entirely derived from cattle?—There was a small amount for passenger traffic, but the amount I gave you was entirely derived from cattle.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

26 May 1868.

8938. Can you tell the increase in your last year?—The increase in our last year from the previous year?

8939. Yes?—I cannot tell you the increase in our last year from the previous year for this reason, we only commenced in 1866. As a beginning we have increased very much indeed during the time we were open.

8940. When was the Privy Council Order issued which gave you one-third of the monopoly?—I do not think there was any Privy Council Order that gave us a third of the monopoly.

8941. Which limits the number of places where cattle can be landed to Thames Haven, Victoria Docks, and another place?—We did not compel the people to come to us, you know.

8942. You did not, but it was made one of the three places where cattle should be landed?—Where they could come.

8943. Supposing somebody should be lunatic enough, to use my friend's expression, to lend Dagenham Dock some money, and Dagenham Dock was found to be a better place than Thames Haven, what should you say then?—I am to assume that.

8944. Yes, just direct your attention to it?—If Dagenham Dock was a better place than ours, without there being anything compulsory about people going to Dagenham Dock and not to our place, we should have no help. We only want fair play. There are now three places, and people can go to whichever they like.

8945. Is not your Thames Haven always subject to that fluctuation of trade, and to the possibility of its going away from you?—I do not know any business that is not subject to the fluctuation of trade or the possibility of its going away.

8946. And what you are now enjoying might go to them?—Our business might go anywhere else, where they could find a better place. We should have no objection to that.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

8947. You do not think that is exactly the same thing as passing an Act of Parliament that it must go somewhere else?—It is a very different thing altogether.

8948. My friend does not seem to understand that. He asked you whether you would like it if people went to Guerrier instead of to you; but suppose Guerrier brought in an Act of Parliament to say that every one must go to Guerrier and not to you, do you not think you would be entitled to compensation?—That would be a very different thing.

8949. You are perfectly content to take the risk so long as people are allowed to go where they like, but that is a case in which the traffic is specially annihilated by Act of Parliament, and you think you are entitled to ask for compensation?—Yes, it is entirely annihilated, and also what we have done for the benefit of the traffic and the country generally, we believe.

8950. You have no other traffic at Thames Haven but this?—No other but this cattle traffic.

8951. *Chairman.*] I think you said that your Company was got up in the year 1866 to bring cattle to London?—No, my Lord, I do not say the Company was got up to bring cattle to London. The Company was formed for the purpose of providing a landing place where cattle brought to London by the steamboats might be landed in a better condition than they were when they were brought up to London along the whole course of the river.

8952. That was in 1866?—In May 1866.

8953. You then took the lease?—We took the lease from Messrs. Brassey with a continuation to the Tilbury Railway.

8954. You then began expending money?—Yes.

8955. It was just at the time the Order was passed prohibiting foreign cattle from coming by Harwich, Southampton, and other places?—No, I do not think it was; I think the negotiations for the formation of this company were long before the cattle plague took place, because, although our lease was taken at that time, the company was formed and we began operations so far back as May, I think, in 1865, when the offer was made to us, and several of us joined together for

for the purpose of the undertaking. This was not taken up for the purpose of the cattle plague; the cattle plague did not exist; the cattle plague has been a great evil to us.

Mr. *James Brewster.*

26 May 1868.

8956. Still, I suppose the stoppage of the carriage of cattle from Harwich, Southampton, and other places to London, threw a great quantity of cattle upon your hands?—The quantity of cattle stopped at Harwich and Southampton was more than compensated by the stoppage of the cattle coming from Holland during those times. We believe we should have had a larger traffic supposing the cattle plague had never broken out.

8957. Do you mean to say that you would have obtained more cattle from Holland than came to you in consequence of the traffic through Harwich and Southampton being stopped?—We believe that we should have done so.

8958. But you have never tried it?—We could not try it, because we were not properly organised. Although our company was commenced in 1865, and we began operations in 1866, we had to build a pier, which took us really the whole of the year before we were in a position to do our business. We did our business under great disadvantages, therefore, we could not show an advance till last year.

8959. Therefore, you did not do much business till 1867?—We did not do much business until we got our place nearly completed. We did a certain amount of business in 1866.

8960. You seem to have begun at a fortunate time at all events, because as London required cattle, and they could not get them by any other channels, they must necessarily have got them through you?—We considered it a very unfortunate time for us.

8961. Mr. *Goschen.*] You do not consider that you would have the slightest claim to compensation for a repeal of the Privy Council Orders?—The Privy Council had to appoint certain parts in the Port of London where the cattle were to be landed, and that would be only for a short time. If the Privy Council were to repeal their orders to-morrow, allowing cattle to be landed there, in a very short time we believe they would rescind that order and allow us to land cattle again.

8962. You formed your company, subject to all the liabilities that might arise from any action of the Privy Council for restricting or extending the powers, as regards the importation of cattle?—At the time that our Company was formed we had none of these cattle plague orders out, because the cattle plague did not exist at the time our company was formed.

8963. Mr. *Read.*] That was in 1866?—The company was formed before 1866; we began our operations in 1866, and our lease commenced in that year. The company was formed somewhere in the early part of 1865.

8964. Mr. *Goschen.*] Can you give us the date that you registered your company?—I cannot give you the date that it was registered, but it was a long while before it was registered. There were at first only a few of us, just enough to take up the cattle.

8965. How much do the railway company charge you for taking your cattle from Thames Haven to Islington Market?—For oxen and cows it is 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

8966. You said you imported about 40,000 last year?—I think it was above 41,000.

8967. The gross receipts upon those cattle at 2*s.* 6*d.* a head would be about 5,000*l.*?—The gross receipts on the cattle would be, I suppose, about 5,000*l.* Then there were sheep and calves.

[The Witness withdrew.

On Clause H.,

Mr. *William Birt,* called in; and Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

Mr. *William Birt.*

8968. I AM afraid, Mr. Birt, we must begin with the admission that the Eastern Counties Railway is not a very flourishing concern?—Unfortunately that is so.

8969. And if it is true that because a concern is not flourishing you may take away its property without compensation, I am afraid it would not have much claim?—I fear not.

Mr. *William Birt.*

26 May 1868.

8970. But if we may assume that it does not follow that because a concern is not flourishing, therefore you may take away its property, I will ask you, are the Eastern Counties Railway Company the lessees for 999 years of wharves, landing places, and slaughterhouses at Blackwall?—We are

8971. Were those wharves erected by the East and West India Dock Company for the accommodation of foreign cattle?—They were.

8972. And from that Company they passed to the Blackwall Railway, and are under-leased to you as lessees of the Blackwall Railway for 999 years?—That is so.

8973. And do you pay as rent for those wharves 1,008 *l.* a year?—We do.

8974. If this Bill passes, those wharves will become entirely useless for the traffic for which they have been especially adapted and laid out?—That is so; they have been lying idle for about the last 18 months, since the Orders of the Privy Council prohibited cattle from any longer being landed there.

8975. If this Bill passes, that which you hoped would be only a temporary state of things will become permanent?—That is so.

8976. Even supposing the cattle plague and everything else to cease in Europe, so that the Privy Council Order would be suspended, this Bill will permanently deprive you of the use of these wharves?—Yes, and of an income of 4,000 *l.* a year, which was the sum we realised yearly by wharfage and other charges.

8977. Is that after paying rent?—No.

8978. Then 4,000 *l.* a year would be your permanent loss under this Bill?—Precisely.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Wrenfordsley.*

8979. You do not land cattle at this landing place now?—No, we are prohibited by order of the Privy Council from doing so.

8980. Will you give me the date of that Order?—Yes, 28th May 1867.

8981. May I ask you what traffic have you been carrying on there from that time down to the present?—None whatever.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

8982. That was under the Order of the Privy Council?—Yes.

8983. You contemplated that a state of things might arise under which those Orders of the Privy Council would not be continued?—That is so.

8984. This Bill makes the present state of things permanent?—That is so unfortunately for us.

8985. Mr. *Read.*] Can you give us any return of the number of cattle you landed in the years 1864, 1865, and 1866?—I have not the information with me as regards the quantity.

8986. You have got the number for 1866 I think?—Yes; as regards the amount of money it was 3,792 *l.*

8987. What was that for?—For wharfage of cattle landed at the wharf I have spoken of.

8988. Cattle alone?—Cattle alone, there is nothing else landed there.

Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] It is in point of fact annihilating the trade for which this wharf has been specially adapted.

8989. Mr. *Coghan.*] The Privy Council Order, which has been in force about 18 months, prohibiting foreign cattle being landed at your wharf, has caused you a loss of about 6,000 *l.*?—No.

8990. You said 4,000 *l.* a year, and it is a year and a half since the Order was issued?—No; your question, as put, I think would embrace the Port of Harwich. Now, as I mentioned on a previous occasion in giving evidence, our loss there alone has been 30,000 *l.* a year. That is in addition to this loss which I have spoken of to-day.

8991. But here you have lost at the rate of 4,000 *l.* a year for 18 months?—Precisely.

8992. And, in addition to that, you have lost about 30,000 *l.* at Harwich?—That is so.

8993. That

Mr. *William Burt.*

26 May 1868.

8993. That loss has arisen in consequence of the orders issued by the Privy Council?—Precisely.

8994. Which orders, I presume, were issued for the public benefit?—They were issued, and, unfortunately, they have entailed a very heavy loss upon us, which I have stated.

8995. You have stated that, but those orders were issued on the ground of the public benefit, of its being necessary for the purpose of preventing the importation of disease. That was the ground, whether just or not?—That was the ground, I believe, on which the orders were issued.

8996. Do you contend that you have any equitable claim against the Privy Council for this loss of 6,000 *l.* at Blackwall, and 30,000 *l.* at Harwich, so caused by a loss to your private interests for the public good?—I think it is a very hard thing indeed for our private rights to be taken away for the public good. I think that we are fairly entitled to be remunerated for such loss.

8997. Do you make a claim for that 6,000 *l.*, and for the 30,000 *l.* loss at Harwich? and if so, against whom?—Well, we hoped that we should have some protection in this Bill for that loss of 4,000 *l.*; whether the loss that arises upon our Harwich traffic would come within the scope of this Bill, I am not prepared to say.

8998. So that you propose to put in a claim for compensation, not only for any loss that may accrue to you by the permanent prevention of your landing animals at your wharves by means of this Bill, but for any loss you have already been subjected to during the last eighteen months?—As far as the temporary loss is concerned, I think that we should have submitted to that so long as we understood it was temporary, but if it is to be made permanent then I think we have as fair a right to compensation as others would have.

8999. But you have suffered quietly this loss for 18 months, and you have never made a claim for compensation against anyone?—No doubt that is so, because we have laboured under the belief that it was a temporary loss to us. This Bill makes the loss a perpetual one.

9000. Still it entailed a heavy loss on you of 30,000 *l.*?—£. 4,000 a year as far as Blackwall was concerned.

9001. Mr. *Goschen.*] Has the question of compensation for the temporary loss been discussed at your Board and abandoned, or has it never been discussed?—It has never been discussed at all, under the belief that it was a temporary loss only that we were sustaining.

9002. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbeton.*] The 36,000 *l.* has never been discussed?—You will pardon me if I observe that the remarks I am making apply now to the loss of 4,000 *l.* a year. As regards the 30,000 *l.*, I imagine it does not come within the scope of this Bill.

9003. Mr. *Goschen.*] So that your evidence as regards the claim to compensation is to be taken as referring only to the 4,000 *l.* or 6,000 *l.* which you say you have lost at Blackwall?—Yes.

9004. Mr. *Read.*] Which was gross receipt and not net income?—Quite so.

[The Witness withdrew.

On the General Steam Navigation Company's Clause,

Mr. *Charles Salmon*, called in; and Examined by Mr. *Rodwell.*

Mr. *Charles Salmon.*

9005. Are you Accountant of the General Steam Navigation Company?—I am.

9006. For 20 years past have you been carrying on a very large business in the importation of foreign cattle?—For 20 years.

9007. Are the numbers represented in the petition correct?—They are quite correct for that year.

9008. In 1866 and 1867 did your company purchase fresh property?—We purchased some property prior to that, which I will point out on a smaller plan that you have before you.

9009. Are you at the present moment carrying on business there?—We are making arrangements, which are nearly complete now, with the North London Railway, to carry out the requirements of the Privy Council Order. The portion of the Plan marked green is specially pointed out by an Order in Privy Council.

Mr. *Charles Salmon.*

26 May 1868.

9010. And you have expended your money, upon the faith of that Order, in making arrangements for the carrying of cattle?—Yes, some thousands of pounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

9011. Are you not shut up at present by Order of the Privy Council, except as regards sheep?—We are fulfilling the Order of Council; I cannot say we are shut up, we are carrying sheep.

9012. Do you carry cattle?—No, because we have not completed our railway arrangements for carrying them.

9013. *Chairman.*] Did I understand you to say that you were fulfilling the conditions of the Order of the Privy Council, and were preparing for carrying cattle?—Yes.

9014. Mr. *Rodwell.*] And sheep you are importing?—Yes.

9015. Mr. *Read.*] How long have you been prohibited from carrying cattle?—Since June 1866, I think.

9016. You have not brought any action against the Privy Council, I suppose, for stopping your trade?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Herman Gebhardt,* called in, and Examined.

Mr. *Herman Gebhardt.*

9017. Everybody knows that you are engaged in the foreign cattle trade. For the purpose of that trade, did you take a lease of land at Tottenham?—Yes.

9018. About 70 acres of land?—Yes.

9019. And about 12 years of that lease are unexpired?—Yes.

9020. You pay a high rent for that land, for the purpose of that trade?—Yes, I pay about double the value of it: accommodation price.

9021. As accommodation land for this trade?—Yes.

9022. Before the Privy Council Orders, you put your foreign cattle there?—Yes.

9023. And you still put foreign sheep there?—Yes.

9024. It is about two miles from the Copenhagen Market, is it not?—About two miles and a half.

9025. You took it as the nearest available land for this purpose?—There is none so near.

9026. Have you laid out 2,000 *l.* upon that land?—Yes, for sheds and buildings.

9027. Were your receipts at the time you had the full enjoyment of that land 2,500 *l.* a year?—Yes.

9028. The Regulations of 1866 prevented your taking cattle there?—In the autumn of 1866 I could not take cattle there.

9029. Of course this Bill will prevent you for ever from taking cattle there?—If the new market comes, of course it will make my place useless.

9030. Useless for ever. That would be a permanent deprivation of it. In 1867 you have taken sheep there, have you not?—I take sheep there to the present day.

9031. Were your receipts upon the sheep, after the cattle were excluded, upwards of 11,000 *l.*?—Last year.

9032. Even upon the present state of things there would be a loss under this Bill?—Yes.

9033. Shall you be able to put that land to any other purpose?—No; I am only in the foreign trade. I have no other purpose for it at all.

9034. At all events, you could not let it for the price you pay for it?—No, I am not allowed to let it at all; there is a clause in my lease that I cannot relet, therefore it will be totally useless to me.

9035. There would be a loss on your former trade of 2,500 *l.* a year, and on your present trade of 1,000 *l.* a year; and you have a lease for twelve years and are unable to let the land?—That is it.

9036. And you pay a high rent for it?—£. 6 a year and taxes.

9037. Mr. *Read.*] Is it grass land?—Yes.

9038. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] And you have expended for the purposes of this trade 2,000 *l.* that will become loss?—Yes; I dare not remove it.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether.*

9039. Supposing this Bill is passed, will your land be wholly useless?—Well, I cannot make any use of the after-feed, which was my whole profit. Perhaps the Committee will allow me to explain that because I think it is very necessary they should know it. We were bound formerly to provide grass land, because before this Order in Council was given, when people sent grass cattle to this country they expected the salesmen would send them to grass fields, and, whether at a loss or a profit, we were obliged to get grass lands as near as possible to the market. Formerly when a bullock arrived on Saturday, we laird him there till Monday, and charged 1 *s.* a night. That gave me 2 *s.* profit for each bullock, for which I receive nothing now. Instead of that, I pay the Corporation 3 *d.* a night for lairage, and the bullock that ought to be fed on grass is taken to the lairs and very often gets very bad hay, for which we have to pay a very high price; so that I get 2 *s.* less by each bullock than in the ordinary way, because my rent and taxes go on in the same way, and I get no income from the land; I cannot re-let it, and if I could it would not be worth half the money to anybody else.

9040. Do you mean that the passing of this Bill would render your land wholly unoccupied?—Totally. Last year, except for the sheep I had there, the land was of no use whatever.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

9041. And if the sheep were taken away, you would have no use for it at all?—No.

9042. Mr. *Cogan.*] You have already experienced considerable loss from the issuing of the Privy Council Orders?—Yes.

9043. Do you claim any compensation for that loss?—No, because I expected that when the cattle plague disappeared the Orders would disappear. I had no idea that this Bill would be brought in, because, unfortunately, my lease was renewed. I must tell you, I had occupied this farm for 16 years already. Unfortunately, my lease was renewed two years ago, just before the cattle plague broke out again.

9044. Mr. *Selwin-Ibbetson.*] So that you had another 14 years?—Fourteen years; and I do not know what to do with it.

9045. Mr. *Cogan.*] You did not seek compensation for the loss you had already sustained?—No, because we thought it temporary.

9046. Still it was a loss, whether it was temporary or not?—It was not so bad, because I got something out of the sheep.

9047. But it is a money loss to you, that you have already experienced, on account of the Orders instituted for the public good?—Yes.

9048. Mr. *Milner Gibson.*] But you do not see any reason, because you submitted to a small loss, why you should be asked to submit to a greater loss, and that for a permanency?—I do not see any reason for it, but there is no remedy for me out of it.

9049. Mr. *Read.*] When you were here the other day you were perfectly content with the present Orders, and thought them reasonable enough?—I am more content with the present Orders than with the new regulation, because they leave us what we want. The butcher can get his cattle home, and it leaves me a small amount of profit.

[The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 28th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Andrew Agnew.	Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Cogan.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Read.
Mr. Goschen.	Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, IN THE CHAIR.

28 May 1868.

Mr. *Wagstaff* proposed the following clause: "Whereas Thomas Brassey, Esquire, is the lessee of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and of the branch of that railway called the Thames Haven Branch: Be it enacted, that the said Thomas Brassey shall be entitled to compensation for the loss which he will sustain by the diminution of the traffic over the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway by reason of the cessation of the import of foreign cattle and other animals at Thames Haven, the amount of such compensation to be settled in the same manner as the compensation to the owners of wharves."

Mr. *William George Guerrier*, called in; Examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.]

Mr. *William George Guerrier.*

9050. WHAT is the charge at present made in the Islington Market for beasts for market charges?—Twopence toll and 1½ *d.* per head rail; that is where they are tied up. Calves 1 *d.* toll, 1½ *d.* rail; that is again the rail they are tied to.

9051. Would this charge that is proposed to be put into the schedule of the Bill be a higher charge for similar services than those that are made for the home cattle?—Certainly.

9052. Very much higher?—Certainly.

9053. Is that putting on an additional tax upon the foreign cattle, by imposing upon it a higher market charge than would be imposed on cattle in the home market?—Certainly; I say so, and I believe that anybody would say so.

9054. You see no justice in that?—I see no reason why one should pay more than the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Merewether*.

9055. Look at that and tell me whether that is correct (*handing a printed statement to the Witness*). Is not that 6 *s.* the total charge at present?—I do not know what this is.

9056. Just look at the heading?—Yes, that seems to me to be correct.

9057. And is it not specified; how much is it for calves; it is 6 *s.* for the beasts, is it not?—Six shillings and four pence for the beasts.

9958. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt*.] Is that 6 *s.* and 4 *d.* for the same thing that they are charging 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for here?—No, that is for carrying up and all. The question put to me was the charge at the new dead meat market for the tollage and the tying up, and now I am asked a question as to the whole cost of conveyance to the London market.

9059. Mr. *Merewether*.] What is the market toll?—You have 5 *d.* for tying up.

9060. Is

9060. Is not that the present charge, and do not we propose to charge less?—You propose to charge more.

9061. Mr. *Read.*] These charges include the wharfage and the market charges too?—Yes.

9062. Mr. *Merewether.*] Shall we be charging less than is at present paid?—Yes, and then you will leave the bullock there.

9063. And you proposed to take it away?—Yes, and we shall have double the expense for carriage that we have now.

Re-examined by Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*

9064. Let us make this clear. At present in the metropolitan market they charge less than they propose to charge in this schedule for the same services?—Yes.

9065. What you propose is, that they shall charge for the same services in the foreign market the same price that they do in the home market?—I think that would be nothing but fair.

9066. Mr. *Merewether.*] What do you pay the Corporation?—I really cannot tell the amount I pay them; I pay them so much per head.

9067. Is not it 3 *d.*, and you charge your customers 6 *d.*?—I do not; I charge them what I pay.

9068. Who was it that acknowledged, in answer to Mr. Davison, that the charge was 3 *d.*, and the charge to customers 6 *d.*?—I do not know what other people do.

9069. You are aware that that is done?—I am aware of nothing; I know what I do myself.

9070. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt.*] Does the schedule of tolls in this Bill impose a higher rate for the same services upon the foreign cattle than is at present charged for the same services on the home cattle in Islington Market?—It does.

9071. What you propose is, that for the same services the same price shall be charged in the two markets?—Quite so; I think that it is nothing but fair.

9072. Something has been said about wharfage, and so on; of course you have at this time to carry your cattle from the riverside up to Islington Market, have you not?—Yes.

9073. Alive?—Yes.

9074. And now you will have to carry them dead from the waterside up to Smithfield, or wherever you take them?—Yes.

9075. Therefore, there is no relief to you in regard to the extra work you have to do?—No.

9076. Rather an increase?—Yes.

9077. It is quite plain that this schedule of tolls is a differential duty against the foreign cattle, is it not?—I consider it so.

Some discussion followed with reference to the present charges.

9078. Mr. *Vernon Harcourt* (to the *Witness*).] What do you at present pay?—2 *d.* for bullock toll per head and 3½ *d.*

9079. *Chairman.*] Is that when you have got them into the market?—3½ *d.* then.

9080. And what before you get them into the market?—1 *s.* 6 *d.*

9081. And what by rail from Blackwall?—At present the rail is 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

9082. And then after you have had them in the market what do you pay to get them away?—They are driven away by the drover.

9083. And you pay the drover 6 *d.* a head?—Not always 6 *d.* a head.

9084. We shall have to set these charges against those?—Yes.

9085. Mr. *Read.*] How do you make your charge of 10 *d.* for calves; you have made it out for beasts at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* I see that wharfage for calves is now 1 *s.*?—Wharfage for calves is now 7 *d.*

9086. It is down here at 1 *s.*?—It is 7 *d.*; I cannot help that return.

9087. This is put in in evidence, I think?

Mr. *Merewether.*] Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

PAGE

Papers delivered in to the Committee - - - - - - - - - - 41

Appendix, No. 2.

Paper put in by the Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office:

Number of Cattle imported into *Southampton* from *France, Portugul,* and *Spain,* during the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867 - - - - - - - - 59

Appendix, No. 3.

Diagrams delivered in by Mr. *James Brewster,* 1 April 1868 - - - - - 59

Appendix, No. 4.

Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill.—List of Petitions presented - - - 60

Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill.—Further List of Petitions presented - 68

Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill.—Further List of Petitions presented - 71

Appendix, No. 5.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Cattle and Sheep Imported into *London* from each Country during the first Thirteen Weeks of the Year 1867, and the corresponding Period of 1868 - - - - - - - - - - - - 73

Appendix, No. 6.

No. 1.—Southampton Dock Company.—Return of Foreign Cattle landed in the Docks from *France* during the Year 1867 - - - - - - - - - 74

No. 2.—Southampton Dock Company.—Return of Foreign Cattle landed in the Docks from *France* during the Year 1868 - - - - - - - - - 74

Appendix, No. 7.

Papers handed in to the Committee - - - - - - - - - - 75

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

PAPERS delivered in to the COMMITTEE.

No. 1.

App. No. 1.

PETITION of the Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association.

To the Most Honourable Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The humble Petition of the Members of the Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association, in meeting assembled the 15th day of May 1867,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners view with the utmost alarm the fresh outbreaks of cattle plague in the London district, the recurrence of that disease after so long an interval proving that there can be no safety for the cattle of the United Kingdom unless the greatest precautions are used in dealing with imported stock.

That it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the present visitation of the cattle plague is plainly attributable to the introduction of diseased beasts from foreign ports.

That your petitioners would represent that so long as foreign cattle are permitted to be brought into contact with the stock of this country there is serious danger that the disease will be perpetuated in this kingdom.

That your petitioners respectfully suggest that the most effectual way to combat the disease would be to establish separate markets with slaughterhouses thereon, or attached thereto, for the sale and slaughter of imported beasts, and that inspectors be appointed by Government to superintend the same.

That your petitioners have been great sufferers by the ravages of the cattle plague, and the value of the cattle now mutually assured by themselves exceeds 150,000 *l.* Having, therefore, so large a stake at issue, they cannot learn without intense anxiety that the disease has again shown itself.

Your petitioners therefore pray that Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council will take into consideration the suggestions made by your petitioners, and establish separate markets and slaughterhouses for the reception and disposal of imported animals, and make such Orders in Council as shall be necessary for regulating the same.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *William Rose*,
Chairman of the Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association.

No. 2.

The Secretary to the Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association to the Lord President of the Privy Council.

Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association,
Aylesbury, 3 October 1867.

My Lord Duke,

I BEG to forward you copy of a resolution passed at the General Annual Meeting of this Association, held at Aylesbury yesterday.

(Copy.)

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that markets for the sale and slaughter exclusively of foreign cattle, sheep, and swine, should be established at the ports of disembarkation,

App. No. 1.

and that all foreign store stock should be subjected to a sufficient quarantine previous to removal, and that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Privy Council."

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Fell*,
Secretary to the above Association.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord President of the Privy Council.

No. 3.

MEMORIAL of Magistrates, and Owners, and Occupiers of Land, in the Division of Tendring, in the County of Essex.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Magistrates, and Owners, and Occupiers of Land, in the division of Tendring, in the County of Essex,

Showeth,

THAT the recent outbreak of cattle plague in the metropolis and other parts of the country has excited much alarm and apprehension in the minds of your memorialists as to a more general extension of the disease.

That your memorialists are informed and believe that the infectious disease known as the cattle plague is at the present time rife in Holland, Belgium, Germany, and other parts of the Continent, from which cattle are imported into this country.

That your memorialists are strongly impressed with the conviction that the origin of this disease is to be traced to the importation of foreign cattle into this country.

That your memorialists desire to make known to your Lordships that they deem it of paramount importance that a regulation be at once promulgated that all foreign cattle on arrival in this country be killed at the ports of debarkation, within a limited time (say 12 hours) after arrival, and for the sake of precaution and as a means of averting the spread of the disease. Your memorialists respectfully urge your Lordships to take into your earnest consideration the necessity of early issuing an Order in Council giving effect to this suggestion.

That the interests of your memorialists in this neighbourhood attaches more particularly to the port of Harwich (that being the port nearest to which your memorialists reside), which port has been extensively used by the Great Eastern Railway Company in the transit of cattle from Antwerp, Rotterdam, and other continental places, to the Metropolitan Cattle Market; and your memorialists urgently request that your Lordships will be pleased to issue such directions and regulations as shall make it compulsory on the Great Eastern Railway Company, or other parties importing cattle, to provide at Harwich.

First. A proper quarantine ground, or receptacle for animals when disembarked until slaughtered.

Secondly. A suitable slaughtering place.

Thirdly. To take proper measures for disinfecting skins and hides of animals, and for the immediate and effectual removal of the entrails, blood, filth, horns, hoofs, or other parts of animals; and of hay, straw, litter, and other refuse.

Fourthly. To provide a place closely contiguous to the port of debarkation for the burial of carcases of such animals as may have died with, or been killed in consequence of being affected with cattle plague or otherwise.

That for the purpose of effectively carrying out any of the foregoing suggested regulations, an inspector (other than the inspector of cattle) be appointed by the Privy Council, whose undivided attention should be given to the duties of inspection, and be armed with the necessary powers and authority for the due and immediate performance of such duties.

All which we humbly submit to your Lordships.

122 Signatures.

No. 4.

MEMORIAL of the Council of the Bath and West of England Society.

To the Most Honourable the Lords of the Privy Council in Council Assembled.

The humble Memorial of the Council of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

Showeth,

THAT inspection of foreign cattle on landing does not prevent the passing of infected animals into the English markets.

That

That the sale and slaughter of all foreign animals intended for slaughter should be confined to enclosed markets, as near the water side as practicable, and all places where foreign cattle are landed; and that no port or places should be licensed for the entry of foreign animals, except such as are provided with a suitable enclosed market, with the necessary lairs and slaughterhouses, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

That stringent regulations for the quarantine of all foreign store animals should be established to prevent the further introduction of disease.

Therefore we pray your Lordships to consider the propriety of enforcing the establishment of separate markets of a permanent character for the sale and slaughter of foreign fat cattle at all ports licensed for debarkation, and an efficient permanent system of quarantine for foreign store animals.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Bath and West of England Society,

J. T. B. Duckworth, President.

(*Per pro*),
J. Goodwin, Secretary.

No 5.

The Secretary to the Home Cattle Defence Association to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Home Cattle Defence Association,
81, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.,
14 September 1867.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty to enclose for your information a copy of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the members of the above association.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Waller.*

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall,

Home Cattle Defence Association,
81, Fenchurch-street.

AT a special meeting of the members of the above association, held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Monday, September 9th, Mr. George Dickson in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously—

"That this meeting records its conviction that however great the injury on the home cattle trade by existing restrictions, relief from them is impossible so long as foreign cattle are permitted to mix with the home supply at the Metropolitan Market.

"That the most vigorous efforts be immediately made by this association to impress upon the authorities the urgent necessity for the establishment of a separate market in each port.

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be distributed throughout the districts represented by the members of the general committee."

By Order,
(signed) *John Waller*, Secretary.

No. 6.

The Banbury Agricultural Chamber of Commerce to Dr. *Alexander Williams.*

Banbury, 3 June 1867.

Sir,

AT the request of the Banbury Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, I beg to forward to you, for the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the enclosed memorial with reference to the importation of foreign cattle into England.

I am, &c.

Dr. Alexander Williams,
Privy Council Office, Veterinary Department,
Princes-street, London.

App. No. 1.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Banbury Cattle Plague Mutual Assurance Company, Limited,

Showeth,

That numbers of cattle are imported into England from foreign countries, and are transmitted by railway to the Metropolitan Cattle Market without being previously placed in quarantine. That such cattle, although passed by a competent inspector at the port of arrival, may have in them the seeds of the disease called "the cattle plague," and in consequence of being placed near to other cattle in the market, there is great danger of the cattle plague being communicated to other uninfected cattle.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that an Order in Council may be made that all fat foreign cattle shall be slaughtered at the port where they arrive within 24 hours after their arrival, and that all foreign store cattle shall be placed in quarantine in some convenient place immediately on their arrival, and be detained there for 28 days, and not then be permitted to be removed without a pass granted by some competent inspector.

Signed on behalf of the said company this 31st day of May 1867,

C. W. Holbech, Chairman.

No. 7

Lord *Feversham* to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Duncombe Park, York.
25 August 1867.

My Lords,

I have the honour of forwarding you the enclosed petitions from farmers and breeders of cattle resident in the county of York. The petitioners pray that an Order may be issued prohibiting the landing alive of foreign cattle. They also pray that compensation may be granted for cattle that died of the plague previous to the passing of the "Cattle Diseases Prevention Act."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Feversham.*

To the Lords of
Her Majesty's Privy Council.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers and Breeders of Cattle resident in the County of York, in the vicinity of the City of York,

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners have sustained heavy losses by reason of the cattle plague, and have not received any compensation for those losses prior to the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."

That your petitioners are strongly of opinion that many of the diseases to which cattle have been subject, more particularly during the last 20 years, including the cattle plague, are entirely owing to the introduction of foreign cattle which have brought with them the latent seeds of murrains, and they have got developed into the recent disease which swept away so many flocks and herds.

That the provisons of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, coupled with the assistance of the farmers and graziers, have in a very great measure contributed to the present generally healthy condition of the cattle of this country, and this is due to the fact of foreign cattle not being permitted to roam over the country as heretofore.

That your petitioners are of opinion that one of the most effectual means for preventing a repetition of the cattle plague, and of diseases which destroy cattle, is by the prevention of foreign cattle being landed alive from a foreign shore, but that all such cattle should be slaughtered previous to embarkation.

That your petitioners by no means wish to stop or curtail the trade in foreign cattle, but they consider that it can be carried on sufficiently well in the mode above pointed out; and they feel quite certain that if the above system were persevered in, the cattle in the country would be largely increased in number, and the price of meat would be considerably reduced.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to forbid the landing alive of foreign cattle.

And

And also to grant compensation for cattle that died of the plague prior to the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," such cattle having been at the disposal of the inspectors appointed by Orders in Council.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

York, July 1867. (90 Signatures.)

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers and Breeders of Cattle resident in the County of York, in the vicinity of the City of York,

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners have sustained heavy losses by reason of the cattle plague, and have not received any compensation for those losses prior to the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."

That your petitioners are strongly of opinion that many of the diseases to which cattle have been subject, more particularly during the last 20 years, including the cattle plague, are entirely owing to the introduction of foreign cattle, which have brought with them the latent seeds of murrians, and they have got developed into the recent disease which swept away so many flocks and herds.

That the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, coupled with the assistance of the farmers and graziers, have in a very great measure contributed to the present generally healthy condition of the cattle of this country, and this is due to the fact of foreign cattle not being permitted to roam over the country as heretofore.

That your petitioners are of opinion that one of the most effectual means for preventing a repetition of the cattle plague, and of diseases which destroy cattle, is by the prevention of foreign cattle being landed alive from a foreign shore, but that all such cattle should be slaughtered previous to embarkation or debarkation.

That your petitioners by no means wish to stop or curtail the trade in foreign cattle, but they consider it can be carried on sufficiently well in the mode above pointed out, and they feel quite certain that if the above system were persevered in, the cattle in the country would be largely increased in number, and the price of meat would be considerably reduced.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to forbid the landing alive of foreign cattle; and also to grant compensation for cattle that died of the plague prior to the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," such cattle having been at the disposal of the inspectors appointed by Orders in Council.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

York, July 1867. (184 Signatures.)

No. 8.

Memorial of the Warwickshire Mutual Cattle Assurance Association.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Warwickshire Mutual Cattle Assurance Association, Limited, adopted at the Annual General Meeting of Members held at the Judge's House, Warwick, on the 15th day of June 1867,

Showeth,

That your memorialists have read with alarm reports of the re-appearance of the cattle plague in various parts of the country, and principally in places where the outbreak of the disease can be traced to the importation of infected beasts.

That in their judgment nothing but the greatest watchfulness, and the most stringent measures of precaution can avert the risk of a second disastrous visitation of the disease; and that it is desirable that orders should be made without delay, compelling the slaughter of all fat cattle at the port of disembarkation, and prescribing stringent quarantine regulations for all imported store cattle.

Your memorialists submit that any loss and inconvenience which such orders may entail for a time will be amply compensated by the result which they anticipate, namely, the arrest of the further progress of the disease, and the speedy restoration of the cattle traffic to its ordinary channels.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting,

Thos. Horley, jun., Chairman.

App. No. 1.

No. 9.

MEMORIAL of the East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture.

(Presented by Admiral *Duncombe*.)

To the Honourable Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Memorial of the East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists feel much alarmed at the frequent and serious outbreaks of cattle plague in the London dairies, and knowing at this season of the year strong temptations are offered for the importation of foreign milch cows, believe that unless some more stringent measures be adopted to prevent cattle being smuggled into the interior, the cattle of England will never be safe from cattle plague or other foreign diseases.

Your memorialists believe that dealers have no difficulty whatever in procuring licenses for the removal of foreign cattle inland. The magistrates granting the order having no means of questioning the correctness of the statement made by the persons applying for the order, and the declaration to be made by two persons occupying 100 acres of land each, is as easily obtained even from persons occupying no land whatever. They therefore strongly urge that it is absolutely necessary that all foreign cattle and sheep be branded as or before they come from the ship, with a large and visible mark, so that the police may at once know them to be foreign imported cattle. At present, when an order is obtained, the owner and drivers of the cattle consider themselves quite safe, as the police are unable to distinguish whether the foreign cattle have been recently imported, or have been in the country two or three years, or are bred from foreign cattle imported some time ago.

Several of your memorialists have seen foreign cows landed in Hull during last summer that have been newly calved, and some that have been near calving when landed, among foreign fat cattle from the same vessel.

Your memorialists believe that it could never have been intended to slaughter them according to the Orders in Council, and that they never were slaughtered, but were got into the fields, and afterwards smuggled into Holderness, and other parts of the interior. These were no doubt the means whereby the cattle plague was so spread.

Your memorialists consider it absolutely necessary, for the safety of the English herds, that all foreign sheep, as well as cattle, be slaughtered at the port of entry, and beg to remind your honourable Council that the large manufacturing districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire were principally supplied during last summer by foreign cattle and sheep slaughtered at Hull, without much inconvenience, and scarcely a murmur.

Your memorialists believe that if the same was required to be done at all ports, the regulations would be readily carried out.

Your memorialists consider that the carrying out of these suggestions would be beneficial alike to the consumer as to the producer, as at present many farmers are deterred through fear of the cattle plague, from rearing the number of cattle they would do if they felt themselves more protected.

Your memorialists recommend that milch cows and store cattle, if allowed to be imported, be subjected to a strict quarantine of 28 days, at least, and that proper measures are taken to have the vessels purified and ventilated.

(signed) *William Bainton*,
Chairman.

No. 10.

The Secretary to the Central Chamber of Agriculture to the Lord President.

Central Chamber of Agriculture,
11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, E.C.,
18 December 1867.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture,

And am, &c.
(signed) *John Algernon Clarke*,
Secretary.

His Grace The Lord President.

Resolution passed by a General Meeting of Members of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, held in the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, 10 December 1867.

"That this Chamber regards with satisfaction the Bill introduced by the Government for establishing a separate market for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, but it is considered essential that the Bill should include all foreign sheep and pigs, and that the same regulations should apply to other ports of landing."

(signed) *John Algernon Clarke*,
Secretary.

11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
18 December 1867.

No. 11.

Petition of the Winslow Cattle Assurance Association.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Winslow Cattle Assurance Association,
30 May 1867.

Your petitioners view with the greatest alarm the fresh outbreaks of cattle plague in the London district, which shows that there can be no safety for the cattle of the United Kingdom unless the greatest precautions are taken respecting imported stock.

Your petitioners respectfully suggest that separate markets, with slaughter-houses attached thereto, should be established at the places of disembarkation of foreign cattle, and that inspectors should be appointed to superintend the same.

Your petitioners form a mutual Assurance Association, representing upwards of 130,000*l.* worth of cow stock, and during the raging of the cattle plague the Association paid upwards of 3,000*l.* as compensation to the members who had sustained loss.

On behalf of the Association,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Monk*,
Chairman of the Association.

No. 12.

Memorial of the Members of the East Sussex Association for the Prevention of the Cattle Plague.

To the Right Honourable *Gathorne Hardy*, Esq., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The humble Memorial of the Members of the East Sussex Association for the Prevention of the Cattle Plague, agreed to at a Meeting held at the Corn Exchange, Lewes, on the 3rd day of December 1867,

Showeth,

That your memorialists are pleased to see the introduction of the Government Bill for the purpose of establishing a separate market in the port of London for the sale and slaughter of foreign fat cattle.

That your memorialists pray that the same principle be carried out at all places of import in the United Kingdom, and that the word stock may be introduced instead of cattle, in order to include sheep.

That your memorialists also wish to bring to your notice the absolute necessity of introducing a measure to prevent the removal of live stock suffering from any infectious disease on any roads, or across any land in private occupation, without the consent of the occupier of such land, under a penalty sufficiently large to deter persons from so doing.

Signed on behalf of the memoralists,

John George Blenlewe, Chairman.

App. No. 1.

No. 13.

The Secretary to the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture,
30, Westwell-street, Plymouth,
25 January 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Council of this Chamber to forward you the copy of a resolution which was passed unanimously at their last meeting.

"That this Chamber regards with satisfaction the Bill introduced by the Government for establishing a separate market for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, but it is considered essential that the Bill should include foreign sheep and pigs, and that the same regulations should apply to all the other ports of landing."

The Chamber hope that you will kindly give your support to a Bill that will secure the objects desired, and will be glad to hear, at your convenience, if such a measure will meet your approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Moon*, Secretary.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.

No. 14.

The Clerk of the Peace for the County of Essex to Dr. *Williams*.

Ongar, 3 June 1867.

Sir,

I BEG to send you, on the other side, copy of a Resolution of the local authority for the county of Essex, adopted at an adjourned session held on Friday last,

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Gibson.*

Dr. Williams.

(Copy.)

THAT a representation be sent to the Privy Council Office through the Clerk of the Peace, to the effect that the local authority of the county of Essex (within which county are situated the cattle importing harbours of Harwich and Thames Haven) is of opinion that the danger arising from the transit of imported animals through their county, both on account of the chance of the animals immediately communicating the disease, and of the extreme difficulty of ensuring the perfect disinfection of the trucks, is such that they beg to urge upon their Lordships the propriety of enforcing the slaughter of all imported animals at the place of import, with a system of licenses for transit of the carcases; and that if it should be thought necessary to make an exception in favour of store animals, they consider that the regulations contained in the Order of the 27th of May instant (restricted to store cattle) will be sufficient, if rigorously enforced in every particular.

No. 15.

The Secretary to the East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce to Dr. *Williams.*

East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture,
Beverley, 12 January 1867.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose you the accompanying memorial of the above Chamber, and shall feel obliged by your laying it before the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council at their next sitting.

I am directed to state that the Chamber will send a deputation to wait on the Lords of the Privy Council, should they desire any information on the subject of the cattle plague in this district, or desire the enclosed memorial supporting personally.

I am also desired to ask the favour of your informing me when any of your officers are in this district, that I may arrange for an interview between them and two or three of the leading members of the Chamber.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. Turner*, Secretary.

Dr. Williams, Privy Council Office, Westminster.

App. No. 1.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture.

YOUR memorialists are deeply concerned at the spread of the cattle plague in the large breeding district of Holderness, which is again destroying some fine herds of cattle, and believe that until more effective and permanent means be adopted for properly carrying out the Orders in Council as to the cattle plague, particularly in the ports where foreign cattle are imported, the plague cannot but be frequently re-introduced into the country.

Your memorialists are more particularly anxious that the orders should be properly carried out in the large cattle-importing borough of Hull, bordering as it does on the extensive breeding district of the East Riding, and believe that the persons who should attend to the observance of the orders at Hull must have other business fully occupying their time there to attend to, as the matter has been very much neglected during the last year.

It is well known to your memorialists that foreign store stock have been removed from Hull into Holderness and other parts of the Riding, for milking and grazing purposes; and that during the last few weeks auction sales have been held at Hull, on Mondays, of home-fed cattle in the market set apart for foreign stock, and some of them, after being sold, have been removed back into the country.

Your memorialists most respectfully offer the following suggestions for your consideration, and trust that some effectual and permanent means will be adopted:

1st. That foreign fat stock should be imported separately, and not mixed with store stock in the same vessel, as is too frequently the case, and that fat stock be slaughtered at the ports when landed at once.

2nd. That a sufficient number of places or grounds be provided for the separate lots of store stock to be placed in immediately on their arrival, and that they remain at least 28 days in quarantine

3rd. That all foreign stock be branded with the date of their arrival immediately on landing.

4th. That proper and efficient special officers be appointed solely for the purpose of carrying out the Orders in Council at the various ports where foreign cattle are landed, and also to attend to the over-crowding of vessels, &c.

5th. That any person wilfully making a false declaration to obtain a certificate be punished by imprisonment or fine.

(signed) *William Bainton*, Chairman.

Beverley, 12 January 1867.

No. 16.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* to the President of the Council.

44, Portman Square.

My Lord,

I ENCLOSE a resolution passed at a meeting of the council of the Smithfield Club, and beg your Grace will have the goodness to forward it to the Select Committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the question, to which this resolution refers.

I have, &c.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, President of the Council.

(signed) *Hardwicke.*

At a Meeting of the Council of the Smithfield Club, held on the 3rd March 1868,

Resolved,

THAT this council approves the principle of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, introduced by Her Majesty's Government, and is of opinion that all fat animals imported should be slaughtered at the port of debarcation; and that lean stock should be subject to such a period of quarantine as would prevent the possibility of the re-introduction of the cattle plague.

(signed) *Hardwicke*, President.

App. No. 1.

No. 17.

PETERBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill."

AT the annual meeting of this Society, held at the "Wentworth" Hotel, Peterborough, on Wednesday the 1st day of January 1868, Mr. John Beecroft in the Chair,—

It was resolved,—

1st. That this meeting hails with great satisfaction the introduction of a Bill for the purpose of establishing a separate market for the sale and slaughter of foreign stock in or near the metropolis.

2nd. That the members of this society having suffered much loss by the cattle plague, are under great apprehension that that terrible disease will again be imported into this country by the admission of foreign cattle and sheep into the existing markets.

3rd. That the necessity for preventing the return of the cattle plague must manifestly be felt in as great a degree by the consumer as by the producer of animal food.

4th. That the best means of preventing the return of the cattle plague into this country from those parts of the world where it at present exists, is the slaughter of all foreign cattle and sheep at the seaport at which they are landed in the United Kingdom.

5th. That the Bill now introduced is worthy the support of all who are interested in keeping the cattle plague out of this country, and therefore the members of this society earnestly desire that it should become law.

6th. That as this Bill refers to the Metropolis alone, the danger of the re-importation of the cattle plague, though lessened, will not be removed until the provisions contained in this Bill be extended to every other port of entry in the United Kingdom.

7th. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to apply the provisions of this Bill to certain seaports in the United Kingdom, to be chosen by Parliament, and to be called ports of entry; and that no foreign cattle or sheep be allowed to enter the United Kingdom elsewhere than at the seaports so designated.

8th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Member of the Houses of Parliament within the district of this society, and that they severally be respectfully requested to support the Bill.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

Peterborough, 1 January 1868. *John Beecroft*, Chairman.

No. 18.

The Secretary to the Banbury District Chamber of Agriculture to the Lords of the Privy Council.

Banbury District Chamber of Agriculture,
Farnborough, near Banbury,
1 June 1867.

My Lords,

I BEG to submit for your Lordships' consideration the enclosed memorial from the above chamber, and I have the honour to be

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Charles Simmons*, Secretary.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Banbury District Chamber of Agriculture,

Showeth,

THAT we, the members, view with very great alarm the frequent recurrence of cases of cattle plague in various parts of the kingdom, more especially in the neighbourhood of the Islington Cattle Market, London, where large numbers of foreign cattle are weekly exposed for sale, and we earnestly pray your Honourable Council to devise means whereby all foreign cattle brought to this country shall be slaughtered at the port where landed, and sent to market dead; that the skins and offals of all such animals be properly disinfected before removal; also that foreign sheep should not be removed except under the restrictions applicable to cattle.

Signed on behalf of the Chamber,

31 May 1867. *C. W. Holbech.*

No. 19.

MEMORIAL of the Bath and West of England Society.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bath and West of England Society, held at Taunton, on Tuesday, 31st July 1867, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—that the following Memorial to the Privy Council be adopted.

"The humble Memorial of the Council of the Bath and West of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to the Most Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in council assembled,

"Showeth,

"THAT inspection of foreign cattle on landing does not prevent the passing of infected animals into the English markets.

"That the sale and slaughter of all foreign animals intended for slaughter should be confined to enclosed markets, as near the water side as practicable, at all places where foreign cattle are landed; and that no port or place should be licensed for the entry of foreign animals except such as are provided with a suitable enclosed market, with the necessary lairs and slaughterhouses, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

"That stringent regulations for the quarantine of all foreign store animals should be established, to prevent the further introduction of disease.

"Therefore we pray your Lordships to consider the propriety of enforcing the establishment of separate markets, of a permanent character, for the sale and slaughter of foreign fat cattle at all ports licensed for debarkation, and an efficient permanent system of quarantine for foreign store animals."

Extracted from the Minutes.

(signed) *Josiah Goodwin*, Secretary.

No. 20.

The Court of Common Council to Mr. *Arthur Helps*.

Sir, Guildhall, E.C., 28 November 1867.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a resolution, agreed to by the Court of Common Council this day, in reference to the proposed establishment of a separate market in the metropolis for the sale of foreign cattle.

I am, &c.

Arthur Helps, Esq., (signed) *F. Woodthorpe.*
Privy Council Office.

A Common Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the 21st day of November 1867.

Allen, Mayor.

RESOLVED, that, in the opinion of this court, it is desirable, should such a measure be ultimately deemed expedient, that this Corporation should co-operate with the Government in providing a market for the sale of foreign cattle, market places, abattoirs, lairs, wharves, &c.; and that it be referred to the Markets Committee (who shall have power to confer with the Markets Improvement Committee) to negotiate with the Government, and to watch the progress of any Bill introduced by the Government for this object, reporting from time to time to this court.

(signed) *Woodthorpe.*

No. 21.

MEMORIAL of the Farmers' Club.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Farmers' Club.

YOUR memorialists regard with much satisfaction the introduction of a Bill for the establishment of a water-side market, in or near the Metropolis, for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle.

App. No. 1.

They are also much gratified to find, from amendments to be moved by the Noble Lord the Vice-President of the Council, that all foreign sheep and pigs will be included in the Bill.

They would respectfully urge the necessity of a speedy erection of the proposed works. And they hope the operation of the Bill will be extended, by Act of Parliament, to all ports of the United Kingdom at which foreign animals are landed.

Your memorialists consider it of great importance that at least one day should intervene between the market day at Islington and the market day at the proposed Foreign Market, not only for the convenience of buyers, but for more effectually preventing the introduction of contagious diseases.

The establishment of a separate market for foreign stock would, in the opinion of your memorialists, materially increase the supply of stock to the metropolis, and is the only means by which the stock of this country can be defended from the importations of cattle plague and other foreign diseases.

That, as the remarkable and universal improvement in the health of the stock of the United Kingdom is distinctly to be traced to the restriction on the movement of stock, in consequence of the cattle plague, it is desirable that permanent regulations for the sale and transit of our home stock should also engage the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

Signed, on behalf of the Club,

The Farmers' Club, Salisbury Square, E.C. *Clare Sewell Read*, Chairman.
3 March 1868.

No. 22.

Letter from the Chairman of the Highworth Cattle Assurance Association.

Sir, Coleshill, Highworth, 28 February 1868.

I beg to enclose copy of resolutions passed at a public meeting held last week, in the hope that they may be referred to the Select Committee of House of Commons, now sitting on the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *E. W. Moore.*

Highworth Cattle Assurance Association.

(Pleuro-Pneumonia.)

At a public meeting of the members of the above society, and of the agriculturists of the district generally, held at the "Saracen's Head" Inn, Highworth, on Wednesday the 26th of February 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the cattle trade of this country be restored to the condition in which it was before the introduction of the rinderpest, with adequate protection from all risks arising from the foreign trade.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, markets should be provided in the Metropolis and such other ports (as may be deemed necessary in the interest of the country generally) for the sale of foreign animals.

That it approves of the principle of the "Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill," introduced by Her Majesty's Government, which should be extended to all places where such stock are imported.

That the substance of the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a petition to Parliament, and presented by the county Members, and also a copy of the resolutions themselves be sent to the "Privy Council," the Secretary of State, the Chambers of Agriculture, the Central Farmers' Club, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Smithfield Club.

(signed) *Edward W. Moore*, Chairman.

No. 23.

Mr. *H. Waddington* to the Clerk of the Council.

Sir, Whitehall, 30 January 1867.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you herewith the enclosed memorial of the Guardians of the Drayton Union, praying the issue of orders to prohibit the importation of store cattle from abroad, and to require the slaughter of fat cattle at their place of debarkation; and I am to request that you will lay this memorial before the Lord President of the Council.

I am, &c.

The Clerk of the Council. (signed) *H. Waddington.*

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department. App. No. 1.

The Memorial of the Guardians of the Drayton Union, in the Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Chester,

Showeth,

That one of the first cases of cattle plague in this country occurred in the neighbourhood of Market Drayton, in the Drayton Union, in the month of July 1865.

That the disease continued in the neighbourhood for several months afterwards with the greatest virulence; its ravages being so severe as to destroy a very large portion of the cattle of the district.

That the plague was brought to Market Drayton by a cow imported from Holland, bought by a local dealer, and by him turned into a field adjoining a large dairy stock.

That your memorialists are of opinion that in order to prevent the re-appearance of the cattle plague, the most stringent orders should be made and enforced, that no store cattle be imported from abroad, and that fat cattle be immediately slaughtered at the places of their debarkation.

Your memorialists therefore pray that you will take this matter into consideration.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Walter Minor*, Chairman.

No. 24.

The Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England to Mr. *Arthur Helps.*

Royal Agricultural Society of England,
12, Hanover-square, London, W.,
5 March 1868.

Sir,

I am directed by the council of this society to forward, for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the council yesterday, when the veterinary committee reported that they have received and considered the report of the Royal Veterinary College, which urges co-operation on the part of this society in the attempt to obtain from the Legislature legislative restrictions on the import of foreign cattle.

The report of Professor Simonds especially refers to the meeting of veterinary professors held at Zurich, and attended by nearly 200 delegates from all parts of Europe, who unanimously resolved, "That the experience gained by the great spread of the cattle plague during the last two years had shown the perfect inutility of every means of clearing a country of the disease, short of killing the infected animals, and disinfecting everything with which they had come in contact.

The congress also arrived at the conclusion that the same experience had incontestibly proved that sheep and goats were highly susceptible of the infection of cattle plague, and that in numerous instances they had not only contracted the disease themselves from cattle, but had re-communicated it to cattle and other ruminating animals.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hall Dare*,
Secretary.

Arthur Helps, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the 4th of March 1868.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, President, in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Read, M.P.; seconded by Mr. Jonas,—That this council considers the recommendations of the governors of the Royal Veterinary College, can only be successfully carried out by the establishment of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of all foreign fat animals and effectual quarantine of all foreign store stock.

(signed) *H. Hall Dare*, Secretary.

No. 25.

Report of the Governors of the Royal Veterinary College, addressed to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The governors of the Royal Veterinary College beg to transmit to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Annual Report upon the diseases of domesticated animals,

App. No. 1.

other than the horse, which they have received from Professor Simonds, in accordance with the agreement between the governing bodies of the two institutions. The Governors consider that this report contains much valuable information; it embodies a scientific view of the diseases at present prevalent among cattle, and glances at the means necessary for guarding against the introduction into this country of the most infectious and malignant of these diseases from abroad. This report also alludes to the means which experience has shown to be necessary for the limitation and possible extirpation of these diseases, when they may unfortunately have been established within the United Kingdom. The governors cannot fail to point to the fact that the insular position of Great Britain and Ireland affords great facilities for guarding against the introduction from abroad of the rinderpest, and of other diseases which have been proved to be highly infectious among cattle. In his report Professor Simonds also announces the appearance in this country of a case of that disease among swine, which, when the flesh of animals affected by it has been eaten, has in Germany proved highly destructive of human life. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Legislature may be induced to adopt and enact regulations for the ports designated as those into which only foreign cattle and swine may be imported; so that an efficient inspection of imported animals may be established, and quarantine regulations, when necessary, enforced. The Governors are aware that persons interested in the foreign cattle trade object to the establishment of such a system, as being prejudicial to their interests; but against these objections may fairly be set the fact, that the introduction of such diseases as the cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, &c., entail far greater losses upon the stock-owners of this country than the importers of foreign cattle are likely to suffer, either by the death of the animals they import, or by other losses consequent on the regulations necessary to prevent the expansion of these diseases from the ports, while the rise in the price of animal food, occasioned by the spread of these diseases among the cattle of this country, has been proved by experience greatly to exceed any loss which can reasonably be expected to accrue, or to continue for any length of time, as the result of the establishment of quarantine regulations at the ports. To say nothing of the danger to the public health which the consumption of diseased meat would probably entail.

* * * * *

With these observations, the governors beg to submit for the consideration of the council the report which they have received from Professor Simonds.

* * * * * *

The chief event of public interest connected with veterinary science has been the complete extinction of the cattle plague (notwithstanding its re-introduction into the metropolis on two separate occasions early in the year) by the process which is familiarly called "stamping out," and by the isolation of the diseased animals. This system was from the first advocated by the professors as the only effective means for freeing the country of the disease.

It is gratifying to observe that public opinion has at length fully concurred in the correctness of this view, as thereby an effectual security may be afforded against the spread of the plague, in the event of its re-appearance in this country.

No case of the malady has been officially reported since the 7th September, and there are no reasons to believe that any case has occurred subsequently. Alarms have, nevertheless, been raised in several places, and some of these have been supported by the opinions of the veterinary inspectors. No reflections should, however, be cast on the inspectors in consequence of this, for experience has proved that there are few diseases in which the symptoms are so varied and so little diagnostic of the true nature of the malady as in cattle plague; but the highly infectious nature, and the non-spontaneous origin of the plague, are undoubtedly its abiding properties. Every supposed outbreak ought, therefore, to be investigated through the established data. Malignant aptha gastro enteritis and enteric fever often present symptoms which are identical with those seen in some cases of plague, and as these diseases have been more than usually rife during the last few years, the difficulty under which veterinary surgeons have been placed when called upon to give prompt and decided opinions, has been considerably increased. By the direction of the Lord President of the Council, I attended the International Congress of Veterinary Surgeons at Zurich from the 2nd to the 8th of September, and took part in the discusions upon cattle diseases, especially those of a contagious nature. I also, by request of the Royal Agricultural Society, made myself more practically acquainted with the Continental cattle traffic, so as to have a better understanding of the risk which is incurred of the re-introduction of the cattle plague by our foreign importations. This risk is, beyond doubt, greatly increased by the extension of the railway system to the extreme confines of Eastern Europe, the home of the pest. Within a few days, often less than the ordinary period of incubation of the plague, cattle may be conveyed from Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and Lower Austria to England, and bring with them the seeds of the disease. The same facility of transit has widely diffused the area of danger in Bavaria, Moravia, Silesia, Bohemia, &c. Countries which furnish a very large proportion of our supplies are now rarely free from the plague, and at this very time the disease is prevalent in Moravia and Silesia.

Among the resolutions come to by the congress was one to the effect, that the experience gained by the great spread of the cattle plague during the last five years had shown the perfect inutility of every means of clearing a country of the disease, short of killing the infected animals, and disinfecting everything with which they had come in contact. The congress also arrived at the conclusion, that the same experience had incontestably proved that

that sheep and goats were highly susceptible of the infection of cattle plague, and that in numerous instances they had not only contracted the disease themselves from cattle, but had re-communicated it to cattle and other ruminating animals. These conclusions are of the utmost importance, especially when it is remembered that in this country there are still many who do not believe that sheep can become affected with the cattle plague. It should further be stated that these conclusions were unanimously adopted, and that little short of 200 delegates from nearly every Government of Europe, including the professors of the several schools, not excepting even those of Russia and Turkey, were present at the meeting.

With regard to other diseases of a contagious nature, affecting cattle in particular, I have to observe, that both pleuro-pneumonia and the mouth and foot disease are again on the increase, now that the restriction upon the movements of cattle, rendered necessary by the plague, have been removed. It was observed with satisfaction that during the continuance of the restrictions alluded to, these diseases were so diminished in frequency as to render their existence in the country comparatively of little importance. This fact is of great significance, as illustrative of the plan by which the losses hitherto incurred were greatly lessened, and by which such losses may hereafter be diminished, if the disease is not entirely got rid of. It is to be remembered that pleuro-pneumonia is just as fatal now as when it was first observed in England, and medical treatment is of no greater avail in staying its progress. Prophylactic measures are alone useful, and the one which stands before all others for simplicity and effectiveness is that of preventing a free inter-communication between bovine animals when suffering from the malady. As compared with recent years, but few cattle or sheep have been admitted into the infirmary, and none of the cases call for any special notice in a report of this kind.

* * * * *

The failure hitherto of these inoculations, owing to the length of time the virus has been kept together, with the non-existence of the disease in the country, and the great caution which will have to be observed in dealing with such a virulent animal poison, should fresh virus be procured, increase considerably the difficulties of arriving at a true solution of the problem, and may probably prevent its being now obtained.

Other experiments are being continued to test the supposed contagiousness of "foot rot" among sheep. The opinion that the disease is a catching one is of ancient date, and pretty widely diffused, but it may be doubted whether this opinion is positively correct.

In due time the result of these experiments will be reported.

The experiments with the small-pox virus of sheep, alluded to in my report of last year, have shown, that after being preserved for five months in the ordinary manner on ivory points, it still retains sufficient activity to be used with success. A fact of this kind is of much practical importance, although experience may have shown that in natural outbreaks of the disease fresh sheep may occupy with safety the places in which infected animals had been kept.

In concluding this report it only remains that I should state, that within the last few weeks my attention has been officially called to a case of trichiniasis in a pig. The formidable entozoa, on which this disease depends, and which have produced so sad a destruction of human life in Germany and elsewhere, among persons partaking of infected pork, would thus appear to have gained a footing in this country. To what extent this may be the case cannot at present be ascertained. The pig, which was found to be affected by this disease, was reared under very particular circumstances; and the discovery of its flesh being loaded with trichinæ was made in time, it is hoped, to prevent any mischief being done. The case is under investigation by the order of the Government, and no means will be spared to dispel the mystery by which it is surrounded.

The person who made the discovery is a practical microscopist; and as he had preserved portions of the flesh in various antiseptic fluid, I have been enabled to procure a supply of it, by which the destructive influence of these fluids on the life of the entozoa may be tested by feeding some of the small carnivora and other animals with the trichinized flesh. These experiments are being carried on within the college, and the results of them, as also of others mentioned in this report, will in due time be laid before you.

I have, &c.

11 January 1868. (signed) *James B. Simonds.*

The governors are unwilling to conclude their report without alluding to the importance of the public and local authorities being provided with some security against the appointment of incompetent persons as inspectors of diseases among cattle. So long as mere farriers, or persons who have not even the modicum of practical knowledge which most farriers possess, are at liberty to assume the designation of veterinary surgeon, neither local authorities nor the public have any ready and sufficient test whereby they may ascertain whether persons thus designating themselves have undergone any process of scientific education whatever, or have, by passing a sufficient examination for the diploma of the profession, proved that they have qualified themselves for the offices or functions to which they aspire. Great and undeserved discredit has been cast upon the veterinary profession by the unauthorized assumption of the designation of veterinary surgeon by persons in no way qualified to discharge the duties for which it is the object both of the Royal Veterinary College and of the Royal Agricultural Society, that the genuine and attested veterinary surgeon should be prepared. The governors, therefore, hope for the co-operation of the

App. No. 1.

Royal Agricultural Society in seeking a legislative enactment whereby none but the duly-educated—none but those who, by passing a sufficient examination, have proved that they possess the elements of proficiency, shall be permitted to assume the designation of veterinary surgeon, since the unattested and unauthorised assumption of that designation has been proved to entail deception, inconvenience, and loss upon the agricultural community and upon the public, while it inflicts discredit and discouragement upon the veterinary profession.

February 1868. (signed) *C. N. Newdegate*, Chairman.

No. 26.

Messrs. *Radcliffe & Layton* to the Lord President of the Council.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.

My Lord Duke, Liverpool, 12th August 1867.

We have the honour to enclose herewith, on behalf of the Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association, a memorial from such Association, to which we beg leave to request your Grace's particular attention.

We have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., &c., &c., Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council. (signed) *Radcliffe & Layton.*

To His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., &c., &c., Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

My Lord Duke.

On behalf and by direction of the Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association, I have the honour to request your attention to the following facts:—

That a Bill is now pending in the Honourable the House of Commons intitutled "An Act to continue and amend the Acts relating to Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Cattle and other Animals."

That the said Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association is an Association formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of veterinary science and the diffusion of knowledge relating to the diseases of animals.

That the said Association has carefully considered the said Bill with especial reference to the arrest and prevention of foreign cattle diseases in Great Britain.

That such Associasion respectfully submits that the 45th Section of the said Bill relating to the regulations respecting the landing, &c., of foreign animals in Great Britain is inadequate and insufficient, and that the said section should be struck out, and the following section, which has been proposed to the Honourable the House of Commons by Mr. Corrance, should be substituted in its place.

"The Privy Council shall, by Order, declare at what port or ports, or part or parts of such port, it shall be lawful to inspect foreign animals; and further, to confirm the same for a period of three years, or to such further time as it shall be held expedient to continue such Act in force.

"And further, by Order, regulate the landing in Great Britain of such foreign animals brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom, as regards the port or ports, or the part or parts of the port or ports at which such animals may be landed, and by Order prohibit the removal and regulate the disposal by slaughter of such animals from or at any such port or port thereof, except in cases where such animals shall have been submitted at any port or ports to a quarantine of not less than 10 days, or any further period at the discretion of the Privy Council to appoint."

That the said Association respectfully submits the following reasons for the amendment of the said Bill as above:

Firstly, that experience demonstrates the great difficulty of protecting British stock from foreign diseases when foreign animals are permitted to pass through the country.

Secondly, that unless there is some period determined for the continuance of such a system as that, of placing stock in quarantine or slaughtering at the ports, there is no possibility of inducing persons or corporations to provide the convenience at any port or ports for such purposes.

Thirdly, that the import trade can be conducted with profit and advantage, on a system calculated to protect British stock, and at the same time providing an abundance of animal food for the metropolis and other large towns.

Fourthly, the objections raised to the difficulty of transmitting offal and the cheaper parts of carcases to large towns for consumption by the poor, is purely hypothetical, and contrary to the experience of the past.

That the said Association has presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, a petition

petition praying that the said Bill may, before passing into a law, be amended, as mentioned above.

I therefore beg leave to request, on behalf of such Association, that your Grace will be pleased to support its said petition, in order that the Bill may be amended as therein suggested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gilbert Heyes*,
President of the Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.

Radcliffe & Layton, Liverpool,
12 August 1867.

Sir,

We have the honour to enclose herewith, on behalf of the Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association, a memorial from such Association, to which we beg leave to request your particular attention.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *Radcliffe & Layton.*

The Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, P. C., &c. &c.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The like memorial addressed to the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, P. C., &c. &c., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

No. 27.

Memorial of the Oxford Cattle Plague Association.

To His Grace the President and the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Respectful Memorial of the Chairman, Directors, and Members of the Oxford Cattle Plague Association (Limited), in Special Meeting assembled,

Showeth,

1. That the objects for which this Company was established, by farmers and occupiers of land, were for the raising of funds and granting compensation, for the loss of animals by the cattle plague, to individual members of this Association.

2. That, under the rules of the said Company, the amount of compensation was fixed at three-fourths in value of each beast so lost or slaughtered.

3. That the number of animals insured was 5,673, in the sum of 67,730 *l.*, being their gross value.

4. That this Association has not at any time received donations, or any contributions in aid of its funds, from any person residing either in or out of the county of Oxford, except a sum of less than 20 *l.* received from a few members of an old Voluntary Cattle Plague Society, which was abandoned as soon as this society was formed.

5. That your memorialists have suffered most severely by the cattle plague.

6. That calls amounting to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound have been made by the Association, and paid by your memorialists.

7. That, besides these calls, a county rate of 6 *d.* in the pound upon the rateable value of the respective farms of your memorialists has been made, half of which has been paid by them.

8. That such sums together make a total direct loss in money to your memorialists of about 20 per cent., or one-fifth portion of the value of the entire stock of cattle owned by the members of the Association, and exclusive of all loss of cattle under six months old, which was not covered by such insurance, and exclusive of a very considerable indirect loss, whether of milk, butter, want of stock, want of trade, or otherwise.

9. That the individual members, who unfortunately lost their animals by the disease, only received compensation amounting to three-fourths of the value of the animals so lost, whereby they suffered another loss of one-fourth, or 25 per cent. on their dead animals; which, added to the 20 per cent. paid on the animals in a live state, as above set forth, makes the total loss amount to about 45 per cent., or nearly one-half the value of the animals destroyed by the plague.

10. That your memorialists, considering the great loss of cattle the nation has sustained by the cattle plague disease, earnestly entreat your most Honourable Board to continue

App. No. 1.

the system of slaughter of diseased cattle and compensation, and also the immediate slaughter at the ports of all fat animals imported from abroad, and also the imposition of strict quarantine, for at least 28 days, on all store animals arriving from abroad.

11. That from the dire experience of the past, it has been proved how subtle and capricious the disease is in some instances, and how long some animals hold the poison in suspension in their bodies. Your memorialists therefore further entreat your Right Honourable Board to order that no hay, straw, or other fodder, be allowed to be imported into this kingdom from any foreign infected country under any circumstances whatever. And your memorialists humbly beg to represent, as a reason for this request, that your memorialists themselves were not allowed to move any of their hay, straw or other fodder, from place to place in their own county during the prevalence of this disease, whether by Order of Council or otherwise. They therefore make this request, not only as a preventive measure, but in order that the Continental farmer may not be placed on a more favourable footing than the British farmer.

12. That your memorialists further beg humbly to represent that, since the stoppage of the cattle trade and the cattle traffic on railways, the infectious and contagious diseases known as the foot and mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia (which at times have occasioned great loss in the kingdom), have almost totally disappeared. They therefore suggest that Government should prosecute under "The Cattle Disease Prevention Act," or otherwise, all persons who may expose for sale, or remove, or in any manner deal in animals suffering not only from the cattle plague, but from any contagious or infectious disease whatever.

13. That your memorialists further entreat that an Order may be made by your most Honourable Board, that all railway trucks and carrying vessels be properly ventilated, cleaned, and disinfected after every journey, under a heavy penalty; for your Memorialists have been informed, and believe, that one great cause of the spread of the cattle plague, in the first instance, was that butchers and jobbers from the great towns in the North purchased at a low rate diseased animals in the metropolitan market, and conveyed them home by rail, and that the same trucks which carried them down were afterwards loaded back with store stock to Barnet Fair, and from thence the disease was sown, as it were, broadcast over England.

14. That your memorialists, lastly, beg to be allowed to state that although, perhaps owing to the lapse of time which occurred after the cattle disease had broken out in England, and before the inspectors got fully to work, there was great difficulty in tracing the origin of the plague in the first instance, yet your memorialists emphatically assert that this foreign and distructive disease was introduced into Oxfordshire by foreign beasts brought into the country from London by railway, and that the plague drifted or spread from place to place, principally in an easterly direction, over a great breadth of the county, and into the adjoining county of Buckinghamshire, destroying very many cattle, thus inflicting distress, misery, and ruin on many families without any fault of their own.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, by the Chairman, and countersigned by the seal of the Company, at the Town Hall, in the city of Oxford, this 12th day of January 1867.

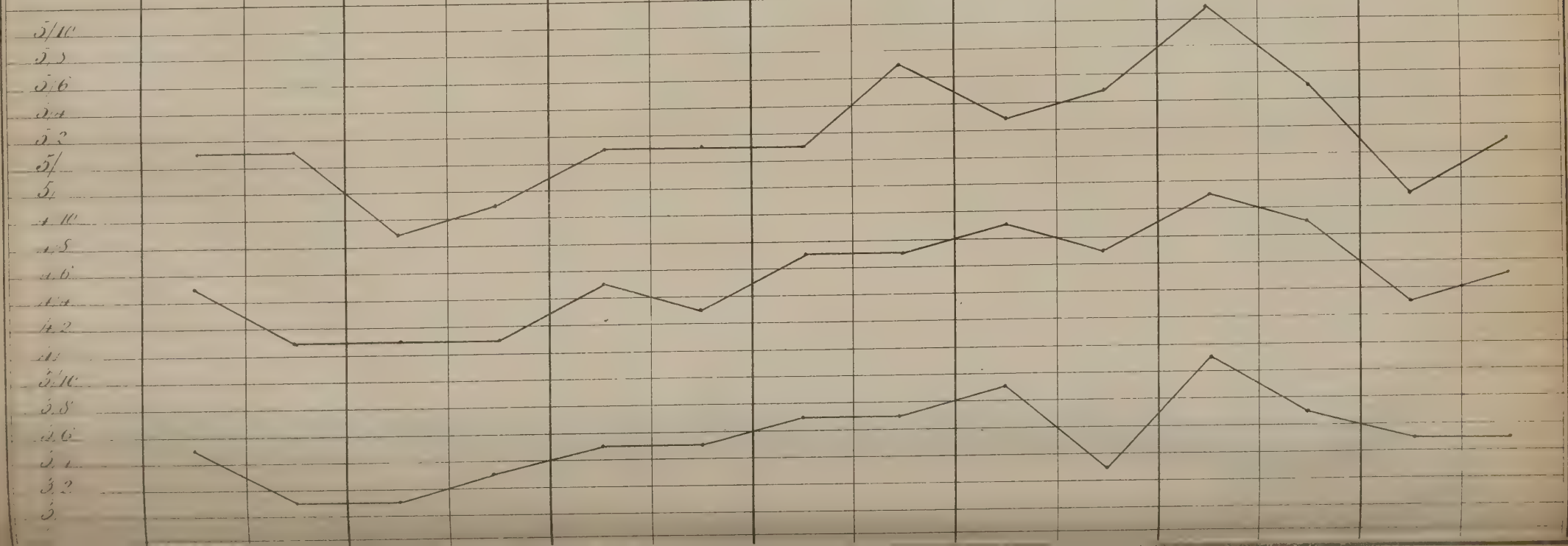
Wm. Chillingworth,
Chairman.

L. S.

Beef

Range of Prices 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

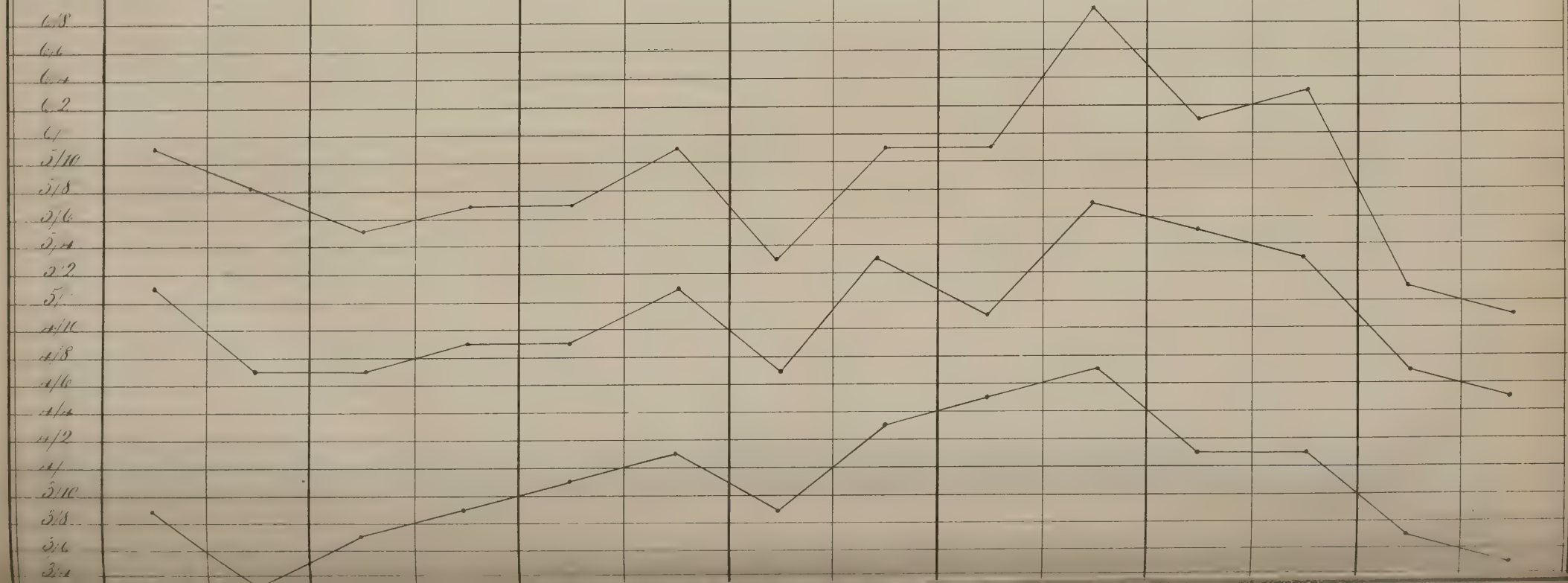
	1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867	
	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Prime	5 0	5 . 0	4 . 8	4 . 10	5 . 0	5 . 0	5 . 0	5 . 6	5 . 2	5 . 4	5 . 10	5 4	4 . 10	5 0
Middling	4 . 4	4 . 0	4 . 0	4 . 0	4 . 4	4 . 2	4 . 6	4 . 6	4 . 8	4 . 6	4 10	4 . 8	4 . 2	4 . 4
Inferior	3 4	3 . 0	3 . 0	3 . 2	3 . 4	3 . 4	3 6	3 . 6	3 . 8	3 . 2	3 . 10	3 . 6	3 . 3	3 . 4



Mutton.

Range of Prices 1861 to 1867. inclusive.

	1861.		1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867.	
	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Prime	5 10	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 2	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 0	6 2	5 0	4 10
Middling	5 0	4 6	4 6	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 6	5 2	4 10	5 6	5 4	5 2	4 6	4 4
Inferior	3 8	3 2	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	3 8	4 2	4 4	4 6	4 0	4 0	3 6	3 4



Appendix No. 2.

PAPER put in by the Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office. App. No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE IMPORTED into *Southampton* from *France, Portugal,* and *Spain,* during the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

COUNTRY.	1865.	1866.	1867.	TOTAL.
FRANCE	6,956	4,685	4,491	16,132
PORTUGAL	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	99	- -	44	143
TOTAL	7,055	4,685	4,535	16,275

Note.—These figures are compiled from the same data as the printed Returns of the 18th March. Corrections received from the Customs on the 19th March would make the number from France in 1867 to be six more than that herein stated.

27 March 1868.

H. F. Bucknall,
Clerk of Returns.

Appendix No. 3.

DIAGRAMS delivered in by Mr. *James Brewster,* 1 April 1868.—(*See* opposite.) App. No. 3.

Appendix, No. 4.

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

LIST OF PETITIONS.

Date.	Petition.	Numbe of Signatu
1868:	AGAINST:	
17 Feb. -	Metropolitan Board of Works under their common seal. Sealed by order, John Pollard, Clerk of the Board (*Mr. Charles Forster*). The Petitioners pray that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses before the Committee to whom the said Bill stands referred, against the Preamble of the said Bill, and against such of the Clauses and Provisions thereof as affect their rights and interests, and the rights and interests of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis; and in support of other Clauses and Provisions for their protection; and that the said Bill may not pass into a law as it now stands; or that the Petitioners may have such other relief in the premises as to the House may seem fit. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	Seal.
20 Feb.	James Hartley and Company, the owners of the British and Foreign Wharf, Lower East Smithfield (*Mr. Cowen*). The Petitioners pray that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses against the Bill before the Select Committee to whom the Bill may be referred. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	1
24 Feb. -	London and South Western Railway Company (*Mr. Dutton*) - - - - - -	Seal.
28 Feb.	Conservators of the River Thames, under their common seal (*Mr. Thomas Chambers*) The Petitioners pray the House that the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill may not pass into a law as it now stands, and that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses before the Committee to whom the Bill may be referred, against the Preamble and Clauses thereof, and in support of the insertion of such Clauses and Provisions as may be deemed requisite for their protection and benefit, and that such other relief may be afforded them as to the House may seem meet. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	Seal.
5 March	Great Eastern Railway Company, under their common seal (*Colonel Meller*) - - The Petitioners pray that the Bill may not pass, and that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses before the Committee to whom the Bill is referred, against the Preamble and Clauses, and in support of their rights and interests. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	Seal.

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures.
1868:	AGAINST—*continued.*	
9 March	Southampton Dock Company, under their common seal (*Mr. Moffat*) - - - -	Seal 1
,,	Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company, under their common seal (*Mr. O'Beirne*) - -	Seal.
0 March	Steamship Owners, Cattle Salesmen, and Importers and Butchers carrying on business at the Port of Hull (*Mr. Clay*).	75
	The Petitioners pray the House not to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, against the Preamble and Clauses thereof affecting their rights and interests, and against the insertion of any further Provisions prejudicially affecting them, and in support of such Alterations as may be necessary for their protection.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
2 March	General Steam Navigation Company, under their common seal (*Mr. Watkin*) - -	Seal.
3 March	Owners of Property in, and Inhabitants of, the Metropolis (*Mr. Cowen*) - - -	137
,,	Owners of large Commercial Establishments, Hotel Keepers, Refreshment Contractors, and other Persons having to provide food for considerable number of persons daily.	—
	The Petitioners pray the House not to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, against the Preamble, and such of the Clauses and Provisions of the Bill as may affect their rights and interests, and in support of other Clauses and Provisions for their protection, and that they may have such other relief as to the House may seem meet.	
	Your Committee have, in the case of the Petition from the Metropolis, presented by Mr. Cowen, reported to the House the number of names appended thereto, but they are of opinion that a very large proportion of them are not in the handwriting of the persons whose names are attached, and that the Orders of the House, which require that every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness (*vide* Commons' Journals, 1675, 8 November; 1689, 14 November; 1774, 2 June; 1826, 13 December; 1836, 28 June), have not been complied with.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
6 March	Members of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce. On behalf of the chairman, George Dunlop, president; Hy. Buchan, vice-president; Robert G. Bassett, hon. sec. (*Mr. Moffatt*).	3
,,	Importers, Consignees, and others interested in the Trade of Foreign Cattle (*Mr. Woodd*).	45
,,	Butchers carrying on business in the Metropolis (*Mr. Woodd*) - - - - - -	885
	The Petitioners pray the House not to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, against the Preamble, and such of the Clauses and Provisions of the Bill as may affect their rights and interests, and in support of other Clauses and Provisions for their protection, and that they may have such other relief as to the House may seem meet.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
8 March	Butchers and others of Manchester and Salford, and the surrounding districts (*Mr. Bazley*).	990
9 March	Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Southampton, in council assembled, under their corporate seal (*Mr. Russell Gurney*).	Seal.
,,	Members of the Harbour and Pier Board, Southampton (*Mr. Russell Gurney*) - -	5
	The Petitioners pray the House not to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, against the Preamble, and such of the Clauses and Provisions of the Bill as may affect their rights and interests, and in support of other Clauses and Provisions for their protection, and that they may have such other relief as to the House may seem meet.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures.
1868:	AGAINST—*continued.*	
23 March	Inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein engaged in rearing and breeding cattle for the English cattle-market (*Mr. Cowen*).	430
"	Inhabitants of Hambourg engaged in rearing and breeding cattle for the English cattle-market (*Mr. Cowen*). The Petitioners pray the House not to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, and that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, against the Preamble, and such of the Clauses and Provisions of the Bill as may effect their rights and interests, and in support of other Clauses and Provisions for their protection, and that they may have such other relief as to the House may seem meet. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	125
26 March	Butchers, Salesmen, and others engaged in the Cattle and Meat Trades (*Mr. Locke*) - The Petitioners pray that no separate Market for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Cattle may be authorised, and that the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill may not become law. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	114
30 March	London and Saint Katherine Docks Company, under their common seal (*Mr. Brooks*) - The Petioners pray that no separate Market for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Cattle may be authorised, and that the Metropolitan Foreign Market Bill may not become law. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	Seal. 2
1 April -	Inhabitants of South Holland (*Mr. Leeman*) - - - - - - - - -	Seal. 87
	FOR ALTERATION:	
28 Feb. -	Charles Robert Roper and others (*Mr. Salisbury Butler*) - - - - - - - The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and the carrying out of the Provisions of the Measure at the earliest practicable period. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	61
9 March	Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. Signed by order of the Court, Frederick Woodthorpe, town clerk (*Sheriffs of London*). The Petitioners pray the House that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, before the Committee to whom the Foreign Cattle Market Bill may be referred, in support of such Clauses and Provisions as are required for their protection and the protection of their Mortgagees; and against any Clauses that may be proposed detrimental to their interests or the interests of their Mortgagees, and that they may have such other relief in the premises as to the House may seem meet. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	1
17 March	Members of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture - - - - - The Petitioners pray the House that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, before the Committee to whom the Foreign Cattle Market Bill may be referred, in support of such Clauses and Provisions as are required for their protection and the protection of their Mortgagees; and against any Clauses that may be proposed detrimental to their interests or the interests of their Mortgagees, and that they may have such other relief in the premises as to the House may seem meet. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	206

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures.
868:	FOR ALTERATION—*continued.*	
March	Landowners, Farmers, &c., of the county of Chester, in public meeting assembled at Crewe, 19th March 1868. Signed on behalf of the meeting, Wibraham Tollemache, chairman (*Sir Philip Egerton*). The Petitioners pray the House to extend the Provisions of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill to all Ports. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	1
March	Members of the Association of Farmers in the county of Kincardine. Signed on behalf of the association, —— Mitchell, junr., chairman (*Mr. Nicol*). The Petitioners pray the House to extend the Provisions of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill to all Ports. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	1
	FOR EXTENSION:	
March	Members of the Highworth Cattle Assurance Association (Pleuro-Pneumonia), and other agriculturists of the district. Signed Edw. W. Moore, chairman (*Lord Charles Bruce*).	1
,,	Members of the Pickering Branch of the North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture and others (*Mr. Milbank*). The Petitioners pray that the principle of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill may be extended to all places where stock are imported. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	63
March	Members of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture (*Lord John Manners*) - -	845
	Members of the Thirsk Branch of the North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. Milbank*).	116
,,	Farmers, Breeders of Cattle, and others assembled in Bicester Market, in the county of Oxford, Friday, 6th March 1868 (*Colonel North*).	70
,,	Farmers, Breeders of Cattle, and others assembled in the Corn Exchange, Oxford, 7th March 1868 (*Colonel North*).	46
March	Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture. Signed on behalf of the chamber, Clare Sewell Read, president. The Petitioners pray the House to pass a law for the Establishment of separate Markets for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Animals at all the Ports or Landing-places; and that the Provisions of the Foreign Cattle Market Bill may be extended to Sheep and Pigs, and that Foreign Cattle should be kept from intermingling with home-bred animals. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	1
March	Members of the North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture and others (*Colonel Duncombe*). The Petitioners pray the House for the establishment of a separate Metropolitan Market for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Cattle exclusively; and that the same principle be applied to all the ports of Landing, and extended to Sheep and Pigs. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	10
March	Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Warwick, in council assembled (*Mr. Repton*). The Petitioners pray the House for the establishment of a separate Metropolitan Market for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Cattle exclusively; and that the same principle be applied to all the Ports of Landing, and extended to Sheep and Pigs. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	Seal. 1

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures
1868:	FOR PROVISION:	
18 Feb. -	R. Pierpoint and others (*Mr. Read*) - - - - - - - - - - -	38
,,	James Brotherton, Gloucester, and others - - - - - - - - - -	45
,,	George Henderson, Gateshead, and others - - - - - - - - -	69
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill with such Amendments as shall provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for Cattle, and the carrying out of the provisions of the measure at the earliest practicable period.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
19 Feb.	Producers and Consumers of Meat frequenting the Lewes Market and neighbourhood (*Sir James Fergusson*).	157
	The Petitioners pray that a Bill compelling the slaughter of Foreign Fat Stock may be introduced, and that the word Stock be re-introduced into the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill instead of Cattle, so as to include Sheep.	
	This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
5 March -	Owners and Occupiers of Land in the neighbourhood of York attending York Market, and Inhabitants of the City of York (*Mr. Leeman*).	238
,,	Magistrates and others of Tadcaster and neighbourhood (*Mr. Milbank*) - - -	28
,,	Members of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture. Signed on behalf of the meeting, Thomas B. Western, chairman (*Sir Thomas Western*).	1
	The Petioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill with such Amendments as shall provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and the carrying out of the provisions of the measure at the earliest practicable period.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
	IN FAVOUR:	
28 Feb.	Members of the Home Cattle Defence Association. Signed on behalf of the association, John Waller, Secretary.	1
	The Petitioners pray that they may be heard by Counsel before the Select Committee to whom the Bill has been referred, in favour of the provisions of the Bill.	
	This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
5 March -	Owners and Occupiers of Land in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex (*Sir Thomas Western*).	66
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill.	
	This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
9 March -	Farmers, Graziers, Cattle Dealers, and others attending Peterborough Market (*Mr. Hankey*).	78
,,	Butchers and other Inhabitants of Croydon and Norwood (*Mr. Locke King*) - -	21
,,	Farmers, and Dealers attending Newbury Market, in the county of Berks (*Mr. Sclater-Booth*).	29
10 March	Inhabitants of Sandwich and neighbourhoood (*Mr. Capper*) - - - - -	79
,,	Members of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. Signed on behalf of the chamber, R. Jasper More, chairman.	1
,,	Members of the Swindon Chamber of Agriculture, and others (*Mr. Read*) - - -	55
,,	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending the Norwich Corn Exchange (*Mr. Read*) -	154

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures.
1868:	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
March	Members of the Farmers' Club. Signed on behalf of the club, Clare Sewell Read, chairman (*Mr. Read.*)	1
"	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending the Norwich Cattle Market (*Mr. Read*) -	153
"	Members of the Warwickshire Cattle Assurance Association, Limited. Signed on behalf of the members of the association, in general meeting assembled, Thomas Horley, junior, chairman (*Mr. Wise*).	1
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill	
March	Farmers and Graziers, Veterinary Surgeons, Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and others interested, York Cattle Fair, 5th March 1868 (*Colonel Duncombe.*)	251
March	Butchers and others, inhabitants of Dover, in the county Kent (*Mr. Freshfield*) - -	77
"	Members of the county of Devon Central Chamber of Agriculture assembled in connection with a public meeting of Agriculturists at Totnes. Signed by order of the meeting, Churston, chairman (*Mr. Kekewich.*)	1
March	Members of the Oxford Cattle Plague Association (*Mr. Henley*) - - - - -	Seal. 2
"	Inhabitants of the City of York and neighbourhood (*Captain Lowther*) - - -	64
"	Inhabitants of Romford - - - - - - - - - - - - -	107
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Catttle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term of "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
March	Members of the Hungerford Farmers' Club, and others (*Mr. Read*) - - - -	56
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
March	Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Land in the neighbourhood of Bishops Stortford, in the county of Hertford (*Mr. Cowper*).	84
"	Farmers, Breeders of Cattle, and others in the county of Oxford, assembled in Thame Market, in the county of Oxford, 10th March 1868 (*Colonel John Fane*).	62
"	Farmers, Chipping Norton Market, 11th March 1868 (*Mr. Henley*) - - - -	71
"	Ditto, Witney Market, in the county of Oxford, 12th March 1868 (*Mr. Henley*) - -	141
March	Members of the Cirencester Chamber of Agriculture, assembled at the monthly meeting, 9th March 1868 (*Sir Michael Hicks Beach*).	43
"	Persons attending the Market of Newcastle-under-Lyme (*Sir Edward Buller*) - -	45
"	Butchers and others, inhabitants of Leatherhead (*Mr. George Grenfell Glynn*) - -	61
"	Members of the Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. Knight*) - - -	94
"	Residents of Maidstone and neighbourhood (*Mr. Read*) - - - - - -	95
"	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending the Great Yarmouth Market (*Mr. Read*) -	58
"	Butchers and others, inhabitants of Epsom and neighbourhood (*Mr. Read*) - - -	27
"	Members of the Council of the Smithfield Club; Hardwicke, president (*Viscount Royston*)	1
"	Farmers and others in the county of Fife (*Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie*) - - - -	334
March	Butchers and others, inhabitants of Godalming (*Mr. Garth*) - - - - -	5
"	Ditto, Guildford (*Mr. Garth*) - - - - - - - - - - -	10
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out of the Provisions of the Measure without delay.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures
1868:	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
23 March	Farmers and Graziers attending Evesham Market (*Mr. Calthorpe*) - - - -	68
,,	Members of the Committee of Management of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. Signed by order and on behalf of the committee, Robert Lansdale, chairman (*Mr. Algernon Egerton*).	1
,,	Members of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society in special general meeting assembled at Aberdeen, 20th March 1868. In name and by authority of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society, Thomas Jones, chairman (*Mr. Fordyce*).	1
,,	Landowners, Graziers, and Farmers in the neighbourhood of Banbury (*Colonel North*) -	326
,,	Inhabitants of the township of Sadberge, in the county of Durham (*Mr. Freville Surtees*).	43
24 March	Farmers attending Uttoxeter Market, in the county of Stafford (*Sir Edward Buller*) -	59
,,	Persons attending Cheadle Market, in the county of Stafford (*Sir Edward Buller*) -	65
,,	Persons resident in the city of Lichfield, or in the parishes adjacent thereto (*Colonel Dyott*).	28
,,	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending Fakenham Market, county of Norfolk (*Mr. Read*).	131
,,	Members of the Midland Farmers' Club assembled at Birmingham; John Ford, president (*Mr. Read*).	1
,,	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending East Dereham Market, in the county of Norfolk (*Mr. Read*).	112
,,	Farmers, Bedford Market (*Mr. Hastings Russell*) - - - - - - - -	188
,,	Members of the North Durham Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. Shafto*) - - -	32
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
25 March	Farmers and other Inhabitants residing in the district of Stone (*Sir Edward Buller*) -	56
,,	Farmers attending the Market at Stafford, 21st March 1868 (*Sir Edward Buller*) -	53
,,	Ditto, Eccleshall, 20th March 1868 (*Sir Edward Buller*) - - - - - -	107
,,	Inhabitants of Leek and neighbourhood and Farmers attending the Leek Market, 23rd March 1868 (*Sir Edward Buller*).	62
,,	Inhabitants of Staplehurst and the neighbourhood (*Mr. More*) - - - - -	57
26 March	Inhabitants of the township of Rufforth, in the ainsty of York (*Colonel Duncombe*) -	67
,,	Inhabitants of Thirtleby-with-Osgoodby (*Sir William Gallwey*) - - - - -	40
,,	Inhabitants of the town of Rothesay, in the county of Bute (*Mr. Lamont*) - - -	47
,,	Inhabitants of Nether Poppleton (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - - - -	31
,,	Ditto Upper Poppleton, in the county of York (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - -	23
,,	Ditto Bolton Percy (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - - - - - -	34
,,	Ditto Great Staughton and other places (*Lord Robert Montagu*) - - - -	30
,,	Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Land in the neighbourhood of Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk, being members of the Lavenham Farmers' Club (*Major Windsor Parker*).	30
,,	Farmers, Tradesmen, and others attending Pembroke Market (*Mr. Read*) - - -	69
,,	Farmers, Graziers, and others attending Lynn Market, in the county of Norfolk (*Mr. Read*).	65
,,	Owners of Cattle and others in the parishes of North and South Collingham (*Mr. Read*).	48
,,	Occupiers of Land, and all the Owners of Live Stock, in the parish of Shelton, Notts (*Mr. Read*).	7
,,	Owners of Live Stock and others in the parishes of Knapthorpe, Middlethorpe, and Caunton, in the county of Nottingham (*Mr. Read*).	14
,,	Occupiers of Land and Owners of Live Stock in the parish of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham (*Mr. Read*).	20
27 March	Members of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture. Signed by Fortescue, chairman; B. I. Ford, secretary (*Mr. Dyke Acland*).	2
,,	Members of the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture; R. H. Masfen, chairman of a meeting held at Stafford, 14th March 1868 (*Major Anson*).	1
,,	Farmers and others attending Hertford Market, county of Herts (*Mr. Abel Smith*) -	89
,,	Ditto Saint Alban's Market, county of Herts (*Mr. Henry Surtees*) - - - -	51
,,	Butchers and other Inhabitants of Kingston-on-Thames - - - - - -	64
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	

DATE.	PETITION.	Number of Signatures.
1868:	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
March	Members of the West Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. Henry Beaumont*).	63
,,	Inhabitants of the township of Swainton and district of Pickering Lythe (*Mr. Milbank*)	48
,,	Members of the Ripon Branch of the North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture and others (*Mr. Milbank*).	48
,,	Owners of Live Stock, Farmers, and others, inhabitants of the parish of Granby, in the county of Nottingham (*Mr. Read*).	11
,,	Occupiers of Land and Owners of Live Stock in the parish of Orston, in the county of Nottingham (*Mr. Read*).	20
,,	Farmers, Dealers, and other persons attending Colchester Market (*Mr. Rebow*) - -	209
,,	Members of the Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture. Signed on behalf of the chamber, William Hutton, chairman (*Mr. Banks Stanhope*).	1
March	Inhabitants of the Whitby Poor Law Union (*Mr. Bagwell*) - - - - - -	105
,,	Persons living at Gothenburg, engaged in the rearing and breeding of cattle for the English Metropolitan Cattle Market (*Mr. Cowen*).	Seal. 3
,,	Butchers and others attending Sevenoaks Market, in the county of Kent (*Sir Edward Dering*).	39
,,	Members of the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. Holland*) - - -	57
,,	Inhabitants of Scarborough and district (*Sir John Johnstone*) - - - - -	78
,,	Inhabitants of the borough and the Landowners and Land Occupiers of the neighbourhood of South Molton (*Sir Stafford Northcote*). The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	80
April -	From Malton - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Fitzwilliam*) - - -	105
,,	Ellenthorpe - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Leeman*) - - -	33
,,	Pembroke - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Read*) - - -	9
,,	East Kent Chamber of Agriculture - - - - (*Sir E. Dering*) - - -	1
,,	Boltby and other places - - - - - - (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - -	61
,,	E. Hailes and others - - - - - - (*Mr. Foster*) - - - -	51
,,	C. Harris and others - - - - - - (*Mr. Foster*) - - - -	97
,,	Filey - - - - - - - - - (*Admiral Duncombe*) - -	89
,,	Barnstaple - - - - - - - - (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) - -	74
,,	Rugeley - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Adderley*) - - -	77
,,	Westbury-on-Severn - - - - - - - (*Colonel Kingscote*) - -	68
April -	From Colton - - - - - - - - - (*Colonel Duncombe*) - -	25
,,	Elston - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Read*) - - -	61
,,	Crosby - - - - - - - - - (*Colonel Duncombe*) - -	5
,,	Bromsgrove - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Calthorpe*) - - -	64
,,	Loose - - - - - - - - - (*Viscount Holmesdale*) - -	65
,,	Egton - - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Milbank*) - - -	38
,,	Leake - - - - - - - - - (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - -	19
,,	Eastern Forfarshire Farmers' Association - - - (*Mr. Carnegie*) - - -	Seal. 1
,,	Kidderminster - - - - - - - - (*Mr. Dowdeswell*) - - -	48
,,	Upton-on-Severn - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill with such amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and insure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	

SUMMARY.

SUBJECT.	Number of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number of Petitions.	Total Number of Signatures.
Against - - - - - - -	12	22	2,901
For Alteration - - - - - -	3	5	270
For Extension - - - - - -	3	9	1,153
For Provision - - - - - - In Favour - - - - - -	16	114	6,795

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

FURTHER LIST OF PETITIONS.

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures
1868:		
	AGAINST:	
22 April -	Persons living at North Holland engaged in rearing and breeding cattle for the English cattle market (*Mr. Wyld*).	17
	The Petitioners pray that no separate Market for the Sale and Slaughter of Foreign Cattle may be authorised, and that the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill may not become law.	
	This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
	FOR ALTERATION:	
22 April -	Owners and Occupiers of Land in the county of Warwick (*Mr. Davenport*) - -	3,68
30 April -	Middlesborough (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - - - - - - -	
	The Petitioners pray the House to extend the Provisions of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill to all Ports.	
	This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	
	IN FAVOUR:	
20 April -	Farmers, Graziers, Occupiers of Lands, and other Inhabitants of Wigtown (*Sir Andrew Agnew*).	3
,,	Inhabitants of Skelton (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - - - - - - -	1
,,	Ditto, Oswaldkirk, in the district of Ryedale (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - - -	1
,,	Ditto, Wilton, in the county of York (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - - - - -	2
,,	Ditto, Scalby and district (*Sir John Johnstone*) - - - - - - - -	5
,,	Farmers and Ratepayers attending the market at Newton Abbot, in the parish of Wolborough, county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*).	1(
,,	Ratepayers of the parish of Berry Pomeroy, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) -	1
,,	Ditto, Staverton, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - -	1
,,	Ditto, Bovey Tracey, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - -	1
,,	Ditto, Ashburton, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - -	3
,,	Ditto, Changford, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - -	7
,,	Ditto, Dean Prior, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - -	
,,	Ditto, Dillisham, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - -	3
,,	Ditto, Bickington, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - -	1

TE.	PETITION.	Number of Signatures.
	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
ril -	Ratepayers of the parish of Ilsington, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - -	26
	Ditto, Churtson Ferrers, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - -	14
	Ditto, Rattery, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - -	31
	Ditto, Moreton Hampstead, in the county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - -	27
	Ditto, Ashprington and Cornworthy, county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - -	45
	Ditto, Manaton, county of Devon (*Mr. Kekewich*) - - - - - - -	19
	Members of York Branch of the North Riding Chamber of Agriculture (*Mr. James Lowther*).	19
ril -	Inhabitants of Pitsligo (*Mr. Fordyce*) - - - - - - - - - -	305
	Members of the Turriff Agricultural Association (*Mr. Fordyce*) - - - - -	103
	Farmers and others attending the market of Sudbury, county of Suffolk (*Sir Thomas Western*).	196
	Inhabitants of East Kent - - - - - - - - - - - - -	37
ril -	Inhabitants of Newton Morrell, Barton, Stanwick St. John's, Easby, Cleasby, Stainton, Stainton Grange, Carlton, Forcett, Aldbrough, Melsonby, Winston, Gainford, Whorlton, Barforth, Newsham, Dalton Piercebridge, Summerhouse, Middleton St. George, Dinsdale, Manfield, Gainfield, and Ecclestone, county of Durham (*Mr. Pease*).	455
	Farmers, Dealers, and others attending Romford Market (*Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson*) - -	42
	Members of the Cowbridge Farmers' Club; J. S. Gibbon, chairman (*Mr. Talbot*) -	1
ril -	Inhabitants of Suffolk (*Mr. Corrance*) - - - - - - - - -	36
	Ditto, Monmouth (*Mr. Read*) - - - - - - - - - - -	119
ril -	Members of the Herefordshire Chamber of Agriculture. On behalf of the chamber, J. Duckham, chairman; W. Owen Fowler, secretary (*Mr. Biddulph*).	2
	Noblemen, Gentlemen, Farmers, and Traders who are landowners, occupiers, or otherwise are either interested or engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and resident in the county of Salop (*Mr. Ralph Ormsby Gore*).	421
	Inhabitants of Byland Membra and district (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - -	19
	Ditto, Acaster Malbis and district (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - - -	25
	Ditto, Sutton on the Forest and district (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - -	65
	Ditto, East Bridgford, county of Nottingham (*Mr. Read*) - - - - - -	51
	Ditto, Cotgrave, Cropwell Bishop, Colston Basset, Stragglethorpe, Cropwell Butler, and other parishes in South Nottinghamshire (*Mr. Read*).	61
ril -	Mannby and Kirkby (*Mr. Milbank*) - - - - - - - - - -	39
	Warthill (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - - - - - - - - - -	23
	Yedingham (*Lord Hotham*) - - - - - - - - - - -	25
	Farmers attending market at Bishops Stortford (*Mr. Du Cane*) - - - - -	130
	Farmers, &c., attending market at Chelmsford (*Mr. Du Cane*) - - - - -	76
	Thorlby - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19
	Bromyard (*Mr. James King King*) - - - - - - - - - -	73
	Ledbury (*Mr. James King King*) - - - - - - - - - -	87

Date.	Petition.	Num of Signat
1868:	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
30 April -	Maldon (*Lord Eustace Cecil*) - - - - - - - - - - - -	49
"	Pocklington (*Admiral Duncombe*) - - - - - - - - - - -	70
"	Northallerton (*Colonel Duncombe*) - - - - - - - - - - -	35
"	Owners, &c., resident in county of Salop (*Mr. Ralph Ormsby Gore*) - - - -	185
"	Birkin (*Mr. Waterhouse*) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	39
	The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and ensure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay.	
	These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	

SUMMARY.

SUBJECT.	Number of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number of Petitions.	Total Number of Signatures.
Against - - - - - - - -	12	23	3,075
For Alteration - - - - - - -	4	7	3,955
For Extension - - - - - - -	3	9	1,153
In Favour - - - - - - - -	17	163	10,355

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

FURTHER LIST OF PETITIONS.

ATE.	PETITION.	Number of Signatures.
	AGAINST:	
ay -	Thomas Brassey, and of the Thames Haven Company (*Mr. Carter*) - - - -	4
	The Petitioners pray that they may be heard by their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses before the Committee to whom the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill has been referred, against the Clauses and Provisions thereof, and to introduce other Clauses and Provisions; and that they may have such other relief in the premises as the House may think fit.	
	FOR ALTERATION:	
ay -	Farmers, Graziers, and others interested in the Cattle Trade, in the county of Essex (*Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson*).	107
	The Petitioners pray the House to extend the Provisions of the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill to all Ports. This Petition is referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	2
	FOR COMPENSATION:	
ay -	H. Gebhardt and John Honck - - - -

Date.	Petition.	Number of Signatures
1868:	IN FAVOUR—*continued.*	
13 May -	Members of the Bedale Branch of the North Riding Chamber of Agriculture, John B. Booth, Chairman; John Teale, hon. sec. (*Mr. Millbank*).	2
15 May -	Stockowners, Graziers, and others, interested in the Irish Cattle Trade (*Mr. Cogan*) -	26
22 May -	Members of the Bridlington Branch of the East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture. Signed on behalf of the Chamber, George Walmisley, Chairman; Charles Gray, Secretary (*Lord Hotham*).	2
25 May -	Morayshire Farmers' Club and Farmers generally in the county of Moray (*Major Cumming Bruce*). The Petitioners pray the House to pass the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill, with such Amendments as will provide for the term "Stock" being substituted for "Cattle," and ensure the carrying out the Provisions of the Measure without delay. These Petitions are referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.	147

SUMMARY.

SUBJECT.	Number of Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number of Petitions.	Total Number of Signatures
Against - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13	24	3,07
For Alteration - - - - - - - - - - -	4	8	4,06
For Compensation - - - - - - - - - - -	—	1	2
For Extension - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	9	1,1
Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill—For Provision.—[Transferred to Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill—In Favour.]			
In Favour - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21	180	11,9

Appendix, No. 5.

PARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of CATTLE and SHEEP Imported into *London* from each Country during the first Thirteen Weeks of the Year 1867, and the corresponding Period of 1868.

(Compiled in accordance with the latest Corrections received up to date.)

UNTRY.	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep.		Lambs.		Summary.			
											Cattle.		Sheep.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
m - -	1,731	579	–	–	2,694	1,278	56,356	5,803	14	317	4,425	1,857	56,370	6,120
rk - -	69	109	–	–	34	–	459	113	–	–	103	109	459	113
- -	4,102	4	2	2	321	–	718	16	1	–	4,425	6	719	16
ny - -	13,791	1,577	159	3	440	28	20,987	8,951	4,019	–	14,390	1,608	25,006	8,951
d - -	4,743	5,314	121	809	163	1,334	2,670	15,312	1	2	5,027	7,457	2,671	15,314
al - -	229	985	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	229	985	–	–
- -	680	775	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	680	775	–	–
n - -	661	34	1	–	28	–	35	–	–	–	690	34	35	–
OTAL - -	26,006	9,377	283	814	3,680	2,640	81,225	30,195	4,035	319	29,969	12,831	85,260	30,514

Privy Council Office, Veterinary Department,
20 April 1868.

Alexander Williams,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 6.

No. 1.

Southampton Dock Company.

RETURN of Foreign Cattle Landed in the Docks from France during the Year 1867.

DATE.	Landed.						Sent to London by Rail.						Taken into Borough to Private Slaughterhouses.						Slaughtered in the Docks.						Placed in Quarantine.						REMARKS.
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	
1867:																															
January - -	297	4	–	298	–	178	28	–	–	–	–	–	269	4	–	298	–	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
February - -	228	–	11	140	–	103	39	–	4	–	–	–	189	–	7	140	–	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
March - -	283	–	14	31	–	146	21	–	14	–	–	–	262	–	–	31	–	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
April - -	136	–	–	81	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	–	–	81	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
May - - -	237	–	25	66	–	81	15	–	25	–	–	–	222	–	–	66	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
June - - -	835	4	13	358	–	49	525	–	13	–	–	–	310	4	–	358	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
July - - -	1,043	29	–	405	–	75	705	–	–	–	–	–	338	29	–	405	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
August - -	520	57	–	398	34	66	248	13	–	–	–	–	272	44	–	398	34	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
September - -	465	86	–	591	–	138	181	2	–	–	–	–	283	84	–	591	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
October - -	103	56	–	292	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	50	–	292	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	
November - -	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
December - -	18	6	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	4,165	242	63	2,660	34	1,157	1,762	15	56	–	–	–	2,384	215	7	2,660	34	1,151	18	6	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	6	

No. 2.

Southampton Dock Company.

RETURN of Foreign Cattle Landed in the Docks from France during the Year 1868.

DATE.	Landed.						Sent to London by Rail.						Taken into Borough.						Slaughtered in the Docks.						Placed in Quarantine.						REMARKS.
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.	
1868:																															
January - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
February - -	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
March - -	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
April - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Appendix, No. 7.

PAPERS handed in to the Committee.

App. No. 7.

Durch Verordnung N° 237, II. M., des königlich Sächsischen Ministeriums des Innern (vom 1 April a. c.), bleibt das in den Verordnungen gedachten Ministerii vom 27 Juni und 27. July 1867 verfügte Einfuhrverbot von Rindvieh der Steppenrace (ungarischem, podolischem, und galizischem Vieh), auch noch fernerhin in Wirksamkeit.

Von Krucker-Drastman,
Kön. Sächs. Grenz-Polizei-Commissar.

Bodenbach, den 12 Mai 1868.

Translation of the Order of the Saxon Government.

The Order, No. 237, of the Royal Saxon Minister for the Home Department, of the 27th June and 27th July 1867, *is still in full force*, and prohibits importation of all cattle of the Steppe breed (Hungarian, Podolian, and Galician cattle).

Bodenbach, 12 May 1868.

Signed by the Royal Saxon Frontier Police Commissioner.

Berlin, den 14 Mai 1868.

Bei Rückgabe der Anlage Ihrer Vorstellung vom 13 d. Mts. verweise ich Sie auf die wegen Abwendung der Viehseuchen von den diesseitigen Staaten erlassenen Gesetze, und namentlich die noch gegenwärtig in Kraft stehende Allerhöchste Verordnung vom 27 März 1836 (Gesetz Sammlung für das Jahr 1836, Seite 173), nach welcher

Rindvieh der Steppenrace (podolisches Vieh) zu keiner Zeit auf anderen Punkten, als durch bestimmte mit Quarantaine-Anstalten versehene Einlassorte über die Landesgrenze gebracht und dasselbe nur nach ein und zwanzigtägiger Quarantaine, und wenn es während derselben gesund geblieben weiter eingeführt werden darf,

für den Fall des Ausbruchs der Rinderpest in dem benachbarten Auslande kein Rindvieh irgend einer Art, ohne dass dasselbe zuvor der 21 tägigen Quarantaine auf den dazu bestimmten Einlasspunkten unterworfen und während derselben völlig gesund befunden ist, eingebracht werden darf,

und für den Fall des Ausbruchs der Rinderpest in der Nähe der Landesgrenze

Hornvieh aus dem inficirten Auslande in die diesseitigen Staaten überhaupt nicht zugelassen werden darf.

Der Minister der geistlichen-Unterrichts-und
Medicinal-Angelegenheiten,
In Vertretung.
Lehnert.

An
den Kaufmann Herrn F. Prenzlow,
hier,
Landsberger-Platz, N° 1.

2294 M.

App. No. 7.

Translation of the Prussian Laws as regards the Cattle Plague.

Berlin, 14 May 1868.

In reference to your request of the 13th instant, I beg to refer you to the laws of this country for prevention of Rinderpest, and particularly to the most high Order of the 27th March 1836 (Law Collection for the year 1836, page 173), which are still at present in full force.

Cattle of the Steppe breed (Podolian cattle) are not allowed at any time to pass the frontier, except at certain places where proper quarantine establishments are in existence, and then only when, after they passed 21 days' quarantine, they have remained sound, they are allowed to pass the frontier and to be further imported.

If cattle plague should appear in any neighbouring country, no cattle of any description will be allowed to be imported except at those particular places where quarantine establishments exist, and if they remain sound after 21 days' quarantine, they may be imported.

And if cattle plague should appear near the frontier of this country no cattle of any description can be imported into this country from the infected country.

(Signed by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Instruction and Medical Department)

Lehnert.

THIRD

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *May* 1868.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*]

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Under 16 *oz.*

INDEX

TO THE

REPORTS

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *May* 1868.

303—I.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

ALPHABETICAL and CLASSIFIED LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS in the following INDEX, with th Paging at which they will respectively be found.

PAGE

Aberdeenshire - - - - - - - - - 1

Breeders and Graziers (Home Cattle) - - - 6

Movement of Cattle - - - - - - - 38
Protection - - - - - - - - 47
Separate Market - - - - - - - 56
Supply of Cattle - - - - - - - 67

BUTCHERS:

1. *Effect of the present Regulations in the case respectively of London Butchers and for Butchers outside the Metropolitan Area* - 8
2. *Question of Injury to the Home Producer by the Exclusion of Country Butchers from the London Market* - - - 9
3. *Decrease of Foreign Import through the Exclusion of Country Buyers* - - 9
4. *Effect of a Separate Foreign Market in the case of Carcase Butchers and Retail Butchers respectively* - - - - 9
5. *Opposition of London Butchers to the Bill before the Committee* - - - - 9
6. *Denial that Butchers combine to raise the Price of Meat* - - - - - 9

Brighton - - - - - - - - - 8
Liverpool - - - - - - - - - 36
Market Days - - - - - - - - 37
Offal - - - - - - - - - 41
Separate Market - - - - - - - 56
Slaughter of Cattle - - - - - - 59

CATTLE PLAGUE (RINDERPEST):

1. *Infectious and Destructive Character of Rinderpest* - - - - - - 10
2. *Existence of Rinderpest chiefly in Russia* - 10
3. *Way in which the Disease was introduced into England* - - - - - - 10
4. *Similarity of the late Plague to the Plague of 1814* - - - - - - - 11
5. *Danger of the Introduction of the Disease by Foreign Lean Stock* - - - - 11
6. *Unwholesomeness of the Meat of Diseased Animals* - - - - - - 11
7. *Generally as to the Precautions necessary for Preventing Infection, and as to the present Regulations on the Subject* - - 11
8. *As to the Precautions in connection with a Separate Foreign Market, and their efficiency or otherwise for the Prevention of Infection* - - - - - - - 12

Aberdeenshire - - - - - - - - 1
Breeders and Graziers - - - - - 6
Burial of Diseased Cattle - - - - - 8
Ceylon - - - - - - - - - 13

CATTLE PLAGUE (RINDERPEST)—continued. PA

Cowsheds and Dairies - - - - - -
Disinfection - - - - - - - -
France - - - - - - - - -
Germany - - - - - - - - -
Holland - - - - - - - - -
Infected Countries - - - - - - -
Inspection - - - - - - - -
Movement of Cattle - - - - - - -
Prices - - - - - - - - -
Privy Council - - - - - - - -
Protection - - - - - - - -
Prussia - - - - - - - - -
Quarantine - - - - - - - -
Sheep - - - - - - - - -
Slaughter of Cattle - - - - - - -
Uninfected Countries - - - - - - -

Competition - - - - - - - - -
Market Days - - - - - - - -
Prices - - - - - - - - -
Protection - - - - - - - -
Supply of Cattle - - - - - - -

Corporation of London - - - - - - -
Slaughter of Cattle, 6 - - - - - -

Cowsheds and Dairies - - - - - - -
Calves - - - - - - - - -

Dagenham Docks - - - - - - - -

DEAD MEAT:

1. *Suggested Slaughtering of Foreign Cattle Abroad, and Conveyance to London as Dead Meat* - - - - - -
2. *Question of Supplying London with Dead Meat from a Distance; Obstacles thereto*
3. *Question of Supplying Brighton and other Towns with Meat from London* - -

Liverpool - - - - - - - - -
Norfolk - - - - - - - - -
Offal - - - - - - - - -
Prices - - - - - - - - -

Edinburgh - - - - - - - - -

Foot and Mouth Disease - - - - - - -

France - - - - - - - - - -
Normandy - - - - - - - -
Southampton - - - - - - - -

Government Contracts - - - - - - -

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY (HARWICH ROUTE):

1. *Grounds for Objecting to the Import of Cattle via Harwich* - - - - -
2. *Evidence in Defence of the Harwich Route; Advantage of the Competition thereby, and of the Short Sea Passage* -

PAGE

REAT EASTERN RAILWAY (HARWICH ROUTE)—continued.
3. Conveyance of Foreign Sheep over the Line from Harwich - - - - - 29
Blackwall - - - - - - - - - 5
Dead Meat - - - - - - - - 17
Railways - - - - - - - - 49

olland - - - - - - - - - 31
Dead Meat - - - - - - - 17
Offal - - - - - - - - 41
Sheep - - - - - - - - 58

spection - - - - - - - - 33

eland and Irish Cattle - - - - - - 33
Dublin - - - - - - - - 20

verpool - - - - - - - - - 36

arket Days - - - - - - - - 37

OVEMENT OF CATTLE (METROPOLITAN AREA):
1. Working of the present Regulations for preventing the Removal of Cattle out of the Metropolitan Area - - - - 38
2. Question of reducing the Area, beyond which Movement is prohibited - - 38
3. Suggestion for the branding of Cattle as a Check upon Removal - - - - 38
4. Suggested exclusion of Willesden Junction from the Metropolitan Area - - - 38
5. Evidence opposed generally to the present Restrictions upon the Removal of English Cattle out of the Metropolis - - - 39
6. Approval of Restrictions unless Foreign Cattle are sold in a Separate Market - 39
7. Opinion favourable to Restriction even if there were Separate Markets - - - 39
8. Opinion adverse to any Prohibition upon Removal in the Absence of Cattle Plague 39
9. Absence of any Special Recommendation on the Subject by the Committee - - - 39
Aberdeenshire - - - - - - - - 1
Breeders and Graziers - - - - - - 6
Brighton - - - - - - - - - 8
Butchers - - - - - - - - - 8
Cattle Plague, 7 - - - - - - - 10
Cheshire - - - - - - - - - 13
Dead Meat - - - - - - - - 17
Dublin - - - - - - - - - 20
Government Contracts - - - - - - 28
Herefordshire - - - - - - - - 31
Ireland and Irish Cattle - - - - - - 33
Prices, 3 - - - - - - - - - 45
Privy Council - - - - - - - - 47
Scotland - - - - - - - - - 55
Separate Market - - - - - - - 56
Sheep - - - - - - - - - 58
Supply of Cattle, 1 - - - - - - - 67

ffal - - - - - - - - - - 41

leuro-pneumonia - - - - - - - - 44

oorer Classes - - - - - - - - 44
Offal - - - - - - - - - 41
Prices - - - - - - - - - 45
Public, The - - - - - - - - 48

RICES:
1. Particulars as to the Price of Meat in different Years - - - - - - 45
2. Effect of the Cattle Plague, and of the Cattle Plague Regulations, in regard to Prices - - - - - - - 45

PRICES—continued. PAGE
3. Effect of the Restrictions upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area - - - 45
4. Effect of a Separate Foreign Market in London, with Compulsory Slaughtering - 46
5. Exclusion of Foreign Cattle by any Material Reduction of Price - - - 46
Butchers - - - - - - - - 8
Competition - - - - - - - - 15
Dead Meat - - - - - - - - 17
Government Contracts - - - - - - 28
Liverpool - - - - - - - - 37
Offal - - - - - - - - - 41
Poorer Classes - - - - - - - - 44
Public, The - - - - - - - - 48
Separate, Market - - - - - - - 56
Slaughter of Cattle, 3, 4 - - - - - - 59

Protection (Foreign Competition) - - - - 47

Prussia - - - - - - - - - - 48

Public, The - - - - - - - - - 48

Quarantine - - - - - - - - - 49
Store Cattle - - - - - - - - 65

Railways - - - - - - - - - 49
Freights - - - - - - - - - 24
Great Eastern Railway - - - - - 29
London and South Western Railway - - - 37
Southampton - - - - - - - - 63

Scotland - - - - - - - - - - 55
Aberdeenshire - - - - - - - - 1

SEPARATE MARKET (FOREIGN CATTLE):
1. Evidence favourable generally to the Plan of a Separate Market at the Waterside - 56
2. Evidence opposed to the Scheme in Question 57
3. Suggestions for separating Home and Foreign Cattle in the existing Market - 58
Breeders and Graziers - - - - - - 6
Butchers - - - - - - - - - 8
Cattle Plague, 8 - - - - - - - 10
Compensation - - - - - - - - 15
Competition - - - - - - - - 15
Corporation of London - - - - - - 15
Cowsheds and Dairies - - - - - - 16
Dagenham Docks - - - - - - - 17
Disinfection - - - - - - - - 20
Dublin - - - - - - - - - 20
Government Contracts - - - - - - 28
Inspection - - - - - - - - 33
Liverpool - - - - - - - - 36
Market Days - - - - - - - - 37
Offal - - - - - - - - - 41
Paris - - - - - - - - - 42
Poorer Classes - - - - - - - - 44
Ports (generally) - - - - - - - 44
Prices, 4 - - - - - - - - - 45
Privy Council - - - - - - - - 47
Public, The - - - - - - - - 48
Site - - - - - - - - - - 59
Slaughter of Cattle - - - - - - - 59
Supply of Cattle, 2 - - - - - - - 67
Thames Haven - - - - - - - 69
Tolls - - - - - - - - - 70

Sheep - - - - - - - - - - 58
Great Eastern Railway - - - - - 29
Small-Pox (Sheep) - - - - - - - 62

Site (Foreign Market) - - - - - - 59
Dagenham Docks - - - - - - - 17
Thames Haven - - - - - - - - 69
Victoria Docks - - - - - - - - 70

Slaughter of Cattle: PAGE

1. *As to the existing Slaughterhouses in the Metropolis* - - - - - - - - 59
2. *Evidence in favour of the Compulsory Slaughter of Foreign Cattle at Public Slaughterhouses attached to a Separate Market* - - - - - - - - 60
3. *Approval generally of prompt Slaughtering, as a check upon Infection* - - - - 60
4. *Evidence opposed to the Compulsory Use of Public Slaughterhouses at a Riverside Market; great Inconvenience and Expense thereby* - - - - - - - - 61
5. *Complaint that the same Regulations are not proposed for English Cattle as for Foreign Cattle* - - - - - - - - - 62
6. *Proceedings of the Court of Common Council upon the Question of Public Slaughterhouses* - - - - - - 62
7. *System of Slaughterhouses proposed by Mr. Rudkin* - - - - - - - 62

Butchers - - - - - - - - - 8
Dead Meat - - - - - - - - 17
East Ham - - - - - - - - 20
Edinburgh - - - - - - - - 21
Liverpool - - - - - - - - 36
Offal - - - - - - - - - 41
Paris - - - - - - - - - 42
Prices, 3, 4 - - - - - - - - 45
Separate Market - - - - - - - 56
Supply of Cattle, 2 - - - - - - - 67

Southampton:

1. *Amount of Import of Foreign Cattle at Southampton* - - - - - - 63
2. *Order in Council prohibiting Removal from Southampton to London* - - - - 63
3. *Advantage of the Short Sea Route* - - 63
4. *Good Condition and Quality of the Cattle Imported* - - - - - - - 63

Southampton—continued. PAGE

5. *Facilities for a large Import Trade, and for Satisfactory Conveyance of the Cattle to London* - - - - - - - - (
6. *Concurrence of Evidence in favour of allowing Removal to London* - - - (
7. *Local Petitions against the present Bill* - (
8. *Exception taken to Conveyance to London, in lieu of Slaughter at the Port* - - (

France - - - - - - - - - 4
London and South Western Railway - - - 3
Normandy - - - - - - - - 2
Railways - - - - - - - - - 4

Spain and Portugal - - - - - - - - (

Dublin - - - - - - - - - 3
Liverpool - - - - - - - - - 3
Southampton - - - - - - - - (

Store Cattle - - - - - - - - - (
Quarantine - - - - - - - - - 4

Supply of Cattle:

1. *As to the Effect of the Restriction upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area, in regard to the Supply of Home Cattle in the London Market* - - - - (
2. *As to the Effect of a Separate Foreign Market and Compulsory Slaughtering at the Waterside upon the Supply of Foreign Cattle* - - - - - - - (
3. *Generally as to the Supply of Foreign Cattle and Home respectively in the Metropolitan Market* - - - - (

Competition - - - - - - - - 1
Prices - - - - - - - - - 4

Thames Haven - - - - - - - - (

Victoria Docks - - - - - - - - 7

I N D E X.

[*N.B.*—In this Index the *Figures* following the Names of the Witnesses refer to the Questions in the Evidence; and those following *App.* (*Third Rep.*) to the Pages in the Appendix.]

A.

ABATTOIRS. Details in explanation of witness's views upon the subject of abattoirs and of an improved system of slaughtering; proposition that there be about twenty abattoirs scattered throughout London, so as to bring them within easy reach of the butchers, who should have places in them under their own control, *Rudkin* 6349–6352. 6419–6431. 6466–6478. 6493–6508. 6645–6647.

See also *Edinburgh. Paris. Slaughter of Cattle.*

Aberdeenshire. Strong objection of the farmers and graziers in Aberdeenshire to the restrictions upon the removal of home cattle out of the metropolitan area, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2138——Estimated loss or tax of 2 *l.* per head upon each beast sent from Aberdeenshire to London and the south owing to the restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area; data for this conclusion, *ib.* 2138–2141. 2184–2197. 2318, 2319. 2326–2329——Weekly supply of about 2,000 cattle from the county, *ib.* 2139. 2182.

Prompt and effectual measures taken in Aberdeenshire for keeping out the cattle plague; natural facilities for the purpose, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2150–2152——Statement showing the immense value of the Aberdeenshire herds and the great importance to the county of protection against the rinderpest, *ib.* 2172–2175——Increasing supply of live cattle and of dead meat sent from Aberdeenshire to London, *ib.* 2179–2183.

Further statement as to the steps taken in order to keep the rinderpest out of Aberdeenshire, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2257–2263. 2269, 2270——Several occasions on which the plague appeared in the county, notwithstanding the precautions adopted; probable way in which it was introduced, *ib.* 2263. 2266–2281. 2306–2308.

Tendency to an increased supply of stock from Aberdeenshire and to a decrease in the price of meat if the present restrictions in London were removed, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2287–2301——Use in Aberdeen of the offal of animals killed there for conveyance to London as dead meat, *ib.* 2397–2401——Limited extent to which pleuro-pneumonia has existed in the county, *ib.* 2409–2412.

Application to the Committee upon the subject of hearing the evidence of veterinary witnesses from Aberdeenshire, *Second Rep., pp.* 1, 2.

Agricultural Produce. Way in which the cattle disease has diminished agricultural produce; that is by limiting the supply of good manure, *Kilby* 75, 76.

Agriculturists. See *Breeders and Graziers.*

Archer, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Retail butcher in Walworth; buys both home and foreign stock, 4005, 4006——Objection to the proposed separation of the home and foreign market for live stock, as interfering with competition, 4007–4012——Great loss to the retail butchers if compelled to slaughter at the waterside, 4013–4018——Serious loss on the score of offal if sheep and bullocks must be slaughtered at the public slaughterhouses, 4019–4027——Unfitness for food of much of the offal which comes from Holland, 4024.

Effect of a separate market for foreign cattle to increase prices to the consumer whilst the producer would be injured, 4028–4036——Impracticability of witness attending both the home and foreign market, 4037, 4038. 4091–4094——Much less expense in the removal of live animals than of dead animals from the market to witness's premises, 4039, 4040. 4080–4082——Conclusion as to there being much greater danger of infection than at present if the provisions of the Bill be carried out, 4043–4049. 4055–4059. 4079. 4095–4097.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Archer, William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Serious inconvenience if there were only one market day in the week for foreign cattle, 4050–4054. 4083–4090. 4098–4101——Expediency of cattle sent out of the metropolitan market into the country being slaughtered within a given time, 4056–4060——Loss and injury under the Bill in the case of offal further adverted to, 4065–4078——Main ground of witness's objection to the Bill that it would cause inconvenience and loss to the retail butchers, 4102–4108.

Advantage to witness to the extent of a halfpenny a pound in the meat in slaughtering at home instead of at a public slaughterhouse, 4109–4111——Practice of witness as to the disposal of portions of the offal by contract, 4112–4117——Denial that the high prices of meat in 1865 and 1866 were owing to a monopoly or combination of the butchers, 4121–4129——Opportunity of the wholesale butchers to drive the retail butchers out of the foreign market and to undersell them, without, however, the consumer deriving any advantage in price, but rather the contrary, 4130–4134. 4157–4162.

Heavy tax upon the poorer classes if there were even a small increase in the price of meat, 4135, 4136——Expediency of the cattle trade not being interfered with, provided foreign cattle from infected countries are excluded altogether, 4137–4141. 4155, 4156——Lower price of foreign cattle than of home cattle, so that a diminished import of the former would not be compensated for by an increased supply of the latter, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, 4142–4150——Very good quality of some of the foreign meat; statement hereon that most of the west-end butchers buy some foreign meat, 4148–4150. 4163–4168.

Inconvenience if there were two market days for foreign cattle, in addition to the home cattle market, 4151–4154. 4187–4191——Decided objection to a separate foreign market irrespectively of the question of site, 4169–4174——Direct interest of the consumers in London rather than of the butchers, or of the farmers, in there being a large supply of foreign cattle, 4175–4184——Less competition if there were an increased supply of home cattle if at the same time there were a large decrease in the foreign supply, 4185, 4186.

Increase of expense and of price by the erection of an additional market, 4192–4196——Very few butchers who buy only home cattle, 4197–4202. 4250, 4251——Safeguard involved in the present restrictions upon the import of foreign store cattle, 4203, 4204——Further statement upon the question of the increased expense incurred by the compulsory use of public slaughterhouses, 4205–4227——Increased consumption of meat by the working classes when wages are good, 4228–4230.

Evidence in further approval of limiting the application of restrictions to the case of countries declared to be infected, 4232–4249——Liability to the conveyance of infection unless the ships are properly disinfected, 4252–4254——Expediency of all foreign cattle being marked for slaughter, and of none being used for grazing purposes, 4255–4266.

Austria. Total of about seven days occupied in the transit of cattle between Vienna and London, *Robinson* 1547–1549——Instances of recent import of Austrian white cattle into England, *Prenzlow* 6968–6973.

Aylesbury, Vale of. Objection in Essex at the time of the rinderpest to obtain any supplies of calves from the Vale of Aylesbury, *Claydon* 154. 362.

Petition and resolution of the Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Plague Association in favour of the establishment of separate markets and slaughterhouses for imported cattle, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 41, 42.

B.

Baker, Benjamin Bloomfield. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is very extensively engaged in the meat trade, his purchases of cattle, as Government contractor, &c., often amounting to 400 head a-week, 5097–5100——Purchase by witness of three-fourths foreign cattle and one-fourth English, 5101, 5102——Impossibility of witness attending both the English and foreign markets if held in different places on the same day, 5103, 5104——Effect of the present Bill to exclude witness from the foreign market, as in his contracts for the supply of the army and navy he is required to provide live cattle, 5104–5117. 5308–5311. 5342–5344.

Calculation that the price of beasts in the home market would be raised to the extent of 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* a-head, so far as regards the Government supplies, if witness were entirely excluded from the foreign market; serious increase of price also to the general consumer, 5106–5108. 5118–5138——Effect of the present Bill to raise the amount of the Government contracts by 1,000 *l.* a-week, or more, 5129, 5130——Decrease of prices in the foreign market by the exclusion of retail dealers, the result being that, after a time, the importation would decrease, 5139–5145. 5153–5162——Very good condition in which beasts from Oporto arrive at Thames Haven, 5146–5152——Effect of a separate foreign market in deterring the import of cattle from Portugal, 5153–5159.

Destruction of three-fourths of witness's trade by the Bill, 5163, 5164——Constant risk

Reports, 1868—continued.

Baker, Benjamin Bloomfield. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

risk of the spread of infection under the proposed arrangements, the existing arrangements being far safer, 5165–5172——Advantage as regards the supply of the troops at Aldershot, Winchester, &c., of bringing foreign cattle direct to Southampton, 5173–5183. 5212–5215——Great importance of the market for both home and foreign cattle being on the same day, 5189–5193——Grounds for dissenting from the view that the present restrictions cause a loss of 2 *l.* per head on English cattle; there would, however, be a gain of 2 *l.* if foreign competition were excluded, 5194–5209. 5251–5255.

Further evidence upon the question of Government insisting upon supplies of live cattle instead of dead meat; effect thereof in enhancing the price of English cattle if the Bill be passed, 5216–5221. 5256 *et seq.*——Very slight saving of expense in the supply of dead meat as compared with live cattle under the Government contracts, 5222–5227——Conveyance of cattle in witness's boats from Spain and Portugal, and from Tonning to Thames Haven; interest of witness in the Thames Haven Company adverted to hereon, 5228–5238. 5266, 5267. 5291–5301.

Information relative to witness's arrangements for slaughtering, the cost being 3 *s.* a-head; great inconvenience if he were compelled to use a public slaughterhouse, 5239–5250. 5269–5274——Further statement that, under the Bill, witness would have to raise his contract charge to Government by at least 1,000 *l.* a-week, 5256–5265. 5313. 5332——Slight disadvantage to the home producer by excluding country butchers from the metropolitan market, 5275–5280——Effect of a reduction of 2 *l.* a-head in the price of foreign beasts in London to prevent their being sent altogether, 5281–5284.

Fluctuating but increasing import to Southampton before the existing restrictions were imposed, 5285–5290——Very little effect, if any, of the existing restrictions in lowering the price of meat in the metropolitan market, 5302–5307——Exceptional circumstances under which witness has been allowed to supply dead meat to the army; necessity of facilities for his furnishing live cattle by means of foreign import, 5308 *et seq.*

Conclusion that if one port is closed against foreign cattle, other ports must be closed also, 5314–5316——Great risk in witness supplying dead meat to Aldershot, &c. in summer time, 5333–5341——Very little saving by Government through witness supplying them with dead meat instead of with cattle, 5345–5352——Small loss in respect of offal through witness killing the animals at Aldershot instead of in London, 5348–5352.

Doubt as to infection being liable to be conveyed from the metropolitan market by means of sheep removed thence into the country, 5357–5370——Purchase of dead meat by some country butchers in the London market, 5371, 5372——Increase in the price of meat in the manufacturing districts if it were determined to slaughter all foreign cattle at the ports, 5378–5381.

Banbury. Memorials from Banbury, dated 31st May 1867, praying for the prompt slaughtering of foreign fat cattle after arrival, and the quarantine of foreign fat stock, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 44.

Barford, John D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a veterinary surgeon at Southampton, and is inspector there for the Board of Customs, 7828–7831——Effectual manner in which the Orders in Council were carried out at Southampton as regards the inspection of foreign cattle, and the adoption of precautions for preventing infection by means of the railway trucks, 7832–7846——Suspension of import to Southampton since the order requiring compulsory slaughter at the port, 7835, 7836.

Opinion that with careful inspection at home, in addition to the precautions abroad, cattle might be freely imported from France and other countries, 7845. 7854 *et seq.*——Expediency of facilitating the import of cattle to Southampton in the interests of the local consumers, 7851–7853. 7874–7876——Contemplated stoppage of import from any countries where cattle plague should be reported to exist, 7869——Belief that, even if cattle plague were imported, it could be promptly stamped out, 7880. 7883–7891.

Advantage on the whole, in the interests of the public, of facilitating the import and removal of foreign cattle rather than of imposing restrictions upon removal from the place of landing, 7881, 7882. 7892–7894——Serious loss to butchers in London if compelled to slaughter foreign cattle at public slaughterhouses at the waterside, 7895–7905——Doubt as to the price of cattle at Southampton having been enhanced when it was allowed to send them alive to the London market, 7906–7916.

Bath and West of England Society. Memorial of the society praying for the formation of separate markets at the ports for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 42, 43.

Bazalgette, Joseph William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, 8495, 8496——Considers the locality of the Dagenham Docks to be well suited for the landing and pasturing of foreign cattle, and for the formation of a cattle market in communication with the metropolis, 8497 *et seq.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Bedfordshire. Petition of farmers attending Bedford Market in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 66.

Beef. See *Prices.*

Belgium. Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Belgium during the first thirteen weeks of 1867 and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 73.

Birt, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is goods manager of the Great Eastern Railway, 7407——Saving of from ten to twelve hours by the use of the Harwich route, instead of the long sea route, for the conveyance of cattle from Holland and North Germany to London, 7410–7413. 7432–7437. 7538–7543——Great expense incurred by the Great Eastern Company for steamboats between Harwich and Antwerp, &c., on account chiefly of the cattle traffic, 7414–7419——Large cattle trade *viâ* Harwich between 1863 and 1865; since which latter year, in consequence of the Orders of the Privy Council, the trade has quite fallen off, except for sheep, 7420–7428. 7587–7590.

Failure of the attempt to carry foreign dead meat to London by way of Harwich, notwithstanding the inducements held out by the railway company, 7429. 7445——Great quantities of sheep conveyed from Rotterdam and Antwerp to London by the Harwich route, 7430, 7431——Great decrease in the freightage rates between Rotterdam and London when witness's company were in competition with Mr. Robinson's vessels; large increase in the rates since the monopoly has fallen into the hands of Mr. Robinson, 7438–7443. 7509–7511——Excellent slaughtering accommodation at Harwich; refusal, however, of the foreigners to send their cattle to London in the shape of dead meat, 7444. 7534, 7535.

Great expense and inconvenience to witness's company if compelled to go to a water-side market, 7446, 7447. 7576. 7626——Due care taken to prevent the spread of infection by means of the trucks used for foreign cattle, 7448–7450——Very little offal carried by the company to London, on account of its deterioration by travelling, 7451–7455——Statement showing the less expense of conveyance from Norwich *viâ* Peterborough than *viâ* London to various large towns; saving thereby to provincial salesmen and butchers, 7456–7466.

Examination to the effect that, though the Great Eastern Company have hitherto been losers by their foreign traffic, the loss is decreasing, and will ere long be turned into a considerable profit, 7467 *et seq.*——Other water carriers besides Mr. Robinson between Holland or Germany and London, so that he has not a monopoly of the cattle traffic, 7482–7490. 7530, 7531——Charge of about 6*s.* per head for the conveyance of cattle from Harwich to London, 7499–7503——Different hours of the day at which the cattle *viâ* Harwich used to arrive in London; facility in the removal of the cattle to the market after their arrival in London, 7544–7554.

Conveyance of about 12,000 tons of dead meat from Norfolk to London in the course of the year, 7555–7559——Very large market at Norwich, attended by provincial buyers, who used formerly to go to the London market, 7560–7563——Objection to the proposed slaughtering at the port, not only as being prejudical to witness's company, but as giving the water carriers a monopoly of the foreign trade to the injury of the public, 7564–7580. 7591. 7612. 7658–7670——Gain upon the foreign traffic of the company if there were now the same cattle traffic as in 1865; 7583–7586.

Entire discontinuance of the conveyance of foreign cattle *viâ* Harwich on account of the orders as to compulsory slaughter at the port, 7587, 7588——Consideration of the question of the sufficiency of the inspection at Harwich as a check upon the introduction of cattle plague; explanation relative to different occasions when the checks exercised were apparently not sufficient, 7591–7616——Inexpediency of the present restrictions upon import *viâ* Harwich being rendered permanent by Act of Parliament, it being important rather to leave a discretion in the Privy Council, 7620–7623.

Increased injury to witness's company if foreign sheep must be slaughtered at the port; denial that any mischief has arisen through their import *viâ* Harwich, 7624–7635——Improbability of the foreigner sending to this country at all, unless he can send on the same conditions as the home producer, 7636–7641——Loss of home-cattle traffic over witness's line during the cattle plague; recovery since going on, 7642–7645——Further statement as to the large conveyance of cattle by way of Peterborough to certain towns instead of direct to London, 7646–7656——Importance to the consumers in London of the competition afforded by the Harwich route, 7667–7670.

[Second Examination.]—Statement explanatory of the claim of the Great Eastern Railway Company to compensation in respect of the foreign-cattle traffic *viâ* Blackwall if the Bill be passed; gross receipt of about 4,000 *l.* in 1867 from this source, 8968–9004.

Blackman, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Butcher in Newport Market; supplies carcases to retail butchers, 3085–3092——Disposal by witness and by the west-end butchers generally of the offal by contract, 3093–3097. 3127–3136. 3155–3160——

Facilities

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Blackman, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Facilities to the offal trade if the boilers and tripe dressers could obtain what they require from one large market instead of from the several slaughterhouses, 3096, 3097. 3130–3136——Effect of the prohibition upon removal out of the metropolitan area in deterring producers from sending their cattle to London; instance of this, and of preference being given to Southall market, 3098-3102. 3137–3154.

Belief that a separate market for foreign cattle, with slaughterhouses attached, would not stop the foreign trade nor be injurious to butchers who buy foreign cattle, 3103–3115——Value of different portions of the offal of a bullock; total value of, about 3 *l.*, 3116-3126——Uncertainty of prices in the metropolitan market under the present restrictions, 3138. 3161, 3162——Very good market sometimes at Southall; less regularity of supply than at the Islington market, 3151–3154. 3190–3192——Character of the retail offal trade adverted to; small butchers by whom conducted, 3155–3160. 3163, 3164——Further statement as to the practice of large butchers in disposing of the offal by contract, and as to the facilities to contractors for tongues, &c., if they could procure these from one large slaughterhouse, 3165–3186——Tendency of the present restrictions to reduce the number of English beasts coming to the London market, 3189.

Blackwall Railway. Statement explanatory of the claim of the Great Eastern Railway Company to compensation in respect of the foreign cattle traffic *viâ* Blackwall, if the Bill be passed; gross receipt of about 4,000 *l.* in 1867 from this source, *Birt* 8968-9004.

Bouley, M. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is inspector general of veterinary schools in France; is well acquainted with the regulations in France with reference to the cattle plague, 7017–7020——Prohibition of importation into France upon any country where cattle plague exists, 7021——Admission freely of cattle from Germany and other countries where strict precautions are taken, the only check being that there is a veterinary inspector at every custom-house, who excludes cattle from diseased countries, 7022–7025. 7038–7043. 7088, 7089——Non-prohibition from any country at the present time, 7025. 7028. 7037–7043.

Sale of foreign cattle and French cattle at the same market in Paris, there being no impediment to the subsequent removal of the cattle alive into the country, 7026, 7027. 7101–7103——Prejudice in Paris against foreign cattle if obliged to be sold in a separate market, 7031——Objection to foreign cattle intended for Paris being slaughtered at the ports, 7032——Diminished export from Normandy to England, the price in London being less remunerative than during the cattle plague, 7033——Effect of a separate foreign market in London to lower the price obtained by foreign cattle on account of the less competition, 7034.

Conveyance of the cattle plague in 1865 from Islington market to some cows by a dairyman who had been to the market, 7035——Facility with which the plague might be carried from one market to another in London, 7036——Non-existence at present of the plague in any country except the western provinces of Russia and Hungary, where it is indigenous; there is also some plague in part of Austria, 7037. 7085–7087——There is no inspection at the French seaports, but only at the frontier custom-houses, 7044–7046.

Suggestion that free importation should be allowed into England from all countries except Hungary and Western Russia, including Poland and Gallicia, 7047–7051. 7104——Safety to England in regard to cattle from Hungary, &c., on account of the long distance to be traversed, 7052——Reasons why cattle from Hungary are not sent to France in any numbers, 7053. 7057——Expediency of full powers in the Privy Council, rather than of a permanent regulation that all foreign cattle must be slaughtered at the port, 7054–7056. 7091–7093.

Several routes by which cattle from different foreign countries enter France, 7058–7063——Amount of the import of Italian, German, and Polish cattle respectively into France; very few cattle from Poland, 7064–7070——Readiness of France to take prompt and energetic measures for excluding cattle from any country which did not itself take proper precautions, 7071, 7072. 7079——Prompt measure taken for suppressing an outbreak of plague in France in 1865; 7072, 7073——Danger arising from infected cattle mixing with others in railway trucks, 7074, 7075——Expediency of the exclusion, at the port in England, of cattle from infected countries; means of determining this, 7080–7083.

Similarity of the late plague to that which prevailed in 1814 and 1815; 7084. 7110——Average of from ten to eleven days as the period of incubation of the disease, 7090——Punishment in France under the common law in the event of infringement of the cattle-plague regulations, 7094, 7095. 7097-7100——Diminished value of foreign cattle sent to London if slaughtered at the port, 7099——Prevalence of both pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease in France, both diseases, though indigenous, being chiefly spread by contagion, 7105-7109.

Branding of Cattle for Slaughter. See *Movement of Cattle*, 3.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Brassey, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is sole proprietor of Thames Haven, 8860, 8861——Expenditure of about 50,000 *l.* upon the Thames Haven Railway and Dock; recent expenditure of 2,500 *l.* by the Tilbury Railway Comany for the special accommodation of the cattle traffic at Thames Haven, 8862–8869. 8903–8907——Net receipt of 4,500 *l.* a year from the cattle traffic now coming by Thames Haven, all of which would be sacrificed by the present Bill, 8871–8874. 8909–8915——Consideration of witness's claim to compensation in respect of the cattle traffic diverted by the Bill, 8875 *et seq.*

Breeders and Graziers (*Home Cattle.*) Great discouragement to the breeding of cattle in this country unless foreign and English cattle are kept separate in the London market, *Kilby* 12, 13——Effect of imported diseases in checking the breeding of cattle in this country, and in raising the price of meat, *Clayden* 124–128——Importance of such precautions as will prevent contagion from imported cattle, so that breeding may be facilitated, *ib.* 129–132——Doubt as to the fear of rinderpest having the effect of limiting the breeding of cattle in England, *Pell* 769. 904.

Unanimous feeling of agriculturists as to the importance of isolation of foreign stock, *The Duke of Richmond* 1207–1209——Large interests of witness as a breeder of sheep and cattle; strong opinion entertained by him as to the necessity of protection against imported disease, *ib.* 1209–1214——Desire generally of agriculturists to secure protection against disease, rather than against importation and competition, *ib.* 1323.

Approval by witness, and by the farmers generally, of the free import of foreign fat cattle if isolated, and if slaughtered shortly after arrival, *Duchham* 1393–1397. 1404–1416——Great decrease of breeding in England during the ravages of the rinderpest; better feeling now prevailing among breeders, *ib.* 1420–1422——Views of the farmers of Cheshire and Lancashire, that protection is required, not against foreign competition, but against foreign disease, *Neild* 1469. 1480——Valuable effect of the Bill upon witness's operations as a producer, *ib.* 1499–1504.

Diminution of breeding in the country if the present restrictions are continued, *Symonds* 2813. 2848, 2849——General feeling of graziers in Ireland in favour of the Bill before the Committee, *Walsh* 3214–3216. 3228, 3229——Decided advantage to the home producer by the establishment of a separate foreign market, *Brewster* 3392–3394——Pressure upon the English farmer through the restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area, *ib.* 3700–3703.

Better opportunity of the English farmer than of the foreigner for taking prompt advantage of the state of the London market, *Gebhardt* 4815——Doubt as to there being any loss to the English producer under the existing restrictions, *Honck* 5439–5442.

Sundry petitions from farmers and graziers, and from owners and occupiers in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) *p.* 64. 68. 71.

See also *Movement of Cattle. Protection. Separate Market. Supply of Cattle*, 1.

Brewster, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged for many years in the importation of foreign sheep to the metropolitan cattle market, 3356–3358——Great diminution since the cattle-plague regulations in the importation of sheep from Holland, there having been some increase, however, in the import of dead meat, 3359–3370——Effect of the present restrictions in deterring the people of Holland from producing sheep for the English market, 3371. 3374.——Very good quality of the Dutch mutton, 3372, 3373.

Increasing use of the Harwich route for the import of Dutch sheep, 3375–3377——Diversion of foreign sheep to Belgium, France, &c., by reason of restrictions in this country, 3378–3380——Much higher rates for the carriage of sheep from foreign ports, until the railway routes by Harwich, &c., came into operation, 3381–3385——Expected increase of the rates if the London market were by the waterside, and if the railways could not compete with the steamship owner, 3386.

Very injurious effect upon the foreign trade of a separate market for foreign cattle without a power of compulsory slaughtering, 3387–3402——Decided advantage to the home producer by the establishment of a separate foreign market, 3392–3394——Great diminution in the attendance of butchers for the purchase of foreign cattle if sold separately by the waterside, 3403–3407——Considerable inconvenience if the home and foreign markets are held on separate days, 3408–3412.

Prejudicial effects of compulsory slaughter at the waterside as regards the selling value of foreign cattle; illustration of this in the case of some sheep from Harlinghen, 3413–3419. 3478–3483. 3508–3513——Much greater variation of prices in the case of dead meat markets than of cattle markets, so that the former cannot compete with the latter, 3420–3425——Importance of railway competition with the steamboats in the conveyance of foreign cattle, 3426–3431——Belief as to the liability to infection of home cattle if foreign cattle from any country where plague exists are introduced into a separate market, 3432–3438.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Brewster, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Reference to certain tables containing statistics of the price of meat, and showing that the price of mutton was unusually low in the last six months of 1867; 3439-3445——Deterioration of cattle by long sea voyages, 3446-3453——Advantage of the shorter passage from Honfleur to Southampton than to the Thames, 3451-3454——Belief as to beef from Holland having been excluded at the time that prices were so high in 1866; 3455.

Statement as to witness's business being all carried on at the metropolitan cattle market, where he has built large lairs for sheep; he also has an interest in the Thames Haven Company, 3456-3464. 3472, 3473——Very large decrease in the import of sheep from Holland further adverted to; causes thereof considered, 3465-3469. 3500-3504. 3514-3529. 3684-3699——Belief as to the erroneousness of Mr. Robinson's views in regard to the beneficial effects of the Bill before the Committee, 3470, 3471——Very immaterial reduction of prices if there were a separate foreign market, without compulsory slaughter, 3474-3477.

Examination relative to the accuracy of the tables before referred to on the subject of prices, 3484-3496——Large expenditure by the Thames Haven Company in the erection of sheds in connection with the inspection of foreign cattle, 3496-3499——Prospect of the import of sheep from Holland increasing, but not if the restrictions proposed by the Bill be carried into effect, 3500-3504——Way in which the Bill would promote the interests of Mr. Robinson and the shipowners, as against the carriers by railway, 3505——Effect of the Bill to drive the foreign cattle out of the market, and eventually to raise prices to the consumers, 3506, 3507.

Restrictions of the Privy Council to which the diminished import from Holland in 1866 and 1867 was owing, 3514-3522——Consideration of the restrictions now in force, and their effect upon the supply of the London market and upon the price; modifications desirable, 3516-3529. 3555-3575——Application of the Bill, as amended, equally to sheep as to cattle, 3530-3532——Lower prices of sheep and of beasts in the proposed foreign market than in the English market; doubt, however, as to butchers preferring to attend the former market, on account of the requirement of compulsory slaughtering, 3533-3554. 3576-3578.

Low price of meat in 1861 and 1862; also since the restrictions of the Privy Council have been in force, 3555-3568——Statement as to the prices of beef and mutton having been especially low at certain periods when there was a very reduced import of foreign cattle, 3589-3601——Belief as to the efficiency of inspection as a means of preventing the import of diseased animals, 3602-3610——Prohibition of import at Southampton and Harwich, notwithstanding the outlay incurred for sheds, &c., 3613-3617——Doubt as two-thirds of the cattle supply of London being killed by carcase butchers, 3618, 3619.

Further statement as to the depreciation of prices at a separate foreign market, and as to the disadvantages which would deter butchers from buying in such market, 3620-3624. 3632-3641——Character of the restrictions in France adverted to, the price of meat being now higher there than in England, 3625-3630——Witness complains not of existing restrictions, but rather of the proposed restriction as to slaughtering at the waterside, 3642-3650. 3679-3683——Facilities allowed as regards the import of sheep into this country, check being applied in the case only of sheep from Belgium, 3651-3653. 3672-3677.

Expediency of cattle being allowed to come up to London from the outports, 3654-3656. 3663——Expected continuance of the diminution in the import of foreign sheep, 3659, 3660——Probability of increased import of cattle by way of Southampton, but for the present restrictions, 3666-3668——Efficiency of proper regulations at home combined with inspection abroad in keeping out the cattle plague, 3669-3675——Decreased price of meat in London when the consumption falls off in times of depression, 3678.

Prejudice to the people of this country by impeding the free introduction of cattle from abroad, 3680, 3681——Belief that the proposed waterside market will certainly be a failure, 3682, 3683——Pressure upon the English farmer through the restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area, 3700-3703——Question of wharfage charges adverted to in connection with a separate foreign market, 3704, 3705——Injurious effect of the proposed market upon the works erected by the Thames Haven Company, 3706-3711.

[Second Examination.]—Witness is director of the Thames Haven Company, 8916——Establishment of the Company in 1866 for providing a landing-place for foreign cattle coming to the London market, 8917-8920. 8951-8955. 8962-8964——Lease of Thames Haven obtained by the company from Mr. Brassey for twenty-one years, whilst they have spent about 9,000*l.* in improving the accommodation, under the belief that cattle would continue to be landed there, and that the trade would increase, 8921-8932. 8951-8960——Examination in support of the claim of the company to compensation if the Bill be passed and the cattle traffic be destroyed; profit of about 2,500 *l.* in 1867 from this source, 8923 *et seq.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Brighton. Great inconvenience to butchers at Brighton and other towns through being prevented from removing cattle from London, *Eve* 955 *et seq.*——Advantage to Brighton if enabled to supply itself with live cattle from the London market, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2419–2422.

Witness, who is a butcher at Brighton, suffers great inconvenience and expense through the prohibition upon the removal of cattle out of the metropolitan area; frequent necessity of procuring them instead from the midland counties, *Lintott* 2893–2906. 2952–2960. 2976–2981——Impediments to cattle from the north or from the midland counties coming to Brighton without passing through the metropolitan area, *ib.* 2940–2944.

Statement to the effect that whilst witness and the consumers at Brighton are much worse off through the present regulations, the consumers in London are no better off, *Lintott* 2949–2967. 2976–2988——Increased price of meat at Brighton since the restrictions upon removal from the metropolis, *ib.* 2985–2988. 2993, 2994——Purchase by witness of the chief portion of his supply in the London market if there were no prohibition upon removal, *ib.* 2995–2997.

See also *Butchers.* *Dead Meat,* 3.

British and Foreign Steam Wharf. Very large outlay by witness's firm in order to adapt their premises to the foreign cattle trade, the whole expenditure being a dead loss since the stop put to the trade by the restrictions as to slaughtering, *Engledue* 8276–8293——Statement of the number of cattle landed at the wharf and of the receipts in each of the years 1861–1866; prospect of increased trade but for the restrictions under Order in Council, *ib.* 8294–8308——Claim of witness to compensation on account of the large losses entailed by the restrictions upon the cattle trade; communication on the subject with the Duke of Marlborough, *ib.* 8309. 8344–8348. 8361–8364——Explanation that witness petitioned against the Bill for the sake merely of getting a hearing before the Committee, *ib.* 8315–8318. 8337–8341.

Burial of Diseased Cattle. Opinion that diseased foreign cattle should at once be destroyed and buried, instead of being sent to slaughterhouses, *Kilby* 15.

Butchers:

1. *Effect of the present Regulations in the case respectively of London Butchers and of Butchers outside the Metropolitan Area.*
2. *Question of Injury to the Home Producer by the Exclusion of Country Butchers from the London Market.*
3. *Decrease of Foreign Import through the Exclusion of Country Buyers.*
4. *Effect of a separate Foreign Market in the case of Carcase Butchers and Retail Butchers respectively.*
5. *Opposition of London Butchers to the Bill before the Committee.*
6. *Denial that Butchers combine to raise the Price of Meat.*

1. *Effect of the present Regulations in the case respectively of London Butchers and of Butchers outside the Metropolitan Area.*

Inconvenience, through butchers from Maidstone, Brighton, and other towns, being prevented from removing cattle from London, *Clayden* 449–452; *Dickson* 564–567; *Eve* 955–961——Advantage to the London butchers under the present restrictions as to removal, *Dickson* 569, 570——Advantage to trade and to the consumers if butchers from Maidstone and other towns could take off the occasional excess of supply at the London market; this would lead to greater regularity of supply and more uniform prices, *Eve* 955. 999–1005. 1029–1037. 1048–1058——Great disadvantage through butchers outside the metropolitan area not being able to buy in the Islington market; large increase of stock but for this restriction, *Harrison* 1113–1117.

Advantages and facilities derived by witness when able to purchase cattle in the metropolitan market, *Symonds* 2783–2789——Large increase in the quantity of land held by witness in order to obviate the inconvenience consequent upon being excluded from obtaining his stock from the London market, *ib.* 2784–2786. 2790–2792. 2814——Partial monopoly enjoyed by the London butchers on account of the present restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area, *ib.* 2797–2801——Further statement as to the disadvantages of the country butcher and the advantage of the London butcher under the present system, *ib.* 2829–2847. 2865–2869.

Witness, who is a butcher at Gravesend, considers that the isolation of foreign cattle, coupled with the power of removal of home cattle from the metropolitan area, would be of great importance to himself and to country butchers generally, *Fagg* 2877–2888——Great inconvenience and expense experienced by witness, as butcher at Brighton, through the restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area, *Lintott* 2893 *et seq.*——Decided advantage to the London butchers through the exclusion of country butchers from the London market, *ib.* 2907–2909——Desire of witness to have free access to the metropolitan market, but not to exclude foreign cattle from the metropolis, *ib.* 2944–2948. 2989–2992. 2998–3003.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

BUTCHERS—continued.

1. *Effect of the present Regulations, &c.*—continued.

Witness, who is a butcher at Twickenham, complains of the great inconvenience and expense entailed by the restrictions upon the removal of cattle out of the metropolitan area, *Steadwell* 3020 *et seq.*——Undue advantage of the London butchers over the country butchers under the present regulations, *ib.* 3036–3043——Great advantage if witness could bring home live cattle from the market, instead of slaughtering them at Putney or Hammersmith, inside the metropolitan area, *ib.* 3050–3081——Loss by witness of some portion of the offal through not slaughtering on his own premises, *ib.* 3074, 3075. 3081.

Denial that the butchers or consumers of Brighton, &c., are under any real grievance through the restrictions in the metropolis upon the removal of cattle, *Rudkin* 6336–6344——Expediency of the present regulations though having the effect of excluding country butchers from the London markets; satisfactory supplies obtainable by them at country markets, *ib.* 6606–6618.

2. *Question of Injury to the Home Producer by the exclusion of Country Butchers from the London Market:*

Slight disadvantage to the home producer by excluding country butchers from the metropolitan market, *Baker* 5275–5280——Dissent from the view that the exclusion of country butchers from the London markets is a serious injury to the home producer; facilities of the latter for sending their stock to Southall, &c., *Honck* 5486–5495. 5509–5522.

3. *Decrease of Foreign Import through the exclusion of Country Buyers:*

Effect of the exclusion of country butchers from the London market in causing a large decrease of foreign import, *Rudkin* 6270, 6271.

4. *Effect of a separate Foreign Market in the case of Carcase Butchers and Retail Butchers respectively:*

Approval of the proposed regulations by some of the London butchers who deal in foreign meat, *Dickson* 644–651——Great loss to witness if compelled to slaughter at premises at the waterside in connection with a separate foreign market, *Lancaster* 3716–3732. 3760 *et seq.* 3920–3925——Main ground of witness's objection to the Bill that it would cause inconvenience and loss to the retail butchers, *Archer* 4013–4018. 4102–4108——Impracticability of witness attending both the home and foreign market, *ib.* 4037, 4038. 4091–4094——Opportunity of the wholesale butchers to drive the retail butchers out of the foreign market and to undersell them, without, however, the consumer deriving any advantage in price, but rather the contrary, *ib.* 4130–4134. 4157–4162——Very few butchers who buy only home cattle, *ib.* 4197–4202. 4250, 4251.

Way in which retail butchers would be the chief sufferers if it were compulsory to use a public slaughterhouse attached to a separate foreign market, *Gebhardt* 4787–4795——Profits of the wholesale carcase butchers as well as of the retail butchers before meat reaches the consumers, *Woodley* 5018–5024——Evidence in support of the statement that retail butchers would be prevented from attending a separate foreign market at the waterside, more especially if compelled to slaughter there, *Guerrier* 5553–5562. 5609–5628. 5643–5661. 5673–5678.

Great improbability of retail butchers going to a foreign market at the waterside, *Rudkin* 6325–6331——Large profits to be thrown into the hands of carcase butchers through retail butchers not attending a waterside market; question hereon as to the large proportion of cattle already killed by carcase butchers, *ib.* 6701–6711.

Impossibility of witness and the retail butchers generally attending a waterside market as well as the home market, *Harman* 6765, 6766. 6773–6776. 6837–6842——Large profits of carcase butchers if they had the monopoly of the foreign supply, *ib.* 6855–6857——Inconvenience and loss to retail butchers rather than carcase butchers if compelled to use public slaughterhouses at a separate foreign market, *Garton* 8778–8791.

5. *Opposition of London Butchers to the Bill before the Committee:*

Circumstance of opposition having been made by butchers to the removal of the live market from Smithfield; good grounds, however, for the opposition of the butchers to several points involved in the present Bill, *Rudkin* 6449–6478.

Petition signed by 885 butchers in the metropolis against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.

6. *Denial that Butchers combine to raise the Price of Meat:*

Inaccurracy of the impression that butchers combine to raise prices, *Woodley* 5015–5017——Denial that the high prices of meat in 1865 and 1866 were owing to a monopoly or combination of butchers, *Archer* 4121–4129.

See also *Brighton. Liverpool. Market Days. Offal. Separate Market. Slaughter of Cattle.*

C.

Calves. Way in which immunity from imported disease would greatly increase the supply of calves from London to the country districts, *Clayden* 149–155——Question as to the actual extent of the loss now experienced through calves not being sent from London into the country, *ib.* 222–227——Very small number of calves dropped in London, *Guerrier,* 5574–5579. 5685–5688——Inaccuracy of a statement as to very few calves being calved in London; belief that many calves are smuggled out, *Priestman* 6027–6031. 6059–6064——Expediency of strict enforcement of penalties against the smuggling of calves, &c., out of London, *James* 6177, 6178.

Cattle Plague (Rinderpest);

1. *Infectious and Destructive Character of Rinderpest.*
2. *Existence of Rinderpest chiefly in Russia.*
3. *Way in which the Disease was introduced into England.*
4. *Similarity of the late Plague to the Plague of* 1814.
5. *Danger of the Introduction of the Disease by Foreign Lean Stock.*
6. *Unwholesomeness of the Meat of Diseased Animals.*
7. *Generally as to the Precautions necessary for preventing Infection, and as to the present Regulations on the Subject.*
8. *As to the Precautions in connection with a separate Foreign Market, and their Efficiency or otherwise for the Prevention of Infection.*

1. *Infectious and Destructive Character of Rinderpest:*

Very infectious character of rinderpest, *Pell* 783, 784. 816–819——Much greater ravages of the disorder in some foreign countries than in England, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2153——Very fatal character of rinderpest when once it attacks cattle, *ib.* 2330.

Considerations as to the infectious character of rinderpest, and as to the mode in which the disease may be spread; belief that there must be contact either directly or indirectly, *Strangeways* 2665–2669. 2691–2701. 2710, 2711——Liability of cows to rinderpest, but not to a greater degree than other cattle, *ib.* 2681–2685.

Unanimous opinion arrived at by the Committee of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association that the disease was highly infectious, *Nicholls* 5695–5700——Opinion that the disease is not manifested when first taken, and that during the period of incubation it is not easily communicated; difficulty in detecting the disease when being incubated, *ib.* 5748–5757. 5804–5811. 5843–5845. 5890–5901.

Impression that the plague is incubating from five to twenty-one days, and that during incubation it may be conveyed by the excrement, *Priestman* 6032, 6033. 6052. 6065, 6066——Average of from ten to eleven days as the period of incubation of the disease, *Bouley* 7090.

2. *Existence of Rinderpest chiefly in Russia:*

Constant existence of rinderpest in Russia, so that continuous precautions are necessary, *Dickson* 712——Opinion on the Continent that the plague is indigenous to Russia, *Robinson* 1701–1704——Constant risk of the cattle plague being imported into this country from the eastern parts of Europe, *ib.* 1706–1707——Non-admission by any foreign country that the rinderpest has broken out at home, it being always attributed to foreign origin, *ib.* 1784–1793.

Constant existence of cattle plague in Southern Russia, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2165. 2338——Frequency of the cattle plague in Russia, so that sea-borne cattle from Russia to England should be excluded, *Gebhardt* 4291, 4292. 4299, 4300——Non-existence at present of the plague in any country except the western provinces of Russia and Hungary, where it is indigenous; there is also some plague in part of Austria, *Bouley* 7037. 7085–7087——Doubt whether cattle plague now exists abroad except in the Steppes of Russia, *Spooner* 7336–7339.

3. *Way in which the Disease was introduced into England.*

Explanation of the mode in which the rinderpest was brought into witness's district, it having come, in the first instance, from abroad, *Clayden* 110–115——Dissent from the view of certain practical authorities that the cattle plague originated at home, *Eve* 1038–1042. 1095, 1096——Conclusion that the cattle plague was spread by foreign animals in cowsheds at Islington, *Harrison* 1170–1173——Belief that the cattle plague came from abroad, and was not engendered in the London cowsheds, *Duke of Richmond* 1351–1355. 1359–1368. 1376, 1377——Opinion that the cattle plague was in the first instance imported, *Duckham* 1424.

Probability that the rinderpest came from abroad, as there are so many authorities to that effect; witness was however of opinion that it was engendered at home, *Robinson* 1540–1546. 1559. 1582. 1645–1651——Further statement, that but for the concurrent testimony to the effect that the cattle plague was imported, witness would still believe it arose

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

CATTLE PLAGUE (RINDERPEST)—continued.

3. *Way in which the Disease was introduced into England*—continued.

arose at home, *Robinson* 1695, 1696. 1790–1792——There have been only two cases of ascertained rinderpest amongst all the cattle brought in witness's ships, *ib.* 1732——Belief as to rinderpest having been introduced from abroad, *Walsh* 3319.

Examination relative to some cattle consigned to witness from Germany last year, two of which were reported to have had cattle plague; doubt as to the exact province whence these cattle came, or as to the action taken by witness in the matter having been too late to prevent the spread of infection, *Gebhardt* 4491–4526——With regard to the cargo of beasts consigned to witness in April 1867, he is not aware that a new form of cattle plague was introduced by them, or that upwards of 200 English cattle died or were killed through having caught the plague from this cargo, *ib.* 4784–4786——With regard to the Russian cattle which were supposed to have introduced the rinderpest, witness did not import them himself, *Honck* 5529, 5530.

Dissent from the view that rinderpest was introduced by imported cattle, *Guerrier* 5629–5642——Opinion that the cattle plague was introduced from abroad, *Nicholls* 5797, 5798——Belief that the disease was introduced into this country from abroad through the metropolitan market, *Priestman* 5986–5995——Doubt whether the cattle plague did not originate in the cowsheds, *Rudkin* 6720, 6721——Conveyance of the cattle plague in 1865 from Islington market to some cows, by a dairyman who had been to the market, *Bouley* 7035.

4. *Similarity of the late Plague to the Plague of* 1814 :

Statement that the late plague was precisely the same as that which prevailed in France in the year 1814, *Bouley* 7084. 7110.

5. *Danger of the Introduction of the Disease by Foreign Lean Stock :*

Greater danger by the introduction of foreign lean stock into the country than by the sale of foreign fat stock in the London market, *Symonds* 2873, 2874.

6. *Unwholesomeness of the Meat of Diseased Animals :*

Belief as to the meat not being wholesome if the animal has been killed when the disease is devoloped, *Nicholls* 5758.

7. *Generally as to the Precautions necessary for preventing Infection, and as to the present Regulations on the Subject :*

Strict precautions necessary for preventing infection in the case of rinderpest, *Clayden* 179–186——Liability to the spread of disease under the present system of isolation within the metropolitan area, *Eve* 1025–1028——Apprehended return of rinderpest if foreign cattle are allowed to be distributed over the country, *Harrison* 1193.

Non-objection to the importation of foreign cattle, provided proper precautions can be insured, *Duke of Richmond* 1217*–1219——Less evil in a diminution of foreign import, than in a re-introduction of rinderpest, *ib.* 1222, 1223. 1272, 1273——Liability at any time to a recurrence of the disease, hence the demand for improved arrangements, *ib.* 1248. 1274–1276.

Risk of contagion by foreign cattle leaving the London market alive; in his interests as an importer witness would be a gainer by this permission, *Robinson*, 1693, 1694——Expediency of the foreigner bearing some loss rather than of the home producer suffering enormously through the import of cattle plague, *Odams* 1899, 1900——Difficulty in tracing the existence of disease in any animal so as to kill the animal before contagion spreads, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2402–2408.

Efficiency of proper regulations at home, combined with inspection abroad, in keeping out the cattle plague, *Brewster* 3669–3675——Expediency of applying restrictions in the case only of infected countries, *Archer* 4137–4141. 4155, 4156. 4232–4249; *Bouley* 7080–7083; *Spooner* 7327–7332; *Barford* 7869.

Satisfactory character of the present regulations for preventing the spread of infection, *Gebhardt* 4423–4426——Want of increased restrictions abroad rather than at home with a view to the certain exclusion of cattle plague, *ib.* 4625–4630——Explanation as to the precautions taken by witness in order to protect the beasts on his farm from cattle plague, *ib,* 4665–4670.

Check upon the import and the spread of rinderpest through the country as long as the present restrictions are continued; doubt, however, whether the cattle plague ever came from abroad, *Woodley* 5046–5048. 5055–5057. 5092–5096——Entire efficiency of the present regulations, if strictly enforced, for the prevention of the spread of infection, *Guerrier* 5566–5568. 5584——Grave mistake at the commencement of the cattle plague in allowing animals to leave the metropolitan district, *Rudkin* 6294——Efficiency of the present system for checking the spread of infection, *ib.* 6302, 6303——Suggestion that the regulations be extended and be more strictly enforced, *ib.* 6303, 6304——Belief that even

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

CATTLE PLAGUE (RINDERPEST)—continued.

7. *Generally as to the Precautions necessary, &c.*—continued.

if cattle plague were imported it could be promptly stamped out, *Barford* 7880. 7883-7891.

8. *As to the Precautions in connection with a separate Foreign Market, and their Efficiency or otherwise for the prevention of Infection:*

Precautions necessary in order to prevent disease being communicated from a separate foreign cattle market to a home market, through butchers or buyers going directly from one to the other, *Kilby* 86-95——Expediency of an interval of some days between the holding of the proposed foreign market and of the Islington Market, so as to prevent infection being conveyed from one to the other, *Clayden* 290-295——Necessity of permanent regulations for preventing the conveyance of infection from foreign cattle, though isolated as proposed, *Dickson* 708-712.

Desire of witness not to prevent the importation of fat cattle, but to obtain security by isolation against the spread of infection, *Pell* 775-779. 806-813——Dissemination of disease by foreign cattle when allowed to be sent away from London, *ib.* 820, 821——Slight danger to be apprehended from intercommunication between the foreign and home market, *Harrison* 1181——Examination upon the question, whether if the proposed arrangements be carried out, there would not be danger of the conveyance of infection from the foreign market to the home market, *Duke of Richmond* 1235-1245——Means of preventing the spread of infection through persons going direct from the foreign market to the home market, *Robinson* 1604-1607. 1704, 1705——Suggestions as to the measures which may be adopted for preventing the spread of infection from a separate foreign market *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2309-2311. 2315-2317.

Belief as to the liability to infection of home cattle if foreign cattle from any country where plague exists are introduced into a separate market, *Brewster* 3432-3438——Liability to the spread of disease if there were a separate market for foreign cattle, *Lancaster* 3752-3755. 3758, 3759——Conclusion as to there being much greater danger of infection than at present if the provisions of the Bill be carried out, *Archer* 4043-4049. 4055-4059. 4079. 4095-4097.

Extreme danger of the spread of infection through the country if the Bill become law, and if cattle plague should break out abroad, *Gebhardt* 4415-4419. 4434-4436——Evidence in further support of the conclusion that the spread of infection would be facilitated under the Bill, whereas it is efficiently checked under the present regulations, *ib.* 4549-4565——Very few cattle immediately outside the metropolitan area in danger of being infected by persons who have been attending the market at Islington, *ib.* 4599, 4600——Constant risk of the spread of infection if there be a separate foreign cattle market, *ib.* 4626. 4630. 4670. 4819. 4825——Reliance to be placed on the restrictions adopted abroad rather than on the regulations under the Bill for the exclusion of cattle plague, *ib.* 4819-4825.

Conclusion as to the imminent risk of the spread of cattle plague through persons going from the proposed foreign market to the home market, *Woodley* 4905-4914——Constant risk of the spread of infection under the proposed arrangements, the existing arrangements being far safer, *Baker* 5165-5172——Great risk of the spread of infection if diseased cattle are placed in a separate market, *Houck* 5434-5438——Statement as to the danger of cattle plague being conveyed from a separate foreign market to the cowsheds, and thence into the country, *Guerrier* 5569-5573; *Priestman* 5965-5982. 6057-6064——Less security against infection if the Bill be passed, *Guerrier* 5584, 5585. 5691.

Great danger of the disease being conveyed in the clothes of persons going from a separate foreign market in the metropolis to the present market, *Nicholls* 5698, 5699. 5703——Conclusion that there would be much greater risk of the spread of infection throughout the country if the Bill were passed, than under the present regulations, *ib.* 5701-5705——Evidence in detail relative to the communicable nature of rinderpest under various circumstances, the precautions which might be adopted for preventing infection, and the advantages and disadvantages of a separate foreign market as compared with the present system, *ib.* 5707 *et seq.*——Consideration of certain precautions contemplated in connection with the proposed separate market as tending doubtless to reduce the risk of infection; greater danger on the whole than under the present restrictions, *ib.* 5775 *et seq.*—— Great inconvenience, without any adequate protection against the spread of infection, if there be a separate foreign market; difficulty in enforcing any satisfactory or effective restrictions, *ib.* 5816-5840——Admission that certain conditions and regulations being fulfilled, the danger in connection with a separate market may be much lessened, *ib.* 5843-5862. 5908-5917.

Very infectious character of cattle plague; belief that it may be conveyed in clothes, or by the excrement adhering to boots, in the case of persons going from one market to another, *Priestman* 5951-5959. 5996-6002. 6013, 6014——Greater danger of the spread of infection throughout the country at large under the plan of a foreign market than under

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Cattle Plague (*Rinderpest*)—continued.

8. *As to the Precautions in connection, &c.*—continued.

under the present system, *Priestman* 5960–5971. 6011, 6012——Risk of the conveyance of infection, even though the foreign market were not held on the same day as the home market, *ib.* 5999, 6000. 6015-6023——Question as to the amount of danger in the case respectively of the present market and of a separate foreign market, if there are any animals in whom the disease is incubating, *ib.* 6036–6055. 6065–6067.

Witness considers that there would be increased danger of the spread of cattle plague throughout the country, if, instead of the present regulations in the metropolis, the Bill before the Committee be adopted, *Wells* 6129 *et seq.*——Very contagious nature of the disease, and great risk of its being conveyed from a separate foreign market by the persons attending such markets, *ib.* 6137–6142. 6161–6164——Opinion that the danger of cattle plague spreading from London throughout the country would be much greater under the new scheme proposed than under the existing regulations, *James* 6171 *et seq.* ——Great risk of the disease being conveyed from a separate foreign market in the clothes of the butchers and others attending such market, *ib.* 6185 *et seq.*——Danger of disease being conveyed to the country by drovers who attend the market in London, *ib.* 6237–6240.

Great danger of the spread of disease throughout the country by allowing the free circulation of cattle from the metropolitan market, *Rudkin* 6291–6299——Belief that if rinderpest existed in a separate foreign market, it would be almost impossible to prevent its spreading to the home market, *ib.* 6301——Several ways in which the cattle plague might be communicated from the animals in a foreign market to those in a home market, *ib.* 6309–6314. 6383——The Bill would increase the risk of the spread of disease throughout the country, *ib.* 6372——Question considered as to the risk of infection being conveyed from the market by drovers, butchers, &c., who come from the country, *ib.* 6540–6550——Consideration of the risk of infection being conveyed from a separate foreign market through means of the carcase butchers' vans; difficulty of an inspection of these vans, *ib.* 6551–6576.

Facility with which the plague might be carried from one market to another in London, *Bouley* 7036——Decided opinion that there would be much greater risk of the import and spread of cattle plague, if the arrangements under the Bill were carried out, than under the present regulations, *Spooner* 7332–7336, 7368–7370. 7396——Grounds for concluding that both home and foreign cattle should be sold at the same market in London, and that the risk of contagion would not be removed if there were a separate foreign market, *Hedger* 8177-8189.

See also *Aberdeenshire. Breeders and Graziers. Burial of Diseased Cattle. Ceylon. Cowsheds and Daries. Disinfection. France. Germany. Holland. Infected Countries. Inspection. Movement of Cattle. Prices. Privy Council. Protection. Prussia. Quarantine. Sheep. Slaughter of Cattle. Uninfected Countries.*

Carcase Butchers. See *Butchers.*

Central Chamber of Agriculture. Resolution of the Chamber in favour of the Bill, and also in favour of its extension to sheep and pigs, and of its application to all the ports. *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 47.

Certificates of Health. Expediency of certificates of the healthiness of animals before they are shipped from infected counties, *Odams* 1891.

Ceylon. Constant liability to the cattle plague in Ceylon; precautionary measures resorted to, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2331–2337

Cheshire. Explanation relative to a Petition lately adopted by the farmers of Cheshire in favour of the Bill, and also of restrictions upon the transit of home cattle having the lung disease, or foot and mouth disease, *Neild* 1431–1433. 1469–1478——Statement that the farmers of Cheshire and Lancashire require no protection against foreign competition, but only against foreign disease, *ib.* 1469. 1480——Prejudicial effect, as regards Cheshire, of the restrictions upon removal from the metropolitan area, *ib.* 1498.

Petition of landowners and farmers of Cheshire in favour of extending the Bill to all the ports. *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Circulation of Cattle. See *Movement of Cattle.*

Clayden, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Occupies about 1800 acres of land near Saffron Walden; is Chairman of the Agricultural Hall Company, and of the Cattle Defence Association, 96–102. Conclusion, as regards lung disease in English cattle, that it has been caused by import from abroad, 107–109. 116, 117——Explanation of the mode in which the rinderpest was brought into witness's district, it having come, in the first instance, from abroad, 110–115——General opinion of farmers that lung disease, rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease, are all of foreign origin, 116, 117.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Clayden John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Strong and healthy character of Scotch and Irish cattle in former years, as compared with their present condition, disease being very generally latent in them, through import from abroad, 118–123——Effect of imported diseases in checking the breeding of cattle in this country, and in raising the price of meat, 124-128——Importance of such precautions as will prevent contagion from imported cattle, so that breeding may be facilitated, 129–132——Illustration, in the case of Ireland, of the expediency of isolation, as applied to cattle from abroad, 133–136——Great evil, in the event of war, if there were a diminished breed of cattle at home, 137, 138. 218, 219.

Belief that the isolation of foreign cattle in one market, near London, would not be injurious to the foreigner, 139–148——Way in which immunity from imported disease would greatly increase the supply of calves from London to the country districts, 149–155——Necessity of all foreign cattle not only being kept separate when landed, but being slaughtered about a week after arrival, 156–158——Improbability of the proposed enactment reducing the supply of foreign cattle, 159, 160——Increase in the price of meat under the existing system, 161.

Examination to the effect that witness has no interest in Odams' Wharf, near the Victoria Docks, as the place for a foreign cattle market, but considers that it possesses valuable facilities for the purpose, 162–178. 228–260. 272——Strict precautions necessary for preventing infection in the case of rinderpest, 179–186—— Statement in defence of the proposition that home cattle may be moved from London into the country, whilst foreign cattle must be sold and slaughtered in London, 187–204. 211.

Doubt as to any disadvantage to the foreigner if forced to sell and slaughter in London, 195–199. 220, 221——Approval of the same exclusion of foreign stock from England as from Ireland, 205–210——Diminished disease in Ireland since the system of isolation has been in force, 212-217——Question as to the actual extent of the loss now experienced through calves not being sent from London into the country, 222–227—— Information relative to the charges of the salesmen who have acted for witness when he sends fat beasts to Islington, 261–269. 300–303.

Great decrease in the quantity of home cattle sent to Islington on account of the restriction upon removal, and the requirement as to slaughtering within a certain radius, 265-267. 273, 274. 296, 297. 304-307. 323, 324. 331-348——High price of meat in London, although the butchers have had the monopoly of all the cattle, owing to the restrictions on removal, 276–278——Probality of the farmers having a separate market outside the metropolis, so as to escape the present restrictions, 279, 280.

Enormous losses through the foot and mouth disease, which was unknown until foreign cattle came in, 281–284——Reference also to small-pox in sheep, as being decidedly of foreign origin, 285–289——Expediency of an interval of some days between the holding of the proposed foreign market, and of the Islington Market, so as to prevent infection being conveyed from one to the other, 290–295——Equalisation of prices of the Islington Market were open to the country butchers, 298, 299.

Furrther evidence upon the question whether the foreigner would not be placed at an undue disadvantage, as compared with the English farmer, if foreign cattle must be slaughtered at a market in London, whilst home cattle could be removed, 304–216. 326–330——Statement that since 1842 more cattle have been lost by disease than have been imported, 316. 388-393. 525-528——Long period for which there had been no so serious disease in England, until it was imported, 317–320——Increased price of meat, notwithstanding foreign import, 321, 322.

Conclusion as to its being advantageous to the London consumer, if the existing restrictions as regards home cattle were removed; doubt as to any great falling off in the foreign supply, 325-357——With respect to lung disease, witness never heard of a case before 1839; 358, 359——Expediency of the animals from abroad being killed as soon as possible after they are sold, so as to avoid risk of disease, 360, 361——Difficulty in stating the proportion of imported cattle that have been infected with disease, 363, 366.

Constant complaints previoutly to 1864 in regard to imported disesases, 367–369—— Belief as to the prevalence of disease in former years having been owing to foreign import, 370–374——Approval of the import of foreign cattle at the ports generally, provided slaughtering takes place at once, 375, 376——Great difficulty since 1862 in procuring store stock for fattening, 377–381——Desire of the farmers not for protection as against foreign competition, but merely for preservation from foreign disease, 382–387.

Expediency of increased restrictions, by way of isolation, in the case of home cattle attacked with disease, 385–387——With regard to small-pox in sheep in this country witness never heard of it before 1836; 394——Inadequacy of a country market for home cattle, as compared with a market in London, 395–397. 413–416——Belief as to the inaccuracy of some statements that foot and mouth disease was very prevalent in England thirty years ago, 398–400.

Non-objection to the importation of store cattle, provided due precautions are taken, as by

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Clayden John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

by means of quarantine, 401–412——Reference to certain statistics showing the enormous losses of English cattle from different diseases, 417–420. 475–477——Increased price to the consumer through the restrictions or impedimente at the time of the cattle plague in the case of home breeding, 421–432—— Comparatively slight extent to which the foreign trade would suffer if there were only one market outside London for imported cattle, 433–439.

Improvement if the cattle were rested for some days after landing before they are sold and killed, 440–444—— Advantage to the consumer, as well as to the home producer, if there were proper regulations for the protection of the latter against disease, 445–448. 467–474.——Importance to country butchers in being able to remove cattle from the London market, 449–452——Expediency of quarantine in the case of foreign store cattle, though not necessary as regards Irish cattle, 453–460——Liability to contagion through foreign cattle being driven through the streets, 461–465. 520–524——Increased import of foreign cattle through the increased prices, owing to the mortality among the home cattle 467–474.

Examination to the effect that, the price being regulated by the supply and demand, there will probably be on the whole an increased supply and increased competition if there are separate markets for home and foreign cattle, and if the home supply be protected against disease, 478 *et seq.*——Further statement that witness has no interest in the site proposed for the foreign market, 530–538——Doubt whether at the present time the markets for the whole of England could be supplied by the home producers without foreign aid, 550–553.

Compensation. Statement in support of the claim of witness to compensation on account of the restrictions upon the cattle trade, and the falling off in the trade at the British and Foreign Steam Wharf, *Engledue* 8309. 8344–8348. 8361–8364.

Evidence explanatory of the claim to compensation in respect of Thames Haven; large expenditure rendered useless if the Bill be passed, *Brassey* 8862 *et seq.*; *Brewster* 8917 *et seq.*

Explanation in regard to the claim of the Great Eastern Railway Company to compensation in respect of the foreign cattle traffic, *viâ* Blackwall, if the Bill be passed, *Birt* 8968–9004.

Statement explanatory of the great injury to witness under the present Bill, in respect of about seventy acres of land which he has leased at Tottenham for the accommodation of foreign cattle, *Gebhardt* 9017–9041——Claim of witness to compensation if the Bill be passed, 9026–9049.

Competition. Advantage of a large market for home cattle in London on account not only of the facilities of railway conveyance, but of the great competition, *Dickson* 584–594. 652–654——Objection to the proposed separation of the home and foreign market for live stock, as interfering with competition, *Archer* 4007–4012——Less competition if there were an increased supply of home cattle, and if at the same time there were a large decrease in the foreign supply, 4185, 4186——Necessity of only one market place as providing for competition, *Gebhardt* 4427. 4437.

Cheapness of the London market owing to the large foreign supply and the competition on the same day, *Woodley* 4964, 4965——Conclusion as to its being to the interest of all parties that the foreign and home cattls should all be sold at the same time in the same market, 5049–5082——Opinion that there should be only one market in London for the sale of cattle, and that all animals should be sent there for slaughter, *Rudkin* 6333——Importance of free competition as far as possible in the supply of the London markets, *ib.* 6626–6628——Expediency of fair competition on equal terms between the home and foreign producer; advantage thereby to the consumer, *Pouppeville,* 7778–7788. 7824–7827.

See also *Market Days. Prices. Protection. Supply of Cattle.*

Compulsory Slaughter. See *Slaughter of Cattle.*

Conservators of the Thames. Petition of the Conservators of the Thames against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 60.

Consumers. See *Poorer Classes. Prices. Public, The.*

Copenhagen Market. Opinion as to the convenient size and situation of the present metropolitan market with reference to foreign stock, *Gebhardt,* 4707, 4708——Large space available for the extension of Copenhagen Market in future years, *Rudkin* 6634–6636.

Corporation of London. Explanation relative to the views of the Common Council upon the question of separate markets and public slaughterhouses, *Woodley* 4975–4997. 5080–5087.

Reports, 1868—continued.

Corporation of London—continued.

Conclusion as to its being to the interest of the Corporation and of the market authorities to uphold the present market, in preference to having a separate foreign market, *Rudkin* 6391——Statement as to the great probability of immense loss to the Corporation if an additional and competing market be erected out of the corporate funds, *ib.* 6435–6438. 6637–6640. 6683–6700——Resolution arrived at by the Corporation that if a foreign market be required they are prepared to establish it and to take charge of it, *ib.* 6680–6682.

Petition of the Corporation of London in favour of the adoption in the Bill of such clauses and provisions as are required for their protection and the protection of their mortgagees, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 62.

See also *Slaughter of Cattle*, 6.

Country Markets. Exemption of the local markets from disease until the importation of diseased cattle from abroad, *Kilby* 6, 7——Monopoly of the home producer in the supply of country markets owing to the existing restrictions, *Rudkin* 6272–6274. 6280——Effect of the present restrictions upon removal from London to increase the quantity of home cattle sent to local markets, *Scott* 7987.

Country Towns. See *Brighton. Butchers.*

Cowsheds and Dairies (*Metropolis*). Great danger of infection from the metropolitan dairies, so that restrictions are necessary as regards the import of foreign cows, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2146–2148——Further statement in favour of some check upon the importation of diseased cows, *ib.* 2205. 2320–2323.

Great risk of the spread of infection from a separate foreign market to the London cowsheds, and thence into the country, *Guerrier* 5569–5573——Risk of the spread of infection by the disease being conveyed by butchers who would go from a foreign market to the London cowsheds, *Priestman* 5965–5982. 6057–6064——Great risk incurred by the milch cows sent to London being allowed to mix with foreign cattle, *ib.* 6084.

Expediency of more strict control over the London cowsheds, these being the nucleus of the cattle plague, *Rudkin* 6304–6307——Increased danger from the cowsheds if the Bill were to become law, *ib.* 6308——Great danger of infection from the London cowhouses further adverted to; strict control and inspection necessary, *ib.* 6518–6536——Strong opinion of witness as to the London cowsheds being a fruitful source of disease; they should, in fact, be abolished, *ib.* 6718, 6719——Belief that buyers of foreign cattle frequently go to the London cowsheds, *Harman* 6793–6795.——*See* also *Calves.*

Cullen, Hugh. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a cattle salesman at Liverpool and Manchester; is largely concerned in the sale of both Irish and foreign cattle, 7112–7117——Very fine and healthy character of the cattle from Spain and Portugal, 7118, 7119——Regulations at Liverpool since the cattle plague in regard to foreign cattle being slaughtered at the riverside, or about five miles from the general market, 7120–7126——Effect of confining the foreign cattle to a separate market to destroy practically the import of cattle from Portugal, Spain, &c., 7127–7142.

Necessity of a reduction of from 30 *s.* to 2 *l.* per head, in order to induce the butchers of Liverpool to go to the riverside for foreign cattle, 7128–7130. 7136, 7137——Importance of having numerous slaughterhouses scattered through Liverpool, 7143–7145——Failure of arrangements for supplying Manchester and other towns with dead meat from Liverpool; great inconvenience involved in such supply, 7146–7151. 7280, 7281——Expediency of healthy foreign cattle being allowed to go freely to Manchester; absence of any danger, 7152–7155. 7282–7284.

Information relative to the system in Dublin as to the import of Spanish and Portuguese cattle, as to their being allowed to mix with Irish cattle, and to be removed to certain distances outside Dublin; examination as to the accuracy of witness's evidence hereon, 7156–7185. 7207–7221. 7231–7238. 7253–7258. 7269–7273——Increased import of foreign cattle to Dublin since the restrictions in force at Liverpool, 7186–7191——Large transmission of foreign cattle, *viâ* Liverpool, into Manchester, Salford, &c., but not to London, prior to the cattle plague regulations, whereas now the import is confined to the wants of Liverpool itself, 7192–7201——Character of the vessels in which the Portuguese cattle came to Liverpool, 7202–7205.

Explanation that there is no actual market at Liverpool for the foreign cattle, but slaughterhouses are provided at the waterside, 7222–7230——Further statement as to the import of cattle from Spain and Portugal to Liverpool having, on the whole, greatly decreased in 1867, on account of the great reduction of price through the cattle plague regulations, 7239–7252. 7259–7268——Almost total absence of foreign import to Liverpool during the first four months of the present year, 7274–7277.

Very

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Cullen Hugh. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Very good arrangements as to slaughtering at the waterside at Liverpool, 7275—— Good condition in which the Portuguese and Spanish cattle arrive, 7276——Amount of import to Liverpool at different periods further adverted to; causes of increase or decrease in certain years, 7285-7299——Reduced price of meat at Liverpool in 1865, whereas in 1866 and since the prices have been very high, 7293, 7294. 7308, 7309—— Removal of complaint as regards Liverpool itself, if the foreign cattle were allowed to be slaughtered in the town; expediency also of free removal to Manchester, &c., 7300-7307.

[Second Examination.]—Correction of certain inaccuracies in witness's former evidence, 7310-7312——Communication received by witness from Dublin, in corroboration of his statement as to the freedom of removal through and around Dublin, 7313-7316.

D.

Dagenham Docks. Explanation of the objects for which the Dagenham Dock Company was incorporated in 1855, and of the additional powers obtained under an Extension Act in 1866, *Young* 8221-8230——Particulars of the excellent facilities of the Company for supplying a landing place, pasture ground, and market for foreign cattle; question hereon as to the pecuniary means at the disposal of the Company, *ib.* 8227-8240. 8246-8251. 8259. 8262-8270——Expenditure by the Company of about 16,000 *l.*, the greater part of which will become useless if the Bill be passed, *ib.* 8240. 8270, 8271——Proposal made by the Company to the Corporation of London, on the 11th March, with a view to land of the Company at Dagenham being used as the site of a foreign cattle market, *ib.* 8241-8243——Inability of the Corporation to accept land of the Company as the site for the proposed market, if the present Bill be passed; great hardship upon the Company thereby, *ib.* 8244, 8245. 8252-8271.

Statement explanatory of the facilities in connection with a foreign cattle market at Dagenham Docks, *Leach* 8373 *et seq.*

Witness explains the progress made with the works of the Company in regard to the landing of foreign cattle, the powers of the Company for providing a market with slaughterhouses, quarantine ground, &c., and the facilities of communication between such market and different parts of the metropolis, *Giles* 8421 *et seq.*

Witness considers the locality of the Dagenham Docks to be well suited for the landing and pasturing of foreign cattle, and for the formation of a cattle market in communication with the metropolis, *Bazalgette* 8497 *et seq.*

Danger of the spread if infection of the foreign cattle were brought into a grazing district such as Dagenham where there are many English cattle, *Woodley* 8629-8635. 8706-8711—— Grounds for objecting to Dagenham as the site for a foreign cattle market with slaughterhouses attached, *ib.* 8620. *et seq.*——Inconvenience and expense involved if meat were sent from slaughterhouses at Dagenham to Smithfield dead meat market by railway for distribution throughout the metropolis, *ib.* 8624 *et seq.*——Much less value of foreign cattle for the London market if it were compulsory to slaughter them at Dagenham, *Garton* 8743-8752. 8793-8795.

Dairies. See *Cowsheds and Dairies.*

Dead Meat:

1. *Suggested Slaughtering of Foreign Cattle abroad, and conveyance to London as Dead Meat.*
2. *Question of supplying London with Dead Meat from a distance; obstacles thereto.*
3. *Question of supplying Brighton and other towns with Meat from London.*

1. *Suggested Slaughtering of Foreign Cattle abroad, and conveyance to London as Dead Meat:*

Advantage if foreign fat cattle were killed before embarkation, instead of at the ports of arrival, *Kilby* 34-36. 60. 67-70——Opinion that the present Bill does not go far enough, and that all foreign cattle intended for London should be slaughtered at the place of debarkation, and brought to market as dead meat, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2144-2146. 2149. 2302-2305. 2314—— Further statement in favour of a foreign dead meat market in London, in the interests of the consumer as well as of the home producer, *ib.* 2366-2375.

2. *Question of supplying London with Dead Meat from a distance; obstacles thereto:*

Considerable quantity of dead meat sent from Aberdeen to London, *Dickson* 602-604 ——Continuous increase in the supply of dead meat to London, *ib.* 673——Advantage in

Reports, 1867—*continued.*

DEAD MEAT—continued.

2. *Question of supplying London with Dead Meat, &c.*—continued.

the foreigner having the option of slaughtering his cattle for the dead meat market, or of selling them to butchers for slaughter, *Dickson* 697, 698——Limited import of dead meat unless when the live animals are prohibited, *Robinson* 1610–1616——Objections to a trade in foreign dead meat in lieu of live cattle, *Odams* 1932–1936.

Impracticability of a large trade in dead meat between Dublin and London, *Walsh* 3260, 3261—— Much greater variation of prices in the case of dead meat markets than of cattle markets, so that the former cannot compete with the latter, *Brewster* 3420–3425—— Impracticability of substituting a dead meat trade from Harwich for the foreign cattle trade in London, *Lancaster* 3742–3751——Obstacles to a dead meat trade with Southampton as well as with Harwich, *ib.* 3756, 3757.

Impossibility of supplying London throughout the year by means of dead meat markets, *Gebhardt* 4411, 4412 —— Concurrence in the opinion as to the impracticability of supplying London by means of dead meat markets, *Woodley* 4872, 4873——Obstacles to obtaining supplies of dead meat from the proposed foreign markets, *ib.* 4941–4952—— Explanation of the supply of meat to customers in London by butchers in Devonshire and Dorsetshire, notwithstanding the great cheapness of the London markets, *ib.* 5001–5015.

Improbability of importations of dead meat keeping down prices if the Bill is passed, *Rudkin* 6513–6517——Failure of the attempt to carry foreign dead meat to London by way of Harwich, notwithstanding the inducements held out by the railway company, *Birt* 7429. 7445—— Excellent slaughtering accommodation at Harwich; refusal, however, of the foreigners to send their cattle to London in the shape of dead meat, *ib.* 7444. 7534, 7535——Entire failure of attempts to establish a dead meat trade between Southampton and London, *Scott* 8007–8011.

Probability of there being a very large dead meat trade at the new market in Smithfield; obstacles, however, to the market being supplied only from Islington and from slaughter-houses at the riverside, *Woodley* 8636 *et seq.*—— Witness, as carcase butcher, testifies to the great loss incurred in killing cattle at Blackwall and East Ham, on account of the deterioration of the meat by conveyance to London and the loss upon the offal, *Garton* 8721 *et seq.*——Objection to the conveyance of meat by railway as compared with butchers' carts, *Garton* 8753–8771; *Israel* 8837–8840——Probability of a large quantity of meat being sent by railway to Smithfield market, except in hot weather, *Garton* 8764–8768.

3. *Question of supplying Brighton and other Towns with Meat from London:*

Obstacles to the supply of dead meat from London to butchers at Woodford, &c., *Symonds* 2793–2796. 2835–2839——Serious objections to the supply of Brighton with dead meat from London; difficulties even if the distance were much shorter, *Lintott* 2914–2925. 2968–2975—— Increase of expense and deterioration of supply by purchasing dead meat in London instead of live cattle for witness's trade at Brighton, *ib.* 3004–3019——Disadvantages involved in the supply of dead meat from the London market to witness at Twickenham, *Steadwell* 3044–3049——Purchase of dead meat by some country butchers in the London market, *Baker* 5371, 5372.

See also *Liverpool.* *Norfolk.* *Offal.* *Prices.*

Denmark. Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Denmark during the first thirteen weeks of 1867, and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

Dent, Mr., M.P. Objection to certain recommendations by Mr. Dent, in 1866, as one of the Committee on Trade in Animals, in favour of the free import of cattle from countries not declared to be infected, *Duke of Richmond* 1249–1261——Belief as to Mr. Dent being now favourable to the scheme of a separate foreign market, *ib.* 1343–1347.

Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture. Resolution of the Chamber in favour of the principle of the Bill, and of its extension to all the ports, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 48.

Devonshire. Sundry petitions of farmers, ratepayers, and others in the county, in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 68, 69. 71.

Dickson, George.—(Analysis of his Evidence.) Is a farmer and grazier near Wimbledon; is also largely engaged as a salesman of Scotch cattle, 554–561——Great reduction in the number of Scotch cattle consigned to witness for sale in the Metropolitan Market, since the breaking out of the rinderpest, 562, 563. 721–724——Purchase, formerly, of the large bulk of these cattle by butchers from Brighton, Ramsgate, Margate, Maidstone, &c., 564——Estimate that about one-third of the cattle sent from the country to London were distributed again over the country before the restrictions upon removal, 565–568.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Dickson, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Grievance of country butchers in not now being able to remove cattle alive from London, 566, 567——Advantage to the London butchers under the present restrictions as to removal, 569, 570——Inadequacy of suburban markets, as at Southall or Harrow, as a means of compensating for the present restrictions, and for the exclusion of cattle from the market at Islington, 571–580——Difficulty as regards railway charges in the event of cattle being sent to Southall, Harrow, or places south of London, instead of direct to the metropolis, 571-577.

Less fluctuation in prices, and gain both to consumer and producer, if cattle might be sent to the London market without the requirement that they must be slaughtered within a limited area, 578-580. 627–635. 674-676——Necessity of the isolation of foreign cattle, in order to admit of the removal of the present restrictions upon home cattle, 581–583——Advantage of a large market for home cattle in London, on account, not only of the facilities of railway conveyance, but of the great competition of buyers, 584–594. 652–654.

Great reduction in the number of cattle sent from certain of the Scotch counties to London, owing chiefly to the effects of the rinderpest, 595–601——Large number still sent from Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, 599, 600—— Considerable quantity of dead meat sent from Aberdeen to London, 602–604.

Argument that there should be perfect free trade for Scotch cattle coming to the London market, irrespectively of their being used chiefly by the wealthier classes, 605–613. 636–643. 662, 693——With regard to the slaughtering of home cattle not removed from London, witness has no objection to the same rules as in the case of foreign cattle; this, however, is a question for the butchers, 614–626. 663–666. 677. 682–689——Consideration of the advantage to be derived on the score of more regular supply, if home cattle were not required to be slaughtered in London, 627–635.

Doubt as to the foreigners suffering if required to sell their cattle at a separate market, and if relieved at the same time from the present detention before the cattle can be sent to market, 643. 692–697. 705——Approval of the proposed regulations by some of the London butchers who deal in foreign meat, 644-651——Objection to excluding Scotch cattle from London at the present time, on the score of lung disease, &c., though it is proposed to apply isolation to foreign cattle, 658–661——Disapproval also of applying restrictions to Irish cattle, on the score of lung disease, or foot and mouth disease, 667-672.

Continuous increase in the supply of dead meat to London, 673——Much less hardship in applying the requirement of slaughtering to foreign cattle, than to home cattle, 677-681. 697–701——Objection to foreign cattle mixing with home cattle, even though the regulations as to slaughtering in London were continued, 682–686——Reluctance at present, of the farmer to send his cattle to London, on account of the restriction that that they must go no further, 690, 691.

Advantage in the foreigner having the option of slaughtering his cattle for the dead meat market, or of selling them to butchers for slaughter, 697, 698——Contemplated continuance of the inspection of foreign animals, 705—— Way in which the hides and offal of cattle slaughtered at the river side might be dealt with, 706, 707. 736–746——Necessity of permanent regulations for preventing the conveyance of infection from foreign cattle, though isolated as proposed, 708–712——Constant existence of rinderpest in Russia, so that continuous precautions are necessary, 712.

Objections to quarantine in the case of foreign store animals, 713–718——Witness is not prepared to recommend the exclusion of foreign store cattle, though he considers the country is better without them, 719, 720——Boon to the poorer classes using foreign meat if the price of English meat were reduced, as this would lead to a reduction in the price of foreign meat, 725–735——Difficulty in preventing fluctuation in the consignments from Scotland by a more general use of telegraphic communication from London salesmen, 747–751.

Disease (*Generally*). Several other diseases imported from abroad in addition to the cattle plague, *Kilby* 71–73—— Trifling character of the diseases amongst English cattle previously to the importation of foreign cattle, *ib.* 79, 80——General opinion of farmers that lung disease, rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease, are all of foreign origin, *Clayden* 116, 117——Strong and healthy character of Scotch and Irish cattle in former years as compared with their present condition, disease being very generally latent in them through import from abroad, *ib.* 118–123——Statement, that since 1842 more cattle have been lost by disease than have been imported, *ib.* 316. 388–393. 525–528—— Long period for which there had been no serious disease in England until it was imported, *ib.* 317–320.

Difficulty in stating the proportion of imported cattle that have been infected with disease, *Clayden* 363–366——Constant complaints previously to 1864 in regard to imported diseases, *ib.* 367–369——Belief as to the prevalence of disease in former years having been owing to foreign import, *ib.* 370–374——Reference to certain statistics showing the enormous losses of English cattle from different diseases, *ib.* 417–420. 475–477.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Disease (*Generally*)—continued.

Expediency, generally, of the present Bill, as a protection against the spread of imported disease, *Robinson* 1725-1728——Strong objection on the part of foreigners to import cattle or sheep from this country for breeding, through fear of disease, *Gebhardt* 4671-4673——Belief that cattle plague, lung disease, and foot and mouth disease, were all imported into this country, *Spooner* 7357-7360. 7376-7379.

See also *Cattle Plague.* *Foot and Mouth Disease.* *Ireland.* *Pleuro-pneumonia.* *Slaughter of Cattle.* *Small-pox* (*Sheep.*)

Disinfection. Necessity of some means of disinfection in the case of persons going from a separate foreign market to a home market, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2163, 2164——Great importance of some system of disinfection if a separate foreign market be established, and if English cattle may be moved out of London; great inconvenience in carrying out a disinfecting process, *Lancaster* 3995-4004—— Difficulty or impracticability in carrying out a system of disinfection as regards the clothes of persons attending a separate foreign market, *Gebhardt* 4596-4598; *Guerrier* 5689-5691——Necessity of burying the excreta of diseased animals as the best mode of guarding against infection from this source; less difficulty on this score if the foreign beasts were kept separate near the water-side, *Nicholls* 5761-5773——Satisfactory method adopted at Copenhagen Market for disinfecting the manure, *Rudkin* 6532. 6537-6539.

Drayton Union. Memorial of the Guardians of Drayton Union in favour of prohibiting the import of store cattle, and of slaughtering fat cattle at the places of debarkation, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 53.

Driving Cattle through the Streets. Liability to contagion through foreign cattle being driven through the streets, *Clayden* 461-465. 520-524——Frequent complaints made when the foreign cattle were driven from the wharves through the streets, *Kittle* 2745-2748——Small cost incurred in driving cattle from the riverside to the market, *Gebhardt* 4709.

Dublin. Statement relative to the regulations in Dublin under which foreign cattle are sold in a separate market, and are obliged to be slaughtered within four days; precautions against their coming in contact with home cattle, *Walsh* 3231-3259. 3273-3286. 3294-3296. 3301. 3325-3332.

Information relative to the system in Dublin as to the import of Spanish and Portuguese cattle, as to their being allowed to mix with Irish cattle, and to be removed to certain distances outside Dublin; examination as to the accuracy of witness's evidence thereon, *Cullen* 7156-7185. 7207-7221. 7231-7238. 7253-7258. 7269-7273——Increased import of foreign cattle to Dublin since the restrictions in force at Liverpool, *ib.* 7186-7191.

Communication received by witness from Dublin in corroboration of his statement as to the freedom of removal through and around Dublin, *Cullen* 7312-7316.

Duckham, Richard. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a grazier and breeder in Herefordshire, 1378-1380——Testifies to the exclusion of country cattle from the London market, through the restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area, 1381-1386——Inconvenience through not being able to send cattle from Herefordshire through London to Scotland, &c., 1387, 1388. 1398-1403——Necessity of the present restrictions so long as foreign cattle are sent to the same market as English cattle, 1389-1392.

Approval by witness and by farmers generally, of the free import of foreign fat cattle, if isolated, and if slaughtered shortly after arrival, 1393-1397. 1404-1416——Expediency of quarantine before the import of foreign store cattle, 1406-1416——Great decrease of breeding in England during the ravages of the rinderpest; better feeling now prevailing among breeders, 1420-1422——Expediency of improved sanitary arrangements in connection with the transit of stock in this country, 1423——Belief that the cattle plague was, in the first instance, imported, 1424.

Durham. Petition of inhabitants of various places in the county in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 69.

E.

East Ham (*Slaughtering of Cattle*). Particulars in connection with some cattle killed by witness last year in the East Ham marshes; serious loss incurred on account of the distance from London, *Gorton* 8725-8742. 8772-8777. 8798-8800.

East Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce. Memorials of the chamber praying for the adoption of certain measures for preventing the import and spread of cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 48.

Eastern Europe. Constant risk of the cattle plague being imported into this country from the eastern parts of Europe, *Robinson* 1706, 1707.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Edinburgh. Compulsory use of the public slaughterhouses both at Edingburgh and Leith, *Strangeways* 2498-2505. 2689——Benefit on the whole to the butchers, by the use of public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 2506–2513. 2565——Detailed arrangements in force relative to the use of the slaughterhouses or booths, the price paid for slaughtering, the modes of disposal of the blood and hides, &c., *ib.* 2514. 2679, 2680. 2690.

Considerable diminution in the importation of foreign cattle to Leith in 1867 as compared with 1866 or 1865, this being partly owing to the restriction of compulsory slaughter at the port; evidence of witness in 1866 adverted to hereon, *Strangeways* 2577–2602. 2650–2653——Good sanitary regulations in connection with the slaughterhouses, *ib.* 2633-2642. 2679, 2680——Circumstance of there being no live market at Edinburgh for foreign cattle though there is for home cattle, *ib.* 2677, 2678. 2702–2704——Doubt as to the price of meat in Edinburgh being higher owing to the system of public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 2705-2707.

Exemption from rinderpest in Edinburgh if the present Bill had been in operation some five years ago, *Strangeways* 2711.

Egypt. Disastrous effects of cattle plague in Egypt, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2283, 2284.

Elphinstone, Sir James, Bart. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has farmed in Aberdeenshire for the last thirty years; was a member of the committee formed in the county for keeping out the cattle plague, 2135–2137——Strong objection of the farmers and graziers in Aberdeenshire, to the restrictions upon the removal of home cattle out of the metropolitan area, 2138——Estimated loss or tax of 2 *l.* per head upon each beast sent from Aberdeenshire to London and the south, owing to the restrictions upon removal through the metropolitan area; data for this calculation, 2138-2141. 2184–2197. 2318, 2319. 2326–2329——Weekly supply of about 2,000 cattle from the county, 2139. 2182.

Views of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society as to the great importance of waterside markets at the various ports for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, 2142, 2143——Opinion that the present Bill does not go far enough, and that all foreign cattle intended for London should be slaughtered at the place of embarkation, and brought to market as dead meat, 2144-2146. 2149. 2302–2305——Great danger of infection from the metropolitan dairies, so that restrictions are necessary as regards the import of foreign cows, 2146-2148.

Prompt and effectual measures taken in Aberdeenshire for keeping out the cattle plague; natural facilities for the purpose, 2150–2152——Much greater ravages of the disorder in some foreign countries than in England, 2153——Decided objection to an indiscriminate importation of foreign cattle for the supply of London, even if there were a separate market and slaughterhouses at the waterside; evidence of Mr. Robinson adverted to hereon, 2154–2162—— Necessity of some means of disinfection in the case of persons going from a separate foreign market to a home market, 2163, 2164.

Suggestions for a classification of animals from different countries, there being some relaxation allowed in the case of animals from uninfected countries, 2165–2171——Constant existence of cattle plague in southern Russia, 2165. 2338——Relaxations which might be allowed as regards cattle from Spain and Portugal, 2167–2169. 2222–2227——Statement showing the immense value of the Aberdeenshire herds, and the great importance to the county of protection against the rinderpest, 2172–2175——Further approval of the Bill before the Committee, though it would be better if it required that foreign cattle were slaughtered at the outports, 2174-2178. 2302–2305. 2314.

Increasing supply of live cattle and of dead meat sent from Aberdeenshire to London, 2179–2183——Examination to the effect that though the present restrictions operate as a tax of 2 *l.* per head in the case of Scotch cattle, the consumer is not benefited thereby, but rather the salesman and butchers, 2184-2197. 2209–2216. 2240, 2241. 2287–2298 2367, 2368. 2418——Way in which the present metropolitan restrictions act in increasing the railway rates and in preventing conveyance from Scotland to Brighton, and other towns to the South of London, 2189–2196. 2242–2256. 2422——Impression as to the price of meat having risen in recent years, 2200–2204. 2236–2241.

Further statement in favour of some check upon the importation of diseased cows, 2205. 2320-2323——Advantage to the foreign trade if the cattle were slaughtered under the arrangements proposed by the Bill, 2206–2213——Disapproval of the removal of foreign cattle from Southampton to Portsmouth, though some relaxation might be made in favour of cattle from Spain or Portugal, 2217-2227——Objections to which a foreign market near the Millwall Docks would be open, 2228-2234——Inexpediency of relaxations in favour of Spanish and Portuguese cattle, if these come over in vessels which previously conveyed cattle from infected countries, 2235. 2324, 2325.

Further statement as to the steps taken in order to keep the rinderpest out of Aberdeenshire, 2257–2263. 2269, 2270——Several occasions on which the plague appeared in the county notwithstanding the precautions adopted; probable way in which it was introduced, 2263. 2266–2281. 2306–2308——Absence of necessity for preventing the conveyance of home cattle through the metropolitan area, if there were a separate foreign market, 2264, 2265.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Elphinstone, Sir James, Bart. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Liability of tropical countries to the cattle plague, 2282. 2337—— Disastrous effects of cattle plague in Egypt, 2283, 2284——Total of from 4,000 to 5,000 animals imported yearly from Spain and Portugal, the quality being very good, 2285, 2286——Tendency to an increased supply of stock from Aberdeenshire, and to a decrease in the price of meat, if the present restrictions in London were removed, 2287–2301——Suggestions as to the measures which may be adopted for preventing the spread of infection from a separate foreign market, 2309–2311. 2315–2317.

Denial that the foreign trade is put to inconvenience by the proposed arrangement; advantage rather than loss, on account of the facilities for slaughtering, 2312, 2313. 2339–2351——Very fatal character of rinderpest, when once it attacks cattle, 2330——Constant liability to the disease in Ceylon; precautionary measures resorted to, 2331–2337——Statement as to the object of the Bill being a matter of police, and not a question of commerce or free trade, 2352, 2353. 2368, 2369——Freedom from pleuro-pneumonia in this country till foreign cattle were imported, 2354, 2355——Also from the foot and mouth disease, 2355——Also from small-pox in sheep, 2356.

Decided approval of the passing of the present Bill, rather than of waiting in the hope of a more perfect measure, 2357–2359. 2381–2384——Very great difficulties in the way of quarantine, 2360–2365——Further statement in favour of a foreign dead meat market in London, in the interests of the consumer as well as of the home producer, 2366–2375——Large decrease within the last ten years in the number of cattle in the whole of Scotland, whilst there has been a large increase of sheep, 2376–2379.

Advantage if generally, as well as in London, slaughtering at the ports were made statutory, 2381–2386——Belief as to the little demand in Scotland for store cattle from abroad, 2387–2390——Checks necessary as regards store stock, whether cows or bullocks, imported into London, 2391–2396——Use in Aberdeen of the offal of animals killed there for conveyance to London as dead meat, 2397-2401——Difficulty in tracing the existence of disease in any animal, so as to kill the animal before contagion spreads, 2402–2408.

Limited extent to which pleuro-pneumonia has existed in Aberdeenshire, 2409-2412——Very contagious character of foot and mouth disease, 2413——Expediency of extending to all England the system of isolation which has worked so well in Aberdeenshire and elsewhere, 2414-2417——Advantage to Brighton if enabled to supply itself with live cattle from the London market, 2419–2422.

Engledue, John Ralph. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is member of the firm of Thomas Hartley & Co., proprietors of the British and Foreign Steam Wharf, 8272–8275——Very large outlay by the firm in order to adapt their premises to the foreign cattle trade, the whole expenditure being a dead loss since the stop put to the trade by the restrictions as to slaughtering, 8276-8293——Statement of the number of cattle landed at the wharf, and of the receipts in each of the years 1861–66; prospect of increased trade but for the restrictions under Order in Council, 8294-8308.

Claim of witness to compensation on account of the large losses entailed by the restrictions upon the cattle trade; communication on the subject with the Duke of Marlborough, 8309. 8344-8348. 8361-8364——Decided approval of Bill, and of a separate foreign market, in the interest of the public, 8310 *et seq.*——Denial that a separate market and compulsory slaughtering at the waterside will have any effect in diminishing foreign import, 8313-8325. 8349-8354. 8357——Explanation that witness petitioned against the Bill for the sake merely of getting a hearing before the Committee, 8315-8318. 8337-8341——Facility in disposing of the offal, and in dispersing it throughout London, if there were public slaughterhouses at the waterside, 8327-8336.

Large importations of Spanish and Portuguese cattle at Southampton without any instance of disease; until a case arose, these cattle should be freely admitted, 8354-8356. 8370——Large quantities of offal landed from abroad at witness's wharf, 8358–8360——Belief that butchers would most readily attend the proposed separate market for foreign cattle, 8366——Probable necessity for the Order in Council revoking a previous Order by which cattle were removable from Southampton to London, 8367–8371——Fallacy of the notion that a separate foreign market would increase the price of meat to the consumers, 8372.

Essex. Petitions from farmers and others in different parts of the country in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.

Eve, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a grazier and salesman at Romford; farms about 600 acres of land, 923–926——Attendance of witness at Romford market, where the supply of cattle fluctuates very much, but has been increasing of late, 927–931. 948–950. 1020–1024. 1059, 1060——Non-objection to the importation of foreign cattle, provided that by isolation in a separate market they are prevented from spreading disease, 932–938——Great decrease lately in the number of cattle sent to the Metropolitan Market,

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Eve, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Market, owing to the effects of the cattle plague, and the restrictions upon circulation, 939-941. 945-947. 954, 955——Conclusion as to disease in sheep being infectious, 942-944.

Necessity of the isolation and prompt slaughtering of foreign cattle, in order to admit of the free circulation of English cattle, 951–953——Inconvenience through butchers from Maidstone, Brighton, and other towns being prevented from removing cattle from London, 955–961——Advantage to trade and to the consumers, if butchers from Maidstone and other towns could take off the occasional excess of supply at the London market; this would lead to greater regularity of supply, and more uniform prices, 955. 999–1005. 1029–1037. 1048-1058.

Consideration of the facilities desirable in connection with a separate foreign market; necessity of easy access to Smithfield, 964-982 —— Explanation of the charges of witness, as salesman, and of the market-tolls paid to the Corporation, 983-997—— Impression that previously to the cattle plague, about one-third of the supply in the Metropolitan Market came from abroad, 998. 1013. 1090–1092.

Belief that if foreign cattle, instead of enlarging the supply at the Islington Market, were sold at a separate market near the river, the price of meat would not, save on exceptional occasions, be enhanced, 999–1016. 1043–1047. 1078–1082——Liability to the spread of disease under the present system of isolation within the metropolitan area, 1025–1028——Dissent from the view of certain practical authorities, that the cattle plague originated at home, 1038–1042. 1095, 1096——Doubt as to small-pox in sheep having appeared in this country before the import of foreign sheep, 1061–1064.

Objections to Romford as the place for a metropolitan market for home cattle; necessity of a concentration of railways at such market, 1065-1073. 1087–1089—— Necessity of incurring the expense of a second market, in order to admit of the free circulation of cattle from the present market, 1074-1077——Slight increase of price to be realised by cattle which may be taken to private slaughterhouses, instead of being required to go to public slaughterhouses by the river side, 1078–1086——Effect of irregular supplies and fluctuating prices in leading to a decrease of supply on the whole, 1093, 1094.

Evesham, Petition of farmers and graziers attending Evesham Market, in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.

Expense. See *Compensation. Separate Market. Site. Tolls.*

Extension of Bill. Sundry petitions in favour of the Bill being extended to all the ports, and of its embracing sheep and pigs, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 62–67.

F.

Fagg, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Butcher at Gravesend; considers that the isolation of foreign cattle, coupled with the power of removal of home cattle from the metropolitan area would be of great importance to himself and to country butchers generally, 2877–2888.

Farmers. See *Breeders and Graziers.*

Farmers' Club. Memorial of the Farmers' Club, praying for the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 51, 52.

Fifeshire. Diminished breeding of cattle in consequence of the ravages of rinderpest, *Syme* 2437–2441.

Petition of farmers and others in the county of Fife, in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 65.

Foot and Mouth Disease. Proposed isolation of cattle having the foot and mouth disease, *Kilby* 77, 78——Enormous losses through the foot and mouth disease, which was unknown until foreign cattle came in, *Clayden* 281–284——Belief as to the inaccuracy of some statements that foot and mouth disease was very prevalent in England thirty years ago, *ib.* 398–400.

Very contagious character of foot and mouth disease, *Harrison* 1133; *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2413——Liability of cattle coming from the centre of Europe to foot and mouth disease, *Robinson* 1705——Approval of quarantine in the case of cattle with the foot and mouth disease, *ib.* 1742–1744——Freedom from the foot and mouth disease till foreign cattle were imported, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2355.

Foreign Cattle. See the Headings generally throughout the Index.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

France:

Importation from France only when prices are high in this country, *Robinson* 1518——Considerable import from France to Southampton in 1865, *ib.* 1677-1679——Large import of cattle to France, whilst there is very little import into England from France, unless when prices are high, *ib.* 1708, 1709.

Character of the restrictions in France adverted to, the price of meat being now higher there than in England, *Brewster* 3625-3630——Severe restrictions in France when the cattle plague was in Prussia and Bavaria, whilst there are no restrictions now that the latter countries are uninfected, *Gebhardt* 4388-4397——Denial that the policy of the Bill has been tried in France, *ib.* 4604. 4608, 4609——Success of the arrangements adopted in France for excluding the cattle plague, *ib.* 4765-4767. 4773, 4774.

Probibition of importation into France from any country where cattle plague exists, *Bouley* 7021——Admission freely of cattle from Germany and other countries, where strict precautions are taken, the only check being that there is a veterinary inspector at every custom-house, who excludes cattle from diseased countries, *ib.* 7022-7025. 7038-7043. 7088, 7089——Objection to foreign cattle intended for Paris being slaughtered at the ports, *ib.* 7032——There is no inspection at the French seaports, but only at the frontier custom-houses, *ib.* 7044-7046——Several routes by which cattle from different foreign countries enter France, *ib.* 7058-7063.

Amount of the import of Italian, German, and Polish cattle respectively into France; very few cattle from Poland, *Bouley* 7064-7070——Readiness of France to take prompt and energetic measures for excluding cattle from any country which did not itself take proper precautions, *ib.* 7071, 7072. 7079——Prompt measures taken for suppressing an outbreak of plague in France in 1865, *ib.* 7072, 7073——Punishment in France under the common law, in the event of infringement of the cattle plague regulations, *ib.* 7094, 7095. 7097-7100——Prevalence of both pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease in France, both diseases, though indigenous, being chiefly spread by contagion, *ib.* 7105-7109.

Effect of a separate foreign market in London to stop the import from France, *Pouppeville* 7771-7774——Belief that rinderpest has never existed in those districts of France, whence the cattle came to Southampton, *Scott* 7978, 7979——Very superior character of the French beasts sent to London *viâ* Southampton; high prices fetched, *ib.* 7952-7954——Increased import of French cattle when prices are high in London; good local demand at Southampton irrespectively of the price in London, *ib.* 8048-8052——Effect doubtless of the price of meat in London or Southampton, upon the import of cattle from France, *Hedger* 8155-8160. 8168-8173.

Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from France during the first thirteen weeks of 1867, and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

Particulars in connection with the cattle landed at Southampton from France in 1867 and 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 74.

See also *Normandy.* *Southampton.*

Free Trade. Examination in defence of the different legislation proposed for foreign and for English cattle; question hereon, whether the Bill is not opposed to the principles of free trade, *Neild* 1463-1486——Decided approval of a free import of foreign cattle, *Robinson* 1521, 1522. 1530-1532——Statement as to the object of the Bill being a matter of police, and not a question of commerce or free trade, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2352, 2353. 2368, 2369.

Freights. Much higher rates for the carriage of sheep from foreign ports, until the railway routes by Harwich, &c., came into operation, *Brewster* 3381-3385——Expected increase of the rates if the London market were by the waterside, and if the railways could not compete with the steamship owners, *ib.* 3386——Great reduction in the freight of foreign cattle since their first import in 1843 or 1844, *Gebhardt* 4275-4278——Large decrease in the freightage rates between Rotterdam and London, when witness's company were in competition with Mr. Robinson's vessels; large increase in the rates since the monopoly has fallen into the hands of Mr. Robinson, *Birt* 7438-7443. 7509-7511.

See also *Robinson, Mr.* *Sea Passage.*

G.

Garton, Arthur John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Carcase butcher; testifies to the great loss incurred in killing cattle at Blackwall and East Ham, on account of the deterioration of the meat by conveyance to London, and the loss upon the offal, 8721 *et seq.*——Particulars in connection with some cattle killed by witness last year in the East Ham marshes,

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Garton, Arthur John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

marshes; serious loss incurred on account of the distance from London, 8725–8742. 8772–8777. 8798–8800.

Great injury to offal in removing it any distance in warm or muggy weather; serious loss in this respect to the poorer classes in the east of London, 8738–8742. 8790–8795. 8802–8812——Much less value of foreign cattle for the London market, if it were compulsory to slaughter them at Dagenham, 8743–8752. 8793–8795——Objection to the conveyance of dead meat in railway vans, as compared with carcase butchers' carts, 8753–8771.

Probability of a large quantity of meat being sent by railway to Smithfield Market, except in hot weather, 8764–8768——Inconvenience and loss to retail butchers rather than carcase butchers, if compelled to use public slaughterhouses, 8778–8791——Practice now to send considerable quantities of offal from the country to London; it is soon spoiled, however, if it travels any distance in hot or muggy weather, 8802–8810.

Gebhardt, Hermann. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is largely concerned in the sale of foreign sheep and cattle; was one of the first persons engaged in the import of foreign stock, 4266–4271——Great reduction in the freight of foreign cattle since their first import in 1843 or 1844, whilst the quality has been greatly improved, 4272–4282——Very large quantity of foreign oxen and sheep now imported into the metropolis, 4283–4288——Effect of any interference with the foreign supply in enhancing the price of meat, 4289, 4290.

Frequency of the cattle plague in Russia, so that sea-borne cattle from Russia to England should be excluded, 4291, 4292. 4299, 4300.——Great stringency of the precautions in Russia against the transit through that country of diseased cattle from Russia; ample protection to England by means of these precautions, 4301–4306. 4319–4322——Mention of several continental countries as not being countries of transit for infected cattle, 4307, 4308——Importance of free import of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein large numbers of very fine beasts now coming thence to London, 4309–4318.

Employment of oxen in Prussia in agricultural operations, so that precautions against cattle plague are doubly essential in that country, 4319–4321——Careful inspection by veterinary surgeons abroad before cattle are shipped for this country; great risk and loss incurred by shippers if any diseased cattle are placed on board, 4323–4328——Large diminution of production in Holland owing to the prohibition upon importation into this country during the plague, 4329–4332——Doubt as to foreign import being much diminished by the present restrictions, though the 12 hours' quarantine at Thames Haven is a great annoyance, 4333–4335.

Direct gain to Mr. Robinson and the other carriers by water by the removal of land carriage competition between Harwich and London; hence the strong support given to the Bill by Mr. Robinson, 4336–4346——Belief that the proposed separate market combined with compulsory slaughtering at the waterside, will, in time, ruin the foreign trade altogether, 4347–4371. 4398–4406——Non-attendance of retail butchers at a separate foreign market, so that prices would fall, and foreigners would send their cattle elsewhere, 4351–4371. 4398–4406.

Large purchasers of foreign cattle by west-end butchers, 4372–4375——Excellence of some foreign meat, the Schleswig Holstein cattle being especially fine, 4347–4378——Valuable pedigree stock owned by witness, whence he sends large supplies abroad, in order to improve the breed, 4379–4384——Circumstance of witness having imported foreign sheep to his farm throughout the period of the cattle plague, whilst he escaped the plague altogether, 4385–4387.

Severe restrictions in France when the cattle plague was in Prussia and Bavaria, whilst there are no restrictions now that the latter countries are uninfected, 4388–4397——Calulated loss of 2*l.* per bullock, if sold and slaughtered at the waterside, as compared with the price at Islington Market, 4402–4404. 4568, 4569——Belief that great inconvenience and loss would result in the case of offal, if public slaughtering at one spot were compulsory, 4407–4410——Impossibility of supplying London throughout the year by means of dead meat markets, 4411, 4412.

Advantage if the railway conveyance of foreign cattle, *viâ* Harwich, were again in operation, 4413, 4414——Extreme danger of the spread of infection through the country, if the Bill become law, and if cattle plague should break out abroad, 4415–4419. 4434–4436——Efficiency of the Bill for the protection of the English farmer, and for enhancing the price of home cattle, 4420–4422——Satisfactory character of the present regulations for preventing the spread of infection, 4423–4426——Exceptional instance of departure from the regulations as to the delivery of sale notes at the police station, 4425, 4426.

Prejudicial effect upon prices if the home and foreign cattle were sold on different days, 4427——Impracticability of doing with only one market day in the week for foreign cattle, 4428–4433——Necessity, in fact, of only one market place, 4437——Inequality, if there be compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle, unless there be also compulsory slaughter of home cattle, 4438, 4439——Statement in approval of cattle from Spain,

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Gebhardt, Hermann. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Portugal, and France, being allowed to come into Southampton, and being brought thence to London, 4440–4451——Expense and inconvenience in connection with the landing of cattle at Victoria Docks or Odam's Wharf, 4452–4459.

Consideration of the circumstance of Mr. Robinson being an advocate of the Bill, although, according to witness's belief, the carriage of foreign cattle would almost cease, 4461–4469——Tendency to an increased export of pedigree-stock from England, if it were made clear to foreigners that there was no disease in this country; effect thereby upon the quality, but not upon the quantity, of foreign cattle, 4470–4475——Doubt as to there having been frequent variations recently in the restrictions in force in Shleswig-Holstein and throughout Prussia; severity of the Prussian restrictions adverted to hereon, 4476–4483.

Belief that, in consequence of the restrictions in Germany, infection could not be brought to England by cattle coming over in steamers from Tonning or Hamburgh, 4484–4490——Examination relative to some cattle consigned to witness from Germany last year, two of which were reported to have had cattle plague, doubt as to the exact province whence these cattle came, or as to the action taken by witness in the matter having been too late to prevent the spread of infection, 4491–4526.

Increase of expense in the case of all foreign cattle, if compulsory slaughter be imposed, 4527, 4528——Further statement that home cattle should be slaughtered in the metropolis as well as foreign cattle, as in the Paris abattoirs, 4531–4536. 4540——Opinion that foreign cattle may be safely imported without restrictions, and that both should be allowed to circulate freely throughout the country, 4537–4541——Sense in which the Bill is a protective measure under a cloak, 4542–4544. 4557. Repeated arrivals of Spanish and Portuguese cattle at the port of London, 4546, 4547.

Evidence in further support of the conclusion that the spread of infection would be facilitated under the Bill, whereas it is efficiently checked under the present regulations, 4549–4565——With respect to the Paris abattoirs all the cattle, whether foreign or French, are placed on the same footing, 4567. 4606——Further statement in explanation and defence of the very severe and careful regulations in Prussia for the exclusion and extinction of cattle plague, 4570–4584——Improbability of incompetent persons being appointed at Tonning, and of diseased animals thus being passed out of the country, 4585–4592.

Objection of witness to allow foreign sheep among the herd of beasts on his farm, though he is doubtful as to their conveying disease, 4593–4595——Impracticability of taking steps for the disinfection of the clothes of persons attending the Islington Market, 5496–4598——Very few cattle immediately outside the metropolitan area in danger of being infected by persons who have been attending the market at Islington, 4599, 4600.

Witness repeats that compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle, whilst home cattle are allowed to go free, is the main ground of his objection to the Bill, 4601–4605——Denial that the policy of the Bill has been tried in France, 4606. 4608, 4609——High prices fetched by some very superior foreign beasts, recently sold by witness, whereas if the Bill be passed, prices will quickly fall, and foreigners will send only inferior animals, 4606, 4607.

[Second Examination.]—As regards the statistics of foreign cattle in the Metropolitan Market, the weight and quality are not referred to, but only the number, 4613–4616——High price of mutton in 1865 adverted to in connection with the unusually large import of sheep from Baden and Wurtemburg in that year, 4617–4624——Want of increased restrictions abroad rather than at home with a view to the certain exclusion of cattle plague, 4625–4630——Constant risk of the spread of infection if there be a separate cattle market, 4626. 4630. 4670. 4819. 4825.

More injurious effect of the present restrictions as regards the foreign trade than the home trade, 4630–4635——Increased demand for meat on the continent, owing to which there has been a large falling off in the import during the present year, 4635–4640——Great inconvenience and injury to the butchers and the public, if in London and other large cities, all the cattle were killed at public slaughterhouses, 4641–4664——Serious depreciation and loss as regards the offal if the use of public slaughterhouses by the river side were compulsory in the case of foreign cattle, 4648–4664.

Explanation as to the precautions taken by witness in order to protect the beasts on his farm from cattle plague, 4665–4670——Strong objection on the part of foreigners to import cattle or sheep from this country for breeding, through fear of disease, 4671–4673——Doubt as to cattle plague being conveyed by sheep, 4672-4681——Further statement as to cattle plague in Prussia being still more ruinous than in this country, 4682–4689——Importance of railway conveyance of cattle from Harwich to London further adverted to; monopoly of sea carriage under the present restrictions, 4690–4697.

Belief as to the inadequacy of one market day in the middle of the week for home cattle, in conjunction with two market days for foreign cattle, 4698–4706——Opinion as to

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Gebhardt, Hermann. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

to the convenient size and situation of the present Metropolitan Market with reference to the foreign stock, 4707, 4708——Small cost incurred in driving cattle from the river side to the market, 4709——Non-objection to a distinct separation of the foreign and home cattle in the same market, 4710, 4711——Necessity of two market days for both home and foreign cattle, 4712, 4713.

Doubt as to the inspection of foreign cattle being any more efficient if there were a separate market with slaughterhouses attached, than under the present system, 4714–4717——Examination as to witness's grounds for the statement that there would be a loss of not less than 2 *l.* on each bullock required to be sold and slaughtered near the river side, 4718-4728——Necessity of immediate slaughtering of diseased animals as the only mode of preventing the spread of infection, 4729.

Suggestions as to the mode in which the Privy Council should take action in order to compel the adoption of strict regulations in any country where cattle plague broke out, 4730–4738——Conclusion that infected cattle would never be shipped from abroad if it were known that on arrival in this country they would be quarantined or slaughtered, 4738–4741——Examination upon former statement that the present Bill was a protective measure under a cloak, 4742–4750——Direct effect of the Bill to lessen foreign importation, 4750–4751.

Practice in Paris as to the removal into the country of animals not bought for slaughter, 4752–4753——Evidence in further support of the argument that the regulations adopted abroad, when cattle plague exists, are adequate for preventing the shipment of infected cattle, 4754–4774——Success of the arrangements adopted in France for excluding the cattle plague, 4765–4767. 4773, 4774——Examination showing the extensive evasion of the regulations in regard to the issue of sale notes, and the delivery of the notes or passes to the police in respect of all beasts sold in the Metropolitan Market; expediency of strict enforcement of these regulations, 4775–4783. 4839–4851.

With regard to the cargo of beasts consigned to witness in April 1867, he is not aware that a new form of cattle plague was introduced by them, or that upwards of 200 English cattle died or were killed through having caught the plague from them, 4784–4786——Way in which retail butchers would be the chief sufferers if it were compulsory to use a public slaughterhouse, 4787-4795 ——Discontinuance of consignments of superior cattle from abroad if, as would be the case, butchers from the west end would not go to the proposed market near the docks, 4792 -4802.

Expediency of English and foreign cattle being on the same footing as regards slaughteriug on the spot, 4803–4805. 4826–4830——Limited extent to which there is any difference in the treatment of English cattle at home, and of Dutch and Schleswig-Hostein cattle abroad, 4806–4810——Excellent character of the Schleswig-Holstein beasts further adverted to, 4811, 4812——Check upon the best English meat fetching enormous prices through the competition of the better class of foreign meat, 4813, 4814 ——Better opportunity of the English farmer than of the foreigner, for taking prompt advantage of the London market, 4815.

Circumstance of cattle from Poland and Gallicia being now excluded from Prussia, 4817——Reliance to be placed on the restrictions adopted abroad, rather than on the regulations under the Bill for the exclusion of cattle plague, 4819–4825——Probable cause of the increased importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle into Southampton in 1868, as compared with 1867; 4831, 4832——Effect of imposing disadvanges on the foreigner that less meat will be sent to this country, so that there will be less competition and the consumer will suffer, 4833–4838.

Belief that the present restrictions in this country are quite unnecessary, though if the cattle plague broke out again, they should be strictly enforced, 4842–4848——Doubt as to cattle plague having been imported from infected districts in Holland in 1866; 4853–4855——Proportionate increase or decrease in the import of foreign cattle accordingly as the price of meat is high or low in this country, 4856, 4857.

[Third Examination.]—Statement explanatory of the great injury to witness under the present Bill, in respect of about seventy acres of land which he has leased at Tottenham for the accommodation of foreign cattle, 9017–9041——Claim of witness to compensation if the Bill be passed, 9026-9049.

General Steam Navigation Company. Statement relative to a considerable outlay by the General Steam Navigation Company, in view of foreign cattle traffic; complaint hereon as to the prohibitory regulations in the Bill, *Salmon* 9005-9016.

Petition by the Company against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.

Germany. Diminished supply of cattle received from Germany, in consequence of the restrictions enforced by this country, *Robinson* 1527–1529——Belief that in consequence of the restrictions in Germany, infection could not be brought to England by cattle coming over in steamers from Tonning or Hamburgh, *Gebhardt* 4485–4490——Improbability

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Germany—continued.

bability of incompetent persons being appointed at Tonning, and of diseased animals thus being passed out of the country, *Gebhardt* 4585-4592—— Injurious effect of the Bill in diverting from this country the cattle trade of North Germany, *Honck* 5430-5433.

Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Germany during the first thirteen weeks of 1867, and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

Official documents showing the laws and regulations in force in Saxony and in Prussia as regards the cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 75, 76.

See also *Prussia.*

Giles, Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Engineer to the Dagenham Docks Company, 8420 ——Explains the progress made with the works of the Company in regard to the landing of foreign cattle, the powers of the Company for providing a market, with slaughterhouses, quarantine ground, &c., and the facilities of communication between such market and different parts of the metropolis, 8421 *et seq.*

Gilks, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is superintendent of the Victoria Docks, 8522-8525——Considerable quantity of foreign cattle landed at the Victoria Docks since 1866; 8526-8532——Facilities for sending the cattle to the Islington Market by railway, or for slaughtering them on the spot, 8533-8540——Special arrangements proposed for landing foreign cattle at Galleon Reach in connection with a market at Victoria Docks, 8541, 8542. 8560-8562. 8606-8609——Facilities of communication with the proposed site; distance from Whitechapel and from other parts of London, 8543, 8544. 8555-8559. 8565. 8588-8598.

Considerable extent of pasture land available for quarantine lairs, in proximity to the market, 8545-8554. 8586, 8587. 8611-8614——Examination as to its being necessary to construct a pier or landing-stage at Galleon's Reach; improbability of the conservators of the Thames objecting thereto, 8566-8581. 8606-8610——Facilities of the Dock Company for landing cattle at North Woolwich, if Galleon's Reach be objected to, 8599. 8604-8609——Explanation as to the depth of water at low tide, at Galleon's Reach, 8600-8602. 8610. 8618, 1619.

Government Contracts. Purchase by witness, as Government contractor, of three-fourth foreign cattle and one-fourth English, *Baker* 5101, 5102—— Impossibility of witness attending both the English and foreign markets if held in different places on the same day, *ib.* 5103, 5104——Effect of the present Bill to exclude witness from the foreign market, as, in his contracts for the supply of the army and navy, he is required to supply live cattle, *ib.* 5104-5117. 5308-5311, 5342-5344.

Calculation that the price of beasts in the home market would be raised to the extent of 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* per head, so far as regards the Government supplies, if witness were entirely excluded from the foreign market; serious increase of prices also to the general consumer, *Baker* 5106-5108. 5118-5138.——Effect of the present Bill to raise the amount of the Government contracts, *ib.* 5129, 5130——Destruction of three-fourths of witness's trade by the Bill, *ib.* 5163, 5164.

Further evidence upon the question of Government insisting upon supplies of live cattle instead of dead meat; effect thereof in enhancing the price of English cattle if the Bill passed, *Baker* 5216-5221. 5256 *et seq.*—— Very slight saving of expense in the supply of dead meat as compared with live cattle under the Government contracts, *ib.* 5222-5227——Further statement, that under the Bill witness would have to raise his contract charge to Government by at least 1,000 *l.* a week, *ib.* 5256-5265. 5313-5332.

Exceptional circumstances under which witness has been allowed to supply dead meat to the army; necessity of facilities for his furnishing live cattle by means of foreign import, *Baker* 5308 *et seq.*——Great risk in witness supplying dead meat to Aldershot, in summer time, *ib.* 5333-5341——Very little saving by Government through witness supplying them with dead meat instead of with cattle, *ib.* 5345-5352——Small loss in respect of offal, through witness killing the animals at Aldershot instead of in London, *ib.* 5348-5352.

Conclusion, as regards Government contracts for the supply of cattle, that the price would be much increased if foreign cattle must be sold and slaughtered at the waterside, *Honck* 5384-5387.

Government Control. See *Privy Council.*

Granton. Use of public slaughterhouse at Granton for the killing of foreign cattle and sheep, *Strangeways* 2541, 2452.

Graziers. See *Farmers and Graziers.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Great Eastern Railway (Harwich Route):

1. *Grounds for objecting to the Import of Cattle viâ Harwich.*

2. *Evidence in defence of the Harwich Route; advantage of the Competition thereby, and of the Short Sea Passage.*

3. *Conveyance of Foreign Sheep over the Line from Harwich.*

1. *Grounds for objecting to the Import of Cattle viâ Harwich:*

Comparatively small proportion of foreign cattle conveyed over the Great Eastern Railway, *Robinson* 1553——Examination with reference to the course taken by witness, though a free trader, in opposing the Bill of the Great Eastern Railway Company for powers to import cattle *viâ* Harwich, *ib.* 1556-1579——Grounds for objecting to the Great Eastern Company bringing foreign cattle *viâ* Harwich to the proposed separate market at the waterside, *ib.* 1572–1588. 1621–1624——Liability to contagion if foreign cattle came over the Great Eastern line, *ib.* 1581. 1586——Witness repeats that he is a free trader as regards import, and he objects to the arrangements sought for by the Great Eastern Company, as involving monopoly, *ib.* 1813–1823.

2. *Evidence in defence of the Harwich Route; advantage of the Competition thereby, and of the Short Sea Passage:*

Importance of railway conveyance of cattle from Harwich to London; monopoly of sea carriage under the present restrictions, *Gebhardt* 4413, 4414. 4690–4697——Advantage of the Harwich route to London on account of the short sea passage, *Prenglow* 6945–6950.

Saving of from ten to twelve hours by the use of the Harwich route instead of the long sea route from Holland and North Germany to London, *Birt* 7410–7413. 7432–7437. 7538–7543——Great expense incurred by the Great Eastern Company for steamboats between Harwich and Antwerp, &c., on account of the cattle traffic, *ib.* 7414–7419——Large cattle trade *viâ* Harwich, between 1863 and 1865, since which latter year, in consequence of the Orders of the Privy Council, the trade has quite fallen off except for sheep, *ib.* 7420–7428. 7587–7590.

Great expense and inconvenience to witness's company if compelled to go to a waterside market, *Birt* 7446, 7447. 7576. 7626——Due care taken to prevent the spread of infection by means of the trucks used for foreign cattle, *ib.* 7448–7450——Examination to the effect that though the Great Eastern Company have hitherto been losers by their foreign traffic, the loss is decreasing, and will, ere long, be turned into a considerable profit, *ib.* 7467 *et seq.*——Charge of about 6 *s.* per head for the conveyance of cattle from Harwich to London, *ib.* 7499–7503.

Different hours of the day at which the cattle *viâ* Harwich used to arrive in London; facility in the removal of the cattle to the market after their arrival in London, *Birt* 7544–7554——Gain upon the foreign traffic of the company if there were now the same traffic as in 1865, *ib.* 7583–7586——Entire discontinuance of the conveyance of foreign cattle *viâ* Harwich, on account of the orders as to compulsory slaughter at the port, *ib.* 7587, 7588.

Consideration of the question of the sufficiency of the inspection at Harwich as a check upon the introduction of cattle plague; explanation relative to different occasions when the checks exercised were apparently not sufficient, *Birt* 7591–7616——Loss of home cattle traffic over witness's line during the cattle plague; recovery since going on, *ib.* 7642–7645——Importance to the consumers in London of the competition afforded by the Harwich route, *ib.* 7667–7670.

3. *Conveyance of Foreign Sheep over the Line from Harwich:*

Increasing use of the Harwich route for the import of Dutch sheep, *Brewster* 3375–3377——Great quantities of sheep conveyed from Rotterdam and Antwerp to London by the Harwich route, *Birt* 7430, 7431. 7590——Increased injury to witness's company if foreign sheep must be slaughtered at the port; denial that any mischief has arisen through their import *viâ* Harwich, *ib.* 7624–7635.

See also *Blackwall.* *Dead Meat,* 2. *Railways.*

Guerrier, William George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is largely engaged in the sale of both English and foreign stock in the Metropolitan Market, 5546–5551——Considers that the foreign supply would be reduced one-half if there were a separate foreign market, with compulsory slaughter, 5552–5562——Effect of compulsory slaughtering at the waterside to exclude the retail butcher from the foreign market, and to give a monopoly to the carcase butchers, to the injury of the consumer, 5553–5562——Increased demand in the home market, and increase of price, if the proposed regulations be carried out, 5563–5565.

Entire efficiency of the present regulations, if strictly enforced, for the prevention of the spread of infection, 5566–5568. 5584——Great risk of the spread of infection from a separate

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Guerrier, William George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

a separate foreign market to the London cowsheds, and thence into the country, 5569-5573——Very small number of calves dropped in London, 5574-5579. 5685-5688——Great advantage if cattle from uninfected countries might come to London *vid* the Harwich and Southampton railway routes, 5580-5583——Less security against infection if the Bill be passed, 5584, 5585. 5691.

Explanation relative to witness's connection with the Thames Haven Company, the object of the formation of the company, and the character of the accommodation provided for the cattle, 5586-5603. 5608. 5662-5672——Inconvenience experienced at the wharves and before the cattle were forwarded to the Islington Market, which led to the accommodation at Thames Haven, 5588-5590. 5965-5668. 5679-5684——Convenience of Southampton as a port for Spanish, Portuguese, and French cattle, 5604.

Further evidence in support of the statement, that retail butchers would be prevented from attending a separate foreign market at the waterside, more especially if compelled to slaughter there, 5609-5628. 5643-5661. 5673-5678——Dissent from the view that rinderpest was introduced by imported cattle, 5629-5642——Serious loss to retail butchers if compelled to slaughter at the waterside; particulars hereon, 5652-5661——Difficulty in carrying out a system of disinfection as regards the clothes of persons attending a separate foreign market, 5689-5691.

[Second Examination.] Evidence to the effect that the proposed tolls or charges at the foreign market are higher than the charges for similar services at the Islington Market, an additional tax being thus imposed on foreign cattle, 9050 *et seq.*

H.

Hamburg. Petition of breeders of cattle at Hamburg, against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 62.

Harman, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a retail butcher in the Hackney-road, 6758-6760——Belief that the majority of the cattle killed in London, are killed by retail butchers in a small way of business, 6761-6763——Conclusion as to a separate foreign market at the waterside having the direct effect of enhancing the price of meat in the metropolis, 6764 *et seq.*——Impossibility of witness and the retail butchers generally, attending a waterside market as well as the home market, 6765, 6766. 6773-6776. 6837-6842.

Obstacle to slaughtering the present supply of foreign cattle at one place, and distributing it thence over London, 6777—— Details in connection with the supply of offal, the conclusion being, that the poorer classes would be great sufferers in this respect, if all foreign cattle were slaughtered at a waterside market, 6778-6790. 6796, 6797. 6811-6832. 6863-6873——Belief that buyers of foreign cattle frequently go to the London cowsheds, 6793-6795——Effect of the Bill largely to raise the price of the best English cattle, whilst the poorer classes of London would be the chief sufferers, 6798-6801. 6833-6836. 6843-6849.

Expected discontinuance of foreign import, if, in addition to a separate market near the docks, there be compulsory slaughter on the spot, 6802-6810——Large increase of price necessary in order still to induce foreign import, 6833-6836——Question considered as to there being any analogy between the prohibitory character of the present Bill, and the former duty on corn, 6837. 6850-6854. 6861, 6862——Large profits of carcase butchers if they had the monopoly of the foreign supply, 6855-6857——Doubt as to any great increase in the home supply, even though the market price were largely to advance, 6858-6860.

Harrison, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a cattle breeder and grazier in Leicestershire: also acts as salesman, 1097-1100——Much fewer cattle sent from Leicestershire to the metropolitan market since the restrictions upon removal, 1101-1105——Effect of the cattle plague in deterring graziers from sending beasts to London, 1103. 1126-1128——Necessity of restrictions upon circulation unless foreign cattle are isolated, 1106-1112. 1192, 1193——Approval of the admission of foreign cattle, if sold in a separate market and slaughtered promptly; claim of the English farmers to this protection, 1107-1110. 1146-1162.

Suggestion that in the case of foreign store cattle quarantine be applied: serious difficulties, however, in carrying out quarantine arrangements, 1110. 1159-1169. 1182-1189. 1196-1200—— Great disadvantage through butchers outside the metropolitan area not being able to buy in the Islington Market: large increase of stock but for this restriction, 1113-1117——Slight additional expense if foreign cattle were required to be killed by the water side; belief that this expense would not fall on the consumer, 1118-1120. 1134-1140. 1190,1191.

Impracticability of supplying London or the towns round London from a market at Romford, 1121-1123. 1141-1145——Belief as to pleuro-pneumonia being an imported disease, and being contagious, 1129-1132——Contagious character also of foot-and-mouth

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Harrison, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

mouth disease, 1133——Inefficiency of many of the Government inspectors, so that isolation of foreign cattle is the more needed, 1149–1158——Conclusion that the cattle plague was spread by foreign animals in cowsheds at Islington, 1170–1173.

Inadequacy of the present regulations for preventing circulation and the spread of disease from the metropolitan area, 1174–1178——Facility of enforcing isolation if there were a separate market for foreign cattle, 1179, 1180——Slight danger to be apprehended from intercommunication between the foreign and home market, 1181.

Apprehended return of rinderpest if foreign cattle are allowed to be distributed over the country, 1193——Non-objection to foreign store cattle coming to the metropolitan market, if an efficient quarantine were first enforced, 1195–1200.

Harwich Route. See *Dead Meat*, 2. *Great Eastern Railway.*

Hedger, Philip. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Superintendent of the Southampton Docks; has had considerable experience of the cattle trade, 8073–8077——Large outlay of money upon the Southampton Docks; excellent accommodation provided for foreign cattle from France and from Spain and Portugal, 8078–8095——Good quality of the cattle landed at Southampton, 8096–8099——Great care exercised in the removal of the cattle to London, so as to prevent any possible infection; strict inspection also on landing, 8100–8107.

Statement as to permission having been granted by the Privy Council for the forwarding of foreign cattle from Southampton to London, and as to such permission having been subsequently revoked without any real cause, 8108–8115. 8190–8210——Large and increasing import to Southampton when the cattle were forwarded to London; stop to the trade by the prohibition of removal to London, 8114–8121. 8152–8167——Decided objection of the French dealers to send cattle to Southampton to be slaughtered there for the London market, 8116–8121. 8137–8139.

Great importance of the short voyage from France to Southampton as compared with the voyage to London, 8125–8134——Effect of the Bill to cause a monoply in the hands of the London shipowners, and to stop all import to Southampton, 8135–8137——Increased price of meat at Southampton through the existing restrictions, 8142. 8168–8173——Circumstance of the customs authorities at Southampton having concluded, in error, that some horses from Gibraltar should be slaughtered, if landed within a certain area, 8143–8151——Effect, doubtless, of the price of meat in London or Southampton upon the import of cattle from France, 8155–8160. 8168–8173.

Grounds for concluding that both home and foreign cattle should be sold at the same market in London, and that the risk of contagion would not be removed if there were a separate foreign market, 8177–8189——Contemplated continuance of the practice of slaughtering within the metropolitan area all cattle sent to the London market, 8211–8213——Good condition in which cattle from Spain and Portugal arrive at Southampton, 8214–8218.

Herefordshire. Exclusion of Herefordshire cattle from the London market under the present restrictions as to removal out of the metropolitan area, *Duckham* 1381–1386——Inconvenience through not being able to send cattle from Herefordshire through London to Scotland, &c., *ib.* 1387, 1388. 1398–1403——Petition in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 69.

Hertfordshire. Petitions from Hertfordshire in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 65, 66. 71.

Hides. Way in which the hides and offal of cattle slaughtered at the river side might be dealt with, *Dickson* 706, 707. 736–746.——*See* also *Offal.*

Highworth Cattle Assurance Association. Resolutions adopted by the Association in favour of the Bill, and of its extension, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 52.

Holland. Decreased import from Holland owing to the prohibition in the country at the time of the cattle plague, *Robinson* 1523–1527.

Belief as to the cattle plague having been communicated from England to Holland, *Robinson* 1697–1700——Restrictions enforced in Holland for the prevention of foreign import, *ib.* 1795–1799——Very little cattle plague in some parts of Holland, *ib.* 1800.

Restrictions of the Privy Council to which the diminished import from Holland in 1866 and 1867 was owing, *Brewster* 3514–3522——Large diminution of production in Holland owing to the prohibition upon importation into this country during the plague, *Gebhardt* 4329–4332——Doubt as to cattle plague having been imported from Holland in 1866, *ib.* 4853–4855.

Petition against the Bill from persons in North Holland engaged in rearing and breeding cattle for the English market, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 68.

Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Holland during the first thirteen weeks of 1867, and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

See also *Dead Meat.* *Offal.* *Sheep.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Home Cattle Defence Association. Resolutions of the Association in September 1867, in favour of a separate foreign market at each port, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 43.

Honck, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is one of the largest importers of foreign cattle in the metropolitan market, 5382, 5383. 5388——Conclusion as regards Government contracts for the supply of cattle, that the price will be much increased if foreign cattle must be sold and slaughtered at the waterside, 5384-5387——Effect of the Bill greatly to diminish the foreign trade, if not to ruin it altogether, 5389, 5390——Tendency even at present for the foreign trade to be diverted to different continental markets, 5391-5397——Great irregularity in the supply, if there were a separate foreign market, 5398——Uncertainty and loss, if there were a home market and a foreign market held separately on different days, 5398-5401.

Serious loss consequent upon compulsory slaughtering at the waterside; instances in witness's case, 5402, 5403. 5469-5485——Belief as to the absolute necessity of private slaughterhouses for London, though in Paris abattoirs may be sufficient, 5404-5409——Very extensive grazing districts in Schleswig-Holstein, whilst the cattle are of excellent quality, 5410-5421——Strong feeling in Schleswig-Holstein against the present Bill; influential petition from that country adverted to hereon, 5410-5429——Injurious effect of the Bill in diverting from this country the cattle trade of North Germany, 5430-5433.

Great risk of the spread of infection, if diseased cattle are placed in a separate market, 5434-5438——Doubt as to there being any loss to the English producer under the existing restrictions, 5439-5442——Advantage if the port of Southampton were open for the import of cattle from Spain and Portugal, and from France, for the London market, 5445-5462——Sufficiency of inspection at the port as a check upon the import of lung disease, &c., 5460. 5463, 5464.

Dissent from the view that the exclusion of country butchers from the London markets is a serious injury to the home producer; facilities of the latter for sending their stock to Southall, &c., 5486-5495. 5509-5522——Much greater importance of guarding the interests of the people of the metropolis than of legislating for the advantage of individual producers or country butchers, 5496-5508——Disadvantage to consumers at Birmingham, &c., in not being able to obtain supplies of foreign cattle, 5522-5526——With regard to the Russian cattle which were supposed to have introduced the rinderpest, witness did not import them himself, 5529, 5530.

Expected diminution of the supplies in a separate foreign market, irrespectively of the question of different market days, 5531-5533——Opinion as to the entire sufficiency of the powers possessed by the Privy Council for regulating the cattle trade, 5534-5536——Prejudicial effect of the Bill upon both importers and carriers of foreign stock; admission as to these having no interest in preventing the breaking out of cattle plague in England, 5537-5545.

Horses. Circumstance of the customs authorities at Southampton having concluded in error that some horses from Gibraltar should be slaughtered, if landed within a certain area, *Hedger* 8143-8151.

Hull. Petition of steamship owners, cattle salesmen, and importers and butchers at Hull against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.

Hungary. Safety to England in regard to cattle from Hungary, &c., on account of the long distance to be traversed, *Bouley* 7052——Reasons why cattle from Hungary are not sent to France in any numbers, *ib.* 7053-7057.

I.

Import Duty (*Foreign Cattle.*) Similar effect of the proposed restrictions, as though an import duty were placed on foreign cattle, *Lancaster* 3917*-3919——Effect of the Bill to impose a prohibitory duty upon the importation of foreign cattle, *Rudkin* 6325-6331——Question considered as to there being any analogy between the prohibitory character of the present Bill and the former duty on corn, *Harman* 6837. 6850-6854. 6861, 6862.

Infected Countries. Impossibility of deciding whether any country is infected or not; witness would in fact treat all foreign places as infected, and would slaughter all foreign cattle at the port of arrival, *Duke of Richmond* 1253-1261.

Evidence in approval of limiting the application of restrictions to the case of countries declared to be infected, *Archer* 4137-4141. 4155, 4156. 4232-4249——Expediency of the exclusion at the port in England of cattle from infected countries; means of determining this, *Bouley* 7080-7083——Concurrence in the evidence of Monsieur Bouley, that prohibition of import from infected countries is the proper remedy, and that otherwise restriction is not required, *Spooner* 7327-7332——Contemplated stoppage of import from any countries where cattle plague should be reported to exist, *Barford* 7869.

Infection. See *Cattle Plague. Disease.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Inspection:

Contemplated continuance of the inspection of foreign animals, *Dickson* 705——Value attached to the system of inspection, *Pell* 879——Saving of inspection if the foreign cattle were isolated, *ib.* 920——Inefficiency of many of the Government inspectors, so that isolation of foreign cattle is the more needed, *Harrison* 1149–1153.

Very defective and injurious character of the present restrictions upon the import of foreign cattle to the metropolis, *Robinson* 1533——Conclusion as to the inadequacy of inspection, whether abroad or in this country, as a check upon the import of diseased cattle, *ib.* 1625, 1626——Increased facilities for inspection if the Bill be passed, *ib.* 1710–1712——Instances of the unsatisfactory character of the present inspection, *ib.* 1713.

Belief as to the efficiency of inspection as a means of preventing the import of diseased animals, *Brewster* 3602–3610——Careful inspection by veterinary surgeons abroad before cattle are shipped for this country; great risk and loss incurred by shippers if any diseased cattle are placed on board, *Gebhardt* 4323–4328——Doubt as to the inspection of foreign cattle being any more efficient if there were a separate market with slaughter-houses attached, than under the present system, *ib.* 4714–4717.

Sufficiency of inspection at the port as a check upon the import of lung disease, &c., *Honck* 5460. 5463, 5464——Advantage of public slaughterhouses in the animals being more under supervision, *Nicholls* 5807——Question considered whether on the score of inspection there would not be a greater check on the development and spread of disease if there were a separate market, than is now the case, *Wells* 6150-6161——Probability of greater check by means of inspection, if all foreign cattle were confined to a separate market at the waterside, *James* 6241–6243.

Expected laxity of inspection under the system of a separate market, *Spooner* 7325——Difficulty in detecting, by inspection, the existence of the disease during incubation, *ib.* 7350–7356——Facility to the inspection by means of a separate foreign market; witness has but little faith, however, in the present inspection, *ib.* 7371–7375——Opinion that with careful inspection at home, in addition to the precautions abroad, cattle might be freely imported from France and other countries, *Barford* 7845–7854.

Ireland and Irish Cattle:

Expediency of allowing the free import of Irish cattle, and of applying the same regulations to Ireland as to England in regard to foreign cattle, *Kilby* 61–66——Illustration in the case of Ireland of the expediency of isolation as applied to cattle from abroad, *Clayden* 133–136——Approval of the same exclusion of foreign stock from England as from Ireland. *ib.* 205–210——Diminished disease in Ireland since the system of isolation has been in force, *ib.* 212–217——Disapproval of applying restrictions to Irish cattle on the score of lung disease, or foot and mouth disease, *Dickson* 667–672——Hardship, as regards Irish cattle, of the restrictions upon removal from London, *Robinson* 1534, 1535.

Great variation in the number of cattle sent through witness's firm to England at different periods of the year, *Walsh* 3200–3204——Falling off in the number sent to the metropolitan market since the restrictions upon removal, *ib.* 3203, 3204. 3288——Large farm held by witness in Ireland, whence he sends fat cattle to England, *ib.* 3205-3208——Risk incurred if Irish cattle were to mix with foreign cattle in the same market, and were not sold, *ib.* 3209, 3210.

Larger supply of Irish cattle sent to the London market but for the present restrictions, and the uncertainty of price, *Walsh* 3217-3222. 3239, 3240——More regular supply of Irish cattle in the London market if the existing restrictions be removed, *ib.* 3287, 3288——Non-objection to the regulations in Ireland relative to the removal of diseased cattle, *ib.* 3292, 3293——Failure of the import of foreign store cattle into Ireland, *ib.* 3297. 3299.

Considerations as to the infectious or contagious character of different diseases which have existed in Ireland; almost total disappearance of contagious disease, *Walsh* 3333–3348——Disapproval of separation between Irish and English cattle in the same market, *ib.* 3312, 3313——Large export of Irish lean stock to England, these not going to London, *ib.* 3320–3324.

See also *Dublin.*

Isolation. Importance of increased restrictions by way of isolation, in the case of home cattle attacked with disease, *Clayden* 385–387——Expediency of extending to all England the system of isolation which has worked so well in Aberdeenshire and elsewhere, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2414-2417,

See also *Aberdeenshire. Ireland. Separate Market.*

Israel, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was for two years Government contractor for the supply of dead meat at Deptford, 8813–8815——Necessary cartage of the offal from Deptford to witness's place of business at Whitechapel; great depreciation thereby, 8816–8822.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Israel, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

8816-8822. 8831, 8832. 8841-8844. 8850-8859——Much lower prices realised by offal when sold at Deptford than at Whitechapel; necessity, however, under witness's contract to slaughter at Deptford, 8824-8826. 8845-8849——Very serious loss upon offal if it had to be brought from Dagenham to London, 8827-8832——Objection to the conveyance of meat by railway as compared with butchers' carts, 8837-8840.

J.

James, Henry Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has had extensive experience as a veterinary surgeon in connection with cattle plague in the county of Oxford, 6165-6170 —— Is of opinion that the danger of cattle plague spreading from London throughout the country would be much greater under the new scheme proposed than under existing regulation, 6171 *et seq.*——Efficiency hitherto of the existing regulations, 6175, 6176. 6211-6216. 6224. 6247——Expediency of strict enforcement of penalties against the smuggling of calves, &c. out of London, 6177, 6178.

Great risk of the disease being conveyed from a separate foreign market in the clothes of the butchers and others attending such market, 6185 *et seq.*——Doubt as to the advantage of reducing the area over which the metropolitan regulations are in operation, 6217-6233——Objection to sheep being removed out of the metropolitan market into the country when there is any infection in the market, 6234-6236——Danger of disease being conveyed to the country by drovers who attend the market in London, 6237-6240 ——Probability of greater check by means of inspection if all foreign cattle were confined to a separate market at the waterside, 6241-6243——Strict regulations necessary at the ports generally in order to prevent diseased cattle being passed into the country, 6244-6247.

K.

Kilby, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a farmer at Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, 1-5 ——Exemption of the local markets from disease until the importation of diseased cattle from abroad, 6, 7——Statement by Mr. Tomlinson, of Hazedyke, near Tadcaster, as to the importance of excluding foreign beasts from the local markets, 6, 7——Opinion of the farmers generally in Yorkshire that the market for foreign beasts should be kept separate, 7-9 —— Statistics of the price of meat in York for several years past; conclusion as to the effect chiefly of the cattle plague in raising the price, 10, 11. 45-47. 74.

Great discouragement to the breeding of cattle in this country unless foreign and English cattle are kept separate, 12, 13——Explanation that it is not witness's object to keep out foreign cattle from England, but to provide for their being killed at the ports, or before there is any chance of their spreading infection, 14-21. 31-36——Letter from Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Brandsby, to witness, showing the measures recommended by him for preventing contagion from foreign cattle, 14——Opinion that diseased foreign cattle should at once be destroyed and buried instead of being sent to slaughterhouses, 15.

Statement to the effect that the farmers do not want foreign store cattle, and would prefer their not being imported at all, 16. 22-29——Good breed of cattle in Scotland without introducing foreign store cattle, 30——Slight need for restrictions as regards home cattle if foreign cattle were excluded, 31-33——Advantage if foreign fat cattle were killed before embarkation, instead of at the ports of arrival, 34-36. 60. 67-70——Disapproval of quarantine as a means of guarding against the import of diseased cattle, 37-43——Doubt as to the increased price of meat being at all owing to the restrictions through the cattle plague; great advantage of such restrictions in checking the spread of disease, 45-59——Expediency of allowing the free import of Irish cattle, and of applying the same regulations to Ireland as to England in regard to foreign cattle, 61-66 —— Several other diseases imported from abroad in addition to the cattle plague, 71-73—— Way in which the cattle disease has diminished agricultural produce; that is, by limiting the supply of good manure, 75, 76.

Proposed isolation of cattle having the foot and mouth disease, 77, 78——Expediency of all cattle with the lung disease being at once destroyed and buried, 78——Trifling character of the diseases amongst English cattle previously to the importation of foreign cattle, 79, 80——Importance of restrictions upon the import of sheep and pigs, as well as cattle, 81-85——Precautions necessary in order to prevent disease being communicated from a separate foreign cattle market to a home market, through butchers or buyers going directly from one to the other, 86-95.

Kingston-on-Thames. Petition of butchers and others of Kingston-on-Thames in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.

Kittle, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Superintendent in the Metropolitan Police has charge of the arrangements connected with the cattle plague, 2714-2718—— Employment of 142 policemen in preventing the removal of cattle from the metropolitan area;

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Kittle, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

area; large expense thereby to the ratepayers, 2719-2729. 2749-2755——Large increase in the number of policemen employed, and in the expense, when it was necessary to watch infected places and railway termini within the metropolitan area, 2730-2735.

Application made to the Home Office, but without effect, relative to the increase of police charge on account of the cattle removal regulations, 2736-2738——Great irregularity of the boundary line of the metropolitan area, it being very difficult to prevent evasion of the regulations where the boundary is across fields, 2739-2744. 2756-2759. 2769-2776—— Frequent complaints made when the foreign cattle were driven from the wharves through the streets, 2745-2748——Effective character of the present cordon so far as the roads are concerned, 2759. 2775, 2776.

Limited amount of police inspection necessary if, in lieu of the present system, there were a separate market for foreign cattle, 2760, 2761. 2765, 2766——Diminution of the present police inspection and expense if a smaller radius were taken as the boundary beyond which removal should be prevented; doubt as to this being much interference with the slaughterhouses, 2762-2764. 2767, 2768.

L.

Lancashire. Feeling recently evinced by the farmers of Lancashire in favour of the proposed isolation of foreign cattle, *Neild* 1449, 1450.

Lancaster, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a wholesale carcase butcher at Aldgate, dealing in both English and foreign sheep, 3712-3715——Calculation that if the English and foreign markets be separated, and if witness be obliged to use the public slaughterhouses, he will be at an additional expense of about 1,300 *l.* a year, 3716-3732. 3760 *et seq.* 3920-3925——Considerable deterioration in the value of the offal to witness if he had to slaughter his sheep at public slaughterhouses; particulars hereon, 3718. 3726, 3727. 3770-3794. 3833-3850. 3945-3960. 3971-3986——Slaughter by witness of from 400 to 450 sheep weekly, 3724.

Great importance of witness having the power to use private slaughterhouses, 3725-3737——Way in which a system of public slaughterhouses would be prejudicial to the foreign producer, 3738-3741——Impracticability of substituting a dead meat trade from Harwich for the foreign cattle trade in London, 3742-3751——Liability to the spread of disease if there were a separate market for foreign cattle, 3752-3755. 3758, 3759——Obstacles to a dead meat trade with Southampton as well as with Harwich, 3756, 3757.

Grounds for concluding that a separate market would cause increased expense under the head of tolls, 3796-3801. 3907-3917——Examination to the effect that though prices would be lowered to the producer by the proposed restrictions, the butchers would not be able to sell any lower to the consumers on account of the increased expenses, 3808-3823——Great inconvenience if the markets were held on different days, and if there were only one day in the week for home and foreign cattle respectively, 3824-3832. 3987-3993.

Strong objection to public slaughterhouses for London, even though they may be found to answer in Edinburgh and Paris, 3851-3860. 3940-3944. 3994——Examination upon the question whether witness would not save on the score of drovers, as well as under the head of deterioration of the sheep, if, instead of their being driven to the Islington market, they were sold and slaughtered at the waterside, 3861-3894. 3926-3935. 3961-3970.

Similar effect of the proposed restrictions, as though an import duty were placed on foreign cattle, 3917*-3919——Belief that small buyers would especially be prejudiced by a separate foreign market with public slaughterhouses, 3939——Question considered whether certain facilities might not be provided at public slaughterhouses for the disposal of the offal and of the manure, 3940-3944. 3971-3986——Necessity of some system of disinfection if a separate foreign market be established, and if English cattle may be moved out of London; great inconvenience in carrying out a disinfecting process, 3995-4004.

Landing of Foreign Cattle. Improvement if the cattle were rested for some days after landing, before they are sold and killed, *Clayden* 440-444.

Laycock's Dairy. Reference to the stamping out of the plague when it broke out at Laycock's dairy, *Priestman* 6024-6026.

Leach, Stephen William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Statement explanatory of the facilities in connection with a foreign cattle market at Dagenham Docks, 8373 *et seq.*

Lean Stock. See *Store Cattle.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Legislation. Expediency of adopting the present Bill, even though imperfect, rather than of postponing legislation in the hope of a more complete measure, *Duke of Richmond* 1310-1317; *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2357-2359. 2381-2384.

See also *Privy Council.*

Leguillon, M. Alphonse. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides in Normandy; is a grazier and cattle exporter, 7671-7674——Represents the graziers generally of Normandy in stating that it is indispensable to allow the free import of Normandy cattle, *viâ* Southampton; the present Bill would in fact entirely stop the cattle trade from Normandy to England, 7675 *et seq.*——Prospect of a large increase in the import to Southampton but for the existing restrictions, 7684-7687. 7705——Excellent quality of the Normandy cattle, whilst the country has never been subject to cattle plague, 7688-7691——Injurious effects of a long sea voyage for Normandy cattle, 7693-7704.

Leicestershire. Much fewer cattle sent from Leicestershire to the metropolitan market since the restrictions upon removal, *Harrison* 1101-1105.

Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture. Petition of the Chamber in favour of an extension of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Lintott, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has a very extensive business as butcher at Brighton, 2889-2892——Suffers great inconvenience and expense through the prohibition upon the removal of cattle out of the metropolitan area; frequent necessity of procuring them instead from the Midland Counties, 2893-2906. 2952-2960. 2976-2981——Decided advantage to the London butchers through the exclusion of country butchers from the London market, 2907-2909——Expediency of a separate market for foreign cattle, 2910, 2911——Tendency to an equalisation of prices if the Bill be passed, 2912, 2913. 2961-2967.

Obstacles to the supply of Brighton with dead meat from London; difficulties even if the distance were much shorter, 2914-2925. 2968-2975——Examination upon the question of beasts from Scotland fetching 2 *l.* more but for the present restrictions, 2927-2939——Impediments to cattle from the north or from the Midland Counties coming to Brighton without passing through the metropolitan area, 2940-2944——Desire of witness to have free access to the metropolitan market, but not to exclude foreign cattle from the metropolis, 2944-2948. 2989-2992. 2998-3003.

Statement to the effect that whilst witness and the consumers at Brighton are much worse off through the present regulations, the consumers in London are no better off, 2949-2967. 2976-2988——Increased price of meat at Brighton since the restrictions upon removal from the metropolis, 2985-2988. 2993, 2994——Purchase by witness of the chief portion of his supply in the London market if there were no prohibition upon removal, 2995-2997——Increase of expense and deterioration of supply, by purchasing dead meat in London instead of live cattle, for witness's trade at Brighton, 3004-3019.

Liverpool. Expediency of the extension to Liverpool of the arrangements proposed by the Bill for the metropolis, *Neild* 1480-1486. 1497, 1498. 1505, 1506——Injurious effect upon the Irish trade when it was compulsory to slaughter at the port Irish cattle sent to Liverpool; doubt as to a similar effect in the case of Dutch cattle sent to London, *Walsh* 3262-3272. 3350-3353——Large profits made by the butchers within the last few years at Liverpool on account of the restrictions upon Irish cattle, *ib.* 3350-3355.

Regulations at Liverpool since the cattle plague, in regard to foreign cattle being slaughtered at the riverside, or about five miles from the general market, *Cullen* 7120-7126——Effect of confining the foreign cattle to a separate market, to destroy practically the import of cattle from Portugal, Spain, &c., *ib.* 7127-7142. 7239-7252. 7259-7268——Necessity of a reduction of from 30 *s.* to 2 *l.* per head, in order to induce the butchers of Liverpool to go to the riverside for foreign cattle, *ib.* 7128-7130. 7136, 7137.

Importance of having numerous slaughterhouses scattered through Liverpool, *Cullen* 7143-7145——Large transmission of foreign cattle, *viâ* Liverpool, into Manchester, Salford, &c., but not to London, prior to the cattle plague regulations, whereas now the import is confined to the wants of Liverpool itself, *ib.* 7192-7201——Explanation that there is no actual market at Liverpool for the foreign cattle, but slaughterhouses are provided at the waterside, *ib.* 7222-7230.

Almost total absence of foreign import to Liverpool during the first four months of the present year, *Cullen* 7274-7277——Very good arrangements as to slaughtering at the waterside, *ib.* 7278——Amount of import at different periods further adverted to; causes of increase or decrease in certain years, *ib.* 7285-7299——Reduced price of meat in 1865, whereas in 1866 and since the prices have been very high, *ib.* 7293, 7294. 7308, 7309——Removal of complaint, as regards Liverpool itself, if the foreign cattle were allowed to be slaughtered in the town; expediency also of free removal to Manchester, &c., *ib.* 7300-7307.

Discussion upon the question whether the importation of foreign cattle into Liverpool is a matter within the four corners of the Bill, *First Rep. pp.* 346-348.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Liverpool Veterinary Medical Association. Memorial from the Association to the President of the Privy Council, suggesting certain amendments in the Foreign Cattle Market Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 56, 57.

London and St. Katherine Docks Company. Petition of the Company against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 62.

London and South Western Railway. Explanation of the measures adopted and the expense incurred by the South Western Company in order to develope a cattle trade between certain French ports and Southampton, the result being that a large and increasing trade was created in 1865-66, *Scott* 7926 *et seq.* 8026-8042——Permission given by the Privy Council, in January 1867, to remove foreign cattle by rail from Southampton to London, under certain restrictions and regulations; strict enforcement of these by the railway company *ib.* 7947-7951. 7958-7970——Representations made against any revocation of the Order of January 1867; this Order was, however, revoked in October 1867, and the traffic from Southampton to London was again stopped, *ib.* 7970-7977——Very convenient access from the South Western line to the present metropolitan market; great inconvenience if it were necessary to provide access to a market at the waterside, *ib.* 7980-7988——Anxiety shown by witness to carry out the Orders of the Privy Council, *ib.* 8018-8020.——*See* also *Railways.* *Southampton.*

Lung Disease. See *Pleuro-pneumonia.*

M.

Manchester. Failure of arrangements for supplying Manchester and other towns with dead meat from Liverpool; great inconvenience involved in such supply, *Cullen* 7146-7151——Expediency of healthy foreign cattle being allowed to go freely to Manchester; absence of any danger, *ib.* 7152-7155. 7192-7201. 7282-7284. 7300-7307.

Petition of butchers of Manchester and Salford against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.

See also *Liverpool.*

Manufacturing Districts. Increase in the price of meat in the manufacturing districts if it were determined to slaughter all foreign cattle at the ports, *Baker* 5378-5381——Disadvantage to consumers at Birmingham, &c. in not being able to obtain supplies of foreign cattle, *Honck* 5522-5526.

Petition of butchers and others of Manchester and the surrounding districts against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.

See also *Liverpool.*

Market Days. Considerable inconvenience if the home and foreign markets are held on separate days, *Brewster* 3408-3412—— Great inconvenience if the markets were held on different days, and if there were only one market day in the week for home and foreign cattle respectively, *Lancaster* 3824-3832. 3987-3993——Serious inconvenience if there were only one market day in the week for foreign cattle, *Archer* 4050-4054. 4083-4090. 4098-4101——Inconvenience if there were two market days for foreign cattle in addition to the home cattle market, *ib.* 4151-4154. 4187-4191.

Prejudicial effect upon prices if the home cattle and foreign cattle were sold on different days, *Gebhardt* 4427——Impracticability of doing with only market day in the week for foreign cattle, *ib.* 4428-4433——Belief as to the inadequacy of one market day in the middle of the week for home cattle, in conjunction with two market days for foreign cattle, *ib.* 4698-4706——Necessity of two market days for both home and foreign cattle *ib.* 4712, 4713.

Decided objection to the proposal that there should be a foreign market on Monday and Friday and a home market on Wednesday, *Woodley* 4872, 4873——Excessive inconvenience to retail butchers if there were three market days in the week, *ib.* 4875-4877——Purchase by many butchers of both English and foreign cattle, *ib.* 4998-5000——Much greater importance of the Monday market than of the Thursday market, *ib.* 5034-5038.

Great importance of the market for both home and foreign cattle being on the same day, *Baker* 5189-5193——Uncertainty and loss if there were a home market and a foreign market held separately on different days, *Honck* 5398-5401——Diminution of risk of infection by having a lapse of two or three days between the foreign and home markets, *Priestman* 6056.

Serious waste and depreciation of animals if there were only one market day in the week for home and foreign cattle respectively, *Rudkin* 6319-6322——Increased expense which would fall on the consumer if there were two market days in the week for each class of cattle, *ib.* 6323, 6324.

Martindale, Mr. Authority given to witness by Mr. Martindale, who farms over 4,000 acres of land, to represent his opinion in favour of the Bill, *Neild* 1444, 1445.

Meat. See *Dead Meat. Prices.*

Metropolitan Board of Works. Petition of the Metropolitan Board against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 60.

Monopoly of Carriage (*Foreign Cattle*). See *Freights. Great Eastern Railway. Railways. Robinson, Mr. Sea Passage.*

Monopoly of Supply. See *Supply o Cattle*, 2.

Morayshire. Petition from Moray in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 72.

Movement of Cattle (*Metropolitan Area*):

1. *Working of the present Regulations for Preventing the Removal of Cattle out of the Metropolitan Area.*
2. *Question of reducing the Area beyond which Movement is Prohibited.*
3. *Suggestion for the Branding of Cattle as a check upon Removal.*
4. *Suggested exclusion of Willesden Junction from the Metropolitan Area.*
5. *Evidence opposed generally to the present Restrictions upon the Removal of English Cattle out of the Metropolis.*
6. *Approval of Restrictions unless Foreign Cattle are sold in a Separate Market.*
7. *Opinion favourable to Restriction even if there were Separate Markets.*
8. *Opinion adverse to any Prohibition upon Removal, in the absence of Cattle Plague.*
9. *Absence of any Special Recommendations on the subject by the Committee.*

1. *Working of the present Regulations for Preventing the Removal of Cattle out of the Metropolitan Area:*

Employment of 142 policemen in preventing the removal of cattle from the metropolitan area; large expense thereby to the metropolitan ratepayers, *Kittle* 2719. 2749–2755——Large increase in the number of policemen employed, and in the expense, when it was necessary to watch infected places and railway termini within the metropolitan area, *ib.* 2730–2735——Application made to the Home Office, but without effect, relative to the increase of police charge on account of the cattle removal regulations, *ib.* 2736–2738.

Great irregularity of the boundary line of the metropolitan area, it being very difficult to prevent evasion of the regulations where the boundary is across fields, *Kittle* 2739–2744. 2756–2759. 2769–2776——Effective character of the present cordon, so far as the roads are concerned, *ib.* 2759. 2775, 2776——Limited amount of police inspection necessary if, in lieu of the present system, there were a separate market for foreign cattle, *ib.* 2760, 2761. 2765, 2766.

Efficiency hitherto of the existing regulations, *James* 6175, 6176. 6211–6116. 6244. 6247——Question considered as to the difficulty experienced in preventing the removal of cattle beyond the metropolitan boundaries; means suggested by witness for enforcing and facilitating the regulations on this point, *Rudkin* 6657–6673——Inoperativeness of the present restrictions in the case of cattle passing by railway through the metropolitan area without going to market; expediency of removing restriction in such case, *Scott* 7990–7996——Statement with further reference to the circumstances under which cattle pass over the South Western line through the metropolitan area to the north, *ib.* 8054–8060.

2. *Question of reducing the Area beyond which Movement is Prohibited:*

Diminution of the present police inspection and expense if a smaller radius were taken as the boundary beyond which removal should be prevented; doubt as to this being much interference with the slaughter-houses, *Kittle* 2762–2764. 2767, 2768——Doubt as to the advantage of reducing the area over which the metropolitan regulations are in operation, *James* 6217–6233.

3. *Suggestion for the Branding of Cattle as a check upon Removal:*

Suggestion that every head of cattle coming into Copenhagen Market be branded, as an effectual check upon subsequent removal out of London, *Rudkin* 6345.

4. *Suggested exclusion of Willesden Junction from the Metropolitan Area:*

Suggestions that Willesden Junction should be excluded from the present restrictions, so that cattle from the north might pass on to the south of London, *Priestman* 6095–6098. 6114–6117——Approval of Willesden Junction and certain other points being excluded from the metropolitan area, so as to facilitate the railway conveyance of cattle from the north to the south, *Rudkin* 6756, 6757.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Movement of Cattle (Metropolitan Area)—continued.

5. *Evidence opposed generally to the present Restrictions upon the Removal of English Cattle out of the Metropolis:*

Slight need for restrictions as regards home cattle if foreign cattle were excluded, *Kilby* 31-33——Statement in defence of the proposition that home cattle may be moved from London into the country, whilst foreign cattle must be sold and slaughtered in London, *Clayden* 187-204. 211——Estimate that about one-third of the cattle sent from the country to London were distributed again over the country, before the restrictions upon removal, *Dickson* 565-568——Difficulty as regards railway charges in the event of cattle being sent to Southall, Harrow, or places south of London, instead of direct to the metropolis, *ib.* 571-577.

Consideration of the present arrangements for isolation within the metropolitan area of all cattle sent to the London market; inefficiency of these as compared with the arrangements under the Bill, *Pell* 779-784. 823-839. 880-893——Cumbrous machinery necessary in connexion with isolation over a large district, so that it should be narrowed as proposed by the Bill, *ib.* 880-893——Necessity of incurring the expense of a second market in order to admit of the free circulation of cattle from the present market, *Eve* 1074-1077——Inadequacy of the present regulations for preventing circulation and the spread of disease from the metropolitan area; the restrictions are, in fact, unbearable to graziers, *Harrison* 1101-1105. 1174-1178.

Injurious effects of the restrictions upon the removal of home cattle when sent to the metropolitan market; absence of advantage to the consumer, *Duke of Richmond* 1224-1234. 1262-1271. 1277-1279——Cessation of the disease under the arrangements in force; great inconvenience having however been caused, *ib.* 1246-1248——Further evidence opposed generally to the view that the existing restrictions upon the home trade and foreign trade jointly are preferable to the proposed restrictions in the case only of the latter, *ib.* 1359-1377.

Way in which the present metropolitan restriction act in increasing the railway rates, and in preventing conveyance from Scotland to Brighton, and other towns to the south of London, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2189-2196. 2242-2256. 2422.

6. *Approval of Restrictions unless Foreign Cattle are sold in a Separate Market:*

Necessity of restrictions upon circulations unless foreign cattle are isolated, *Harrison* 1106-1112. 1192, 1193——Necessity of the present restrictions so long as foreign cattle are sent to the same market as English cattle, *Duckham* 1389-1392; *Syme* 2432.

7. *Opinion favourable to Restriction even if there were Separate Markets:*

Expediency of continued restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area even if there were a separate market, *Spooner* 7386-7396.

8. *Opinion adverse to any Prohibition upon Removal, in the absence of Cattle Plague:*

Conclusion that foreign cattle may be safely imported without restriction, and that both home and foreign cattle should be allowed to circulate freely throughout the country, *Gebhardt* 4537-4541——Limited extent to which there is any difference in the treatment of English cattle at home, and of Dutch and Schleswig-Holstein cattle abroad, *ib.* 4806-4810——Belief that the present restrictions in this country are quite unnecessary, though if the cattle plague broke out again they should be strictly enforced, *ib.* 4842-4848.

9. *Absence of any Special Recommendations on the subject by the Committee:*

Statement by the Committee that in assenting to the preamble of the Bill they express no opinion as to the expediency of removing the present restrictions on the movement of cattle within and from the metropolitan area, *Second Rep.* p. 120.

See also *Aberdeenshire. Breeders and Graziers. Brighton. Butchers. Cattle Plague,* 7. *Cheshire. Dead Meat. Dublin. Government Contracts. Herefordshire. Ireland and Irish Cattle. Prices,* 3. *Privy Council. Scotland. Separate Market. Sheep. Supply of Cattle,* 1.

Mutton. See *Prices. Sheep.*

N.

Neild, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a farmer near Manchester; is well acquainted with the views of the farmers of Cheshire and Lancashire relative to the present Bill, 1425-1429——Strong opinion of witness as to the necessity of the isolation of foreign cattle coming to this country, 1430. 1445——Petition lately adopted by the farmers of Cheshire in favour of the Bill, and also of restrictions upon the transit of home cattle having the lung disease, or foot-and-mouth disease, 1431-1443. 1469-1478——Authority given to witness by Mr. Martindale, who farms over 4,000 acres of land, to represent his opinion in favour of the Bill, 1444, 1445.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Neild, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Statement as to the great losses experienced by witness from pleuro-pneumonia several years ago, on which occasion a veterinary surgeon attributed the origin of the disease to some foreign bones ground as manure: witness does not adopt this opinion, 1445–1448. 1451–1460. 1509, 1510——Feeling recently evinced by the farmers of Lancashire in favour of the proposed isolation of foreign cattle, 1449, 1450——Objection, in the treatment of foreign cattle, to any exception in favour of Spain or Portugal, 1461, 1462.

Examination in defence of the different legislation proposed for foreign and for English cattle: question hereon, whether the Bill is not opposed to the principles of free trade, 1463–1486——Statement that the farmers of Cheshire and Lancashire require no protection against foreign competition, but only against foreign disease, 1469. 1480——Belief that the trade would soon adjust itself to the proposed restrictions, without any injustice being inflicted on importers, 1479–1486. 1498.

Slight value attached to quarantine, though witness approves of its adoption for foreign store cattle rather than that these should be excluded altogether, 1479–1496. 1507, 1508——Expediency of the extension to Liverpool of the arrangements proposed by the Bill for the metropolis, 1480–1486. 1497, 1498. 1505, 1506——Prejudicial effect as regards Cheshire of the restrictions upon removal from the metropolitan area, 1498——Valuable effect of the Bill upon witness's operations as a producer, 1499–1504.

Nicholls, William Peter. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is senior surgeon of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital: was member of the committee appointed by the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association to investigate the cattle disease, 5692–5694——Unanimous opinion arrived at by this committee that the disease was highly infectious, 5695–5700——Great danger of the disease being conveyed in the clothes of persons going from a separate foreign market in the metropolis to the present market, 5698, 5699. 5703——Conclusion that there would be much greater risk of the spread of infection throughout the country if the Bill were passed than under the present regulations, 5701–5705.

Evidence in detail relative to the communicable nature of rinderpest under various circumstances, the precautions which might be adopted for preventing infection, and the advantages and disadvantages of a separate foreign market as compared with the present system, 5707 *et seq.*——Opinion that the disease is not manifested when first taken, and that during the period of incubation it is not easily communicated: difficulty in detecting the disease when being incubated, 5748–5757. 5804–5811. 5843–5845. 5890–5901——Belief as to the meat not being wholesome if the animal has been killed when the disease is developed, 5758.

Expediency of animals being at once slaughtered, if discovered to be diseased on arrival at the proposed separate market, 5759, 5760——Necessity of burying the excreta of diseased animals as the best mode of guarding against infection from this source: less difficulty on this score if the foreign beasts were kept separate near the waterside, 5761–5773——Consideration of certain precautions contemplated in connection with the proposed separate market, as tending doubtless to reduce the risk of infection: greater danger nevertheless, on the whole, than under the present restrictions, 5775 *et seq.*

Opinion that the cattle plague was introduced from abroad, 5797, 5798——Belief that sheep may convey the disease: danger arising on this ground in the present foreign market, 5799–5803. 5839, 5840. 5854–5857. 5878–5889——Advantage of public slaughterhouses in the animals being more under supervision, 5807——Great inconvenience, without any adequate protection against the spread of infection, if there be a separate foreign market: difficulty in enforcing any satisfactory or effective restrictions, 5816–5840.

Admission, however, that certain conditions and regulations being fulfilled, the danger in connection with a separate market may be much lessened, 5843–5862. 5908–5917——Great importance of every facility being given for a plentiful supply of meat of good quality for the working classes, 5918–5925——Increased sale and slaughtering of cattle in Norfolk since the restrictions upon removal out of London, 5926——Practice as to the consumption in Norwich of the offal of beasts slaughtered there, 5927–5929.

Norfolk. Increased sale and slaughtering of cattle in Norfolk since the restrictions upon removal out of London, *Nicholls* 5926——Conveyance of about 12,000 tons of dead meat from Norfolk to London in the course of the year, *Birt* 7555–7559.

Petition of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture in favour of the Bill being extended to sheep and pigs, and of its being applied to all the ports, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Petition of farmers, graziers, and others attending Fakenham Market in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.——Also, of farmers, graziers, and others attending East Dereham Market, *ib.*——Also, of farmers, graziers, and others attending Lynn Market, *ib.*

Normandy. Diminished export from Normandy to England, the price in London being less remunerative than during the cattle plague, *Bouley* 7033——Witness represents the graziers generally of Normandy, in stating that it is indispensable to allow the free import

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Normandy—continued.

import of Normandy cattle, *viâ* Southampton; the present Bill would in fact entirely stop the cattle trade from Normandy to England, *Leguillon* 7675 *et seq.*——Excellent quality of the Normandy cattle, whilst the country has never been subject to cattle plague, *ib.* 7688–7691——Injurious effects of a long sea voyage for Normandy cattle, *ib.* 7693–7705.——*See* also *Southampton.*

North Riding of Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture. Petition of the chamber in favour of the Bill being extended to sheep and pigs, and being applied to all the ports, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Norwich. Explanation as to witness being a very regular attendant at the Norwich Saturday market, *Woodley* 5040–5045. 5053, 5054——Practice as to the consumption in Norwich of the offal of beasts slaughtered there, *Nicholls* 5927–5929——Very large market at Norwich, attended by provincial buyers, who used formerly to go to the London market, *Birt* 7560–7563.

Petition of farmers, graziers, and others attending Norwich cattle market in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 65.

Nottinghamshire. Petitions of farmers and inhabitants in this county in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 67. 69.

O.

Odams, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is owner of some waterside property, near the Victoria Docks, which he considers would be excellently suited for the proposed foreign cattle market; supplies sundry particulars on the subject, 1834 *et seq.*——Explanation as to the nature of witness's connection with the Home Cattle Defence Association, 1839. 1904–1907. 1985–1995——Approval of the isolation, and prompt slaughtering of foreign cattle, as reducing to a minimum the risk of a recurrence of cattle plague, 1855–1865. 1876–1881.

Great importance of a large import of foreign cattle, whereas the existing restrictions have the effect of seriously checking the foreign supply, 1866–1868. 1882–1890. 1900. 1930, 1931——Advantage of the proposed market, and of the cattle being slaughtered there, with reference to the supply of offal for the poorer classes in the east of London, 1869–1875. 1932–1941. 2046–2085——Estimate of from 10*s.* to 13*s.* as the value of the offal on each sheep, and from 40*s.* to 50*s.* as the value upon each bullock, 1873, 1874. 1938–1940. 2061.

Large falling off since 1865 in the number of foreign stock in the London market, 1882–1888——Increased supply anticipated if the present Bill should pass, 1889, 1890——Expediency of certificates of the healthiness of animals before they are shipped from infected countries, 1891——Gain rather than loss to the foreigner if the cattle were slaughtered at the place of debarkation, and if the expense of conveyance to the metropolitan market were saved, 1891–1899. 1951–1969——Expediency of the foreigner bearing some loss rather than of the home producer suffering enormously through the import of cattle plague, 1899, 1900.

Examination, with further reference to the individual interest of witness in the Bill on account of the advantage to be derived from the use of his premises for the proposed market; denial that he has had anything to do with the promotion of the Bill, 1908–1929. 1942–1950. 1978–1995. 2036–2045. 2105–2115——Objections to a trade in foreign dead meat in lieu of live cattle, 1932–1936.

Disadvantage in importers being obliged to slaughter the cattle the moment they are landed, without their being previously sold, 1965–1969——Explanation relative to the facilities of access to and from witness's wharf, and the tolls chargeable on the route, 1996–2030——Nature of the facilities of witness's wharf as regards access from the river, 2031, 2032. 2098–2104. 2116–2123.

Particulars in connection with the present supply and price of offal in different parts of London; advantage in the animals being slaughtered as near as possible to the centre of consumption, 2045–2085——Facilities for carrying out quarantine on witness's land, 2086–2088——Objection to quarantine for cattle, though witness would allow sheep, if quarantined, to go into the interior of the country, 2088–2097——Belief as to the superiority of witness's wharf over other sites which may be available in the same neighbourhood, 2124–2134.

Offal:

Large quantity of offal imported from Holland in witness's ships, *Robinson* 1716, 1717. 1733–1735——Absence of difficulty in supplying the east end of London with offal from the proposed foreign market, *ib.* 1718——Advantage of the proposed market, and of the cattle being slaughtered there, with reference to the supply of offal for the poorer classes

Offal—continued.

in the east of London, *Odams* 1869–1875. 1932–1941. 2046–2085——Estimate of from 10*s.* to 13*s.* in the value of the offal on each sheep, and from 40*s.* to 50*s.* as the value upon each bullock, *ib.* 1873, 1874. 1938–1940. 2061——Particulars in connection with the present supply and price of offal in different parts of London; advantage in the animals being slaughtered as near as possible to the centre of consumption, *ib.* 2045–2085.

Disposal by witness and by the west-end butchers generally of the offal by contract, *Blackman* 3093–3097. 3127–3136. 3155–3160——Facilities to the offal trade, if the boilers and tripe dressers could obtain what they require from one large market instead of from the different slaughterhouses, *ib.* 3096, 3097. 3130–3136——Value of different portions of the offal of a bullock; total value of about 3 *l.*, *ib.* 3116–3126——Character of the retail offal trade adverted to; small butchers by whom conducted, *ib.* 3155–3160. 3163, 3164——Further statement as to the practice of large butchers in disposing of the offal by contract, and as to the facilities to contractors for tongues, &c., if they could procure these from one large slaughterhouse, *ib.* 3165–3186.

Facility in disposing of the offal, and in dispersing it throughout London, if there were public slaughterhouses at the waterside, *Engledue* 8327–8336——Large quantities of offal landed from abroad at witness's wharf, *ib.* 8358–8360.

Considerable deterioration in the value of the offal to witness, if he had to slaughter his sheep at public slaughterhouses; particulars hereon, *Lancaster* 3718. 3726. 3727. 3770–3794. 3833–3850. 3945–3960. 3971–3986——Question considered whether certain facilities might not be provided at public slaughterhouses for the disposal of the offal and of the manure, *ib.* 3940–3944. 3971–3986——Serious loss on the score of offal, if sheep and bullocks must be slaughtered at public slaughterhouses at a separate foreign market, *Archer* 4019–4027. 4065–4078——Unfitness for food of much of the offal which comes from Holland, *ib.* 4024——Practice of witness as to the disposal of portions of the offal by contract, *ib.* 4112–4117.

Serious depreciation and loss as regards the offal, if the use of public slaughterhouses by the river side were compulsory in the case of foreign cattle, *Gebhardt* 4407–4410. 4648–4664——Evidence as to the heavy loss to be entailed in the removal, by witness, of the meat and offal from public slaughterhouses, such loss, however, not coming eventually from witness's pockets, *Woodley* 4881–4894, 4929–4940. 5025–5030——Estimated depreciation of 3*s.* per head in the value of the offal of each bullock, if required to be killed at a public slaughterhouse, *ib.* 4883. 5028–5030——Strong objection to compulsory slaughtering at the water side, on the ground of depreciation and loss of offal, *Rudkin* 6366–6370. 6425–6428——Impracticability of sending offal any long distance to London, *ib.* 6725–6727.

Details in connection with the supply of offal, the conclusion being that the poorer classes would be great sufferers in this respect, if all foreign cattle were slaughtered at a waterside market, *Harman* 6778–6790. 6796, 6797. 6811–6832. 6863–6873——Very little offal carried by the Great Eastern Railway Company to London, on account of its deterioration by travelling, *Birt* 7451–7455——Great injury to offal in removing it any distance in warm or muggy weather; serious loss in this respect to the poorer classes in the east of London, *Garton* 8738–8742. 8790–8795. 8802–8812——Practice now to send considerable quantities of offal from the country to London; it is soon spoiled, however, if it travels any distance in hot or or muggy weather, *ib.* 8802–8810.

Necessary cartage of offal from Deptford to witness's place of business at Whitechapel; great depreciation thereby, *Israel* 8816–8822. 8831, 8832. 8841–8844. 8850–8859——Much lower prices realised by offal when sold at Deptford than at Whitechapel; necessity, however, under witness's contract, to slaughter at Deptford, *ib.* 8824–8826. 8845–8849——Very serious loss upon offal if it had to be brought from Dagenham to London, *ib.* 8827–8832.

Orders in Council. See *Privy Council.*

Oxford Cattle Plague Association. Memorial from the association to the Privy Council, praying for the adoption and strict enforcement of certain precautions for protection against cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 57, 58.

P.

Paris. With respect to the Paris abbattoirs, all the cattle, whether foreign or French, are placed on the same footing, *Gebhardt* 4567. 4606——Practice in Paris as to the removal into the country of animals not bought for slaughter, *ib.* 4752, 4753——Strong disapproval of the public slaughterhouses in Paris, as compared with the London slaughterhouses, *Woodley* 4895–4904. 4926–4928. 4966, 4967.

Paris—continued.

Slaughter of both home and foreign cattle in Paris at the same slaughterhouses, *Rudkin* 6364, 6365——Restriction in Paris upon cattle leaving the city alive, *ib.* 6365——Satisfactory operation of the system of abattoirs in Paris; expected objection by the butchers to the plan for combining all the abattoirs in one, *ib.* 6731–6738.

Sale of foreign cattle and French cattle at the same market in Paris, there being no impediment to the subsequent removal of the cattle into the country, *Bouley* 7026, 7027. 7101–7103——Prejudice in Paris against foreign cattle if obliged to be sold in a separate market, *ib.* 7031.

Pedigree, Stock. Valuable pedigree stock owned by witness, whence he sends large supplies abroad in order to improve the breed, *Gebhardt* 4379–4384——Tendency to an increased export of pedigree stock from England, if it were made clear to foreigners that there was no disease in this country; effect thereby upon the quality, but not upon the quantity of foreign cattle, *ib.* 4475.

Pell, Albert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides at Hazlebeach, Northamptonshire: has had considerable experience as a farmer and cattle breeder 752–764——General feeling of agriculturalists that the proposed isolation of foreign cattle in a separate market would be a great security against the re-introduction of the rinderpest and other diseases, 765–768——Doubt as to the fear of rinderpest having the effect of limiting the breeding of cattle in England, 769. 904——Effect of the present restrictions upon removal in limiting the supply of home cattle sent to the metropolitan market, 770–774.

Desire of witness not to prevent the importation of fat cattle, but to obtain security by isolation against the spread of infection, 775–779. 811——Probability of an increased supply of foreign cattle if the Bill become law; that is, on account of the proposed facilities for slaughtering, &c., 777. 800–805. 907–912. 920, 921——Consideration of the present arrangements for isolation within the metropolitan area of all cattle sent to the London market; inefficiency of these as compared with the arrangements under the Bill, 779–784. 823–839. 880–893——Very infectious character of rinderpest, 783, 784. 816–819——Examination as to the conclusions arrived at by the Trade in Animals Committee, and by the Cattle Plague Commissioners upon the question of a separate market, 785–790. 913–919.

Discouragement under the present system to the sending of English cattle to the London market, 791–799——Explanation that witness does not seek to prohibit foreign cattle, but rather to protect home cattle against disease, 806–813——Non-objection to the import of fat cattle from Spain or Portugal, provided their coming over in perfectly clean ships can be ensured, 811–815. 861–865. 874–878——Dissemination of disease by foreign cattle when allowed to be sent away from London, 820, 821.

Belief that on the whole an increased number of cattle will be sent to the London market under the new arrangements proposed, 822——High price of wheat to which the recent fall in the price of meat is attributable, 841. 897, 898——Necessity of restriction in the case only of foreign cattle, 844——Expediency of restrictions on foreign cattle in the interests of the consumer, 845–847——Great difficulty in providing that store cattle are sound when imported, so that witness would at present exclude them altogether, 848–851——Fear of infection from foreign sheep, so that they should be dealt with in the same way as oxen, 852.

Grounds for concluding that more English cattle would be sent to London but for the restrictions on removal, 854–860. 894–896——Doubt whether lung disease and foot and mouth disease are due entirely to foreign sources, 866–868. 871–873——Expediency of the same regulations at other ports as at London, 869, 870——Value attached to the system of inspection, 879——Cumbrous machinery necessary in connexion with isolation over a large district, so that it should be narrowed, as proposed by the Bill, 880–893——Small proportion of the foreign cattle formerly sent away from London, 899–901. 906——Saving of inspection if the foreign cattle were isolated, 920——Improbability of a mere local separation of markets checking the foreign supply, 921.

Peterborough Agricultural Society. Resolutions of the society in favour of the Bill, and of further measures for the prevention of cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 50.

Petitions. Detailed list of petitions against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 60–62. 68. 71——Also of petitions for alteration of the Bill, *ib.* 62, 63. 68. 71——Also of petitions for extension of the Bill, *ib.* 63. ——Also of petitions in favour of the Bill, *ib.* 64–72.

Permanent Regulations. Perpetuation of evil by the present Bill, whereas it is most desirable to place the trade on a satisfactory and permanent footing, *Scott* 8018. 8022. 8061–8067.

Pigs. Statement in report of Professor Simonds in January 1868, relative to a case of trichiniasis in a pig, and the great importance of guarding against such disease in this country, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 55.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Pitsligo. Petition of inhabitants of Pitsligo in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 69.

Pleuro-pneumonia. Expediency of all cattle with the lung disease being at once destroyed and buried, *Kilby* 78——Conclusion as regards lung disease in English cattle, that it has been caused by import from abroad, *Clayden* 107–109. 116, 117——Witness never heard of a case in this country before 1839, *ib.* 358, 359——Doubt whether lung disease and foot and mouth disease are due entirely to foreign sources, *Pell* 866–868. 871–873.

Belief as to pleuro-pneumonia being an imported disease, and being contagious, *Harrison* 1129–1132——Statement as to the great losses experienced by witness from pleuro-pneumonia several years ago, on which occasion a veterinary surgeon attributed the origin of the disease to some foreign bones ground as manure; witness does not adopt this opinion, *Neild* 1445–1448. 1451–1460. 1509, 1510——Freedom from pleuro-pneumonia in this country till foreign cattle were imported, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2354, 2355.

Spread of pleuro-pneumonia adverted to as not always depending on contact, *Strangeways* 2712——Very little pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland, *Walsh* 3289–3291. 3302–3304——Frequency of animals which have pleuro-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease being sent to the London market: expediency on this score of the present restrictions, *Rudkin* 6294–6300.

Poland. Circumstance of cattle from Poland and Gallicia being now excluded from Prussia, *Gebhardt* 4817.

Police Regulations. See *Movement of Cattle*, 1.

Poorer Classes. Boon to the poorer classes using foreign meat, if the price of English meat were reduced, as this would lead to a reduction in the price of foreign meat, *Dickson* 725–735——Heavy tax upon the poorer classes if there were even a small increase in the price of meat, *Archer* 4135, 4136——Lower price of foreign cattle than of home cattle, so that a diminished import of the former would not be compensated for by an increased supply of the latter, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, *ib.* 4142–4150.

Great importance of every facility being given for a plentiful supply of meat of good quality for the working classes, *Nicholls* 5918–5925——Belief that the present Bill would materially affect the price of meat in London, and be very detrimental to the poorer classes, *Rudkin* 6279——Effect of the Bill largely to raise the price of the best English cattle, whilst the poorer classes of London would be the chief sufferers, *Harman* 6798–6801. 6833–6836. 6843–6849.

See also *Offal. Prices. Public, The.*

Ports (*Generally*). Expediency of the same regulations at other ports as at London, *Pell* 869, 870——Importance of foreign cattle being killed at all the ports of debarkation in England and Ireland as well as in London, *Walsh* 3211–3213——Conclusion that if one port is closed against foreign cattle, other ports must be closed also, *Baker* 5314–5316——Strict regulations necessary at the ports generally, in order to prevent diseased cattle being passed into the country, *James* 6244–6247.

List of petitions in favour of the extension of the Bill to all the ports, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Portuguese Cattle. See *Spain and Portugal.*

Postponement of Legislation. Decided approval of the passing of the present Bill, rather than of waiting in the hope of a more perfect measure, *Duke of Richmond* 1310–1317; *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2357–2359. 2381–2384.

Pouppeville, M. E. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Cattle salesman at Southampton 7738–7740——Large import of French cattle to Southampton previously to the restriction as to slaughtering at the port; prospect of a greatly increased import if this restriction were withdrawn, 7741 *et seq.*——Importance of the short voyage to Southampton instead of the long voyage to London; excellent condition in which the cattle have arrived by the Southampton steamers, 7743–7747. 7760——Stoppage of the trade by the order as to compulsory slaughter, 7766–7770.

Effect of a separate foreign market in London to stop the import from France, 7771–7774——Very good accommodation at Southampton for the landing and slaughtering of the cattle; particulars hereon as to the dues or charges levied, in addition to the freightage, 7775–7777. 7789–7811. 7819–7823——Expediency of fair competition, on equal terms, between the home and foreign producers; advantage thereby to the consumer, 7778–7788. 7824–7827.

Preamble of the Bill. Opinion arrived at by the Committee that the preamble of the Bill was proved, *Second Rep.*, p. 120.

Prenzlow, Franz. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is extensively engaged in the export of cattle from Prussia to England, Belgium, France, &c., 6874–6881——Export by witness to England or other countries accordingly as the prices in each country at the time are remunerative, 6880, 6881——Information relative to the districts in Prussia and Bavaria whence cattle are sent to this country, the routes taken, and the time on the journey, 6882–6894——Particulars

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Prenzlow, Franz. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Particulars as to the strict regulations in Prussia on the score of inspection, it being impossible for diseased cattle to come into the country or to leave it, 6895-6923.

Distinct character of Steppe cattle; strict exclusion of these from Prussia, 6900–6909. 6960-6963. 6995, 6996——Successful exclusion of rinderpest from Prussia, it having appeared only on the Russian and Gallician frontiers, 6924, 6925. 6993–6997——With regard to the Bill before the Committee, witness has not studied its details, but he believes that a separate foreign market would greatly lower the prices obtained by foreigners, and would have an almost prohibitory effect, especially as regards the better class of foreign cattle, 6926–6942. 6951–6959. 6980–6992——Advantage of the Harwich route to London on account of the short sea passage, 6945–6950——Instances of recent import of Austrian white cattle into England, 6968-6973——Injury to meat when transported a long distance from slaughterhouses, 6998–7001.

PRICES

1. *Particulars as to the Price of Meat in different Years.*
2. *Effect of the Cattle Plague, and of the Cattle Plague Regulations, in regard to Prices.*
3. *Effect of the Restrictions upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area.*
4. *Effect of a Separate Foreign Market in London, with compulsory Slaughtering.*
5. *Exclusion of Foreign Cattle by any Material Reduction of Price.*

1. *Particulars as to the Price of Meat in different Years:*

Statistics of the price of meat at York since the year 1827, *Kilby* 11——Increased price of meat, notwithstanding foreign import, *Clayden* 321, 322——Impression as to the price of meat having risen in recent years, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2200–2204. 2236-2241.

Reference to certain tables containing statistics of the price of meat, and showing that the price of mutton was unusually low in the last six months of 1867, *Brewster* 3439–3445——Belief as to beef from Holland having been excluded at the time that prices were so high in 1866, *ib.* 3455——Examination relative to the accuracy of the tables before referred to on the subject of prices, *ib.* 3484-3496——Low price of meat in 1861 and 1862; low price also since the restrictions of the Privy Council have been in force, *ib.* 3555–3568.

Statement as to the prices of beef and mutton having been especially low at certain periods, when there was a very reduced import of foreign cattle, *Brewster* 3602–3610——Decreased price of meat in London when the consumption falls off in times of depression, *ib.* 3678——High price of mutton in 1865 adverted to in connection with the unusually large import of sheep from Baden and Wurtemburg in that year, *Gebhardt* 4617–4624——Diagrams showing the prices of beef and mutton in the several years 1861–7, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 58.

2. *Effect of the Cattle Plague, and of the Cattle Plague Regulations, in regard to Prices:*

Direct effect of the cattle plague in increasing the price of meat, *Kilby* 10——Doubt as to the increased price of meat being at all owing to the restrictions through the cattle plague, in regard to the transit, &c. of home cattle, *ib.* 45–56——Increased price to the consumer through the restrictions or impediments at the time of the cattle plague, in the case of home breeding, *Clayden* 421–432.

3. *Effect of the Restrictions upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area:*

Increase in the price of meat under the existing system of prohibition upon the removal out of the metropolitan area, *Clayden* 161——High price of meat in London, although the butchers have had the monopoly of all the cattle, owing to restrictions on removal, *ib.* 276-278——Equalisation of prices if the Islington Market were open to country butchers, *ib.* 298, 299——Less fluctuation in prices, and gain both to consumer and producer, if cattle might be sent to the London market without the requirement that they must be slaughtered within a limited area, *Dickson* 578–580. 627-635. 674-676.

Evidence in support of the statement that the restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area cause a loss of 2 *l.* per head on cattle sent from Aberdeenshire to London and the South, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2138-2141. 2184-2197. 2326-2329——Increased supply and demand, and greater equality of prices, if there were an entirely open market for English cattle, *Symonds* 2807, 2808. 2857——Advantage of the present system to the London butchers, but not to the consumer, as regards prices, *ib.* 2858–2860——Examination upon the question of beasts from Scotland fetching 2 *l.* more but for the present restrictions, *Lintott* 2927–2939.

Doubt as to the prices being raised if the country butchers had power to remove cattle out of the metropolitan area, *Steadwell* 3058-3069——Uncertainty of prices in the metropolitan market under the present restrictions, *Blackman* 3138. 3161, 3162——Grounds for dissenting from the view that the present restrictions cause a loss of 2 *l.* per head on English cattle; there would, however, be a gain of 2 *l.* if foreign competition were excluded, *Baker* 5194–5209. 5251–5255——Very little effect, if any, of the existing restrictions in lowering the price of meat in the Metropolitan Market, *ib.* 5302–5307.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

PRICES—continued.

4. *Effect of a Separate Foreign Market in London, with compulsory Slaughtering:*

Belief that if foreign cattle, instead of enlarging the supply at the Islington Market, were sold at a separate market near the river, the price of meat would not, save on exceptional occasions, be enhanced, *Eve* 999-1016. 1043-1047. 1078-1082——Inappreciable effect as regards prices in having a separate market for foreign cattle by the waterside, *Robinson* 1554——Examination upon the question, whether the Bill may not enable the producers to obtain higher prices for their cattle, and may not thus have the effect of raising the price to the consumer, *Syme* 2442-2459——Question considered as to separate markets in London on different days for home and foreign cattle having the effect of enhancing prices; belief that prices would soon be equalised, as the supply would be regulated by the demand, *Strangeways* 2612-2632. 2673, 2674——Tendency to an equalisation of prices if the Bill be passed, *Lintott* 2912, 2913. 2961-2967.

Prejudicial effects of compulsory slaughter at the waterside as regards the selling value of foreign cattle; illustration of this in the case of some sheep from Harlingen, *Brewster* 3413-3419. 3478-3483. 3508-3513——Very immaterial reduction of prices if there were a separate foreign market without compulsory slaughter, *ib.* 3474-3477——Effect of the Bill to drive the foreign cattle out of the market, and eventually to raise prices to the consumers, *ib.* 3506, 3507——Lower prices of sheep and of beasts in the proposed foreign market than in the English market; doubt, however, as to butchers preferring to attend the former market on account of the requirement of compulsory slaughtering, *ib.* 3533-3554.

Further statement as to the depreciation of prices at a separate foreign market, and as to the disadvantages which would deter butchers from buying in such market, *Brewster* 3620-3624. 3632-3641——Examination to the effect that the prices would be lowered to the producer by the proposed restrictions; the butchers would not be able to sell any lower to the consumers on account of the increased expenses, *Lancaster* 3808-3823——Effect of a separate market for foreign cattle to increase prices to the consumer, whilst the producer would be injured, *Archer*, 4028-4036.

Effect of any interference with the foreign supply in enhancing the price of meat, *Gebhardt* 4289, 4290——Non-attendance of retail butchers at a separate foreign market, so that prices would fall and foreigners would send their cattle elsewhere, *ib.* 4351-4371. 4398-4406——Calculated loss of 2 *l.* per bullock if sold and slaughtered at the waterside as compared with the price at Islington Market, *ib.* 4402-4404. 4568, 4569.

High prices fetched by some very superior foreign beasts recently sold by witness, whereas if the Bill be passed prices will quickly fall, and foreigners will send only inferior animals, *Gebhardt* 4606, 4607——Examination as to witness's grounds for the statement that there would be a loss of not less than 2 *l.* on each bullock required to be sold and slaughtered near the river side, *ib.* 4718-4728——Check upon the best English meat fetching enormous prices through the competition of the better class of foreign meat, *ib.* 4813, 4814.

Difficulty in regulating prices if there were separate markets, *Woodley* 4865-4867. 4953-4963——Increased demand in the home market and increase of price if the proposed regulations be carried out, *Guerrier* 5563-5565——The Bill would have a material effect upon the price of meat in the metropolis, *Rudkin* 6356. 6358. 6362, 6363. 6371——Conclusion as to a separate foreign market at the waterside having the direct effect of enhancing the price of meat in the metropolis, *Harman* 6764 *et seq.*——Large increase of price necessary in order still to induce foreign import, *ib.* 6833-6836.

Estimated depreciation of about 3 *l.* a head in the best cattle sold by witness if confined to a waterside market and compulsory slaughtering, *Prenzlow* 6933-6937——Effect of a separate foreign market in London to lower the price obtained by foreign cattle on account of the less competition, *Bouley* 7034——Diminished value of foreign cattle sent to London if slaughtered at the port, *ib.* 7096.

Fallacy of the notion that a separate foreign market would increase the price of meat, *Engledue* 8372.

5. *Exclusion of Foreign Cattle by any Material Reduction in Price:*

Effect of a reduction of 2 *l.* a head in the price of foreign beasts in London to prevent their being sent altogether, *Baker* 5281-5284——Reduction of from 5 *s.* to 10 *s.* per head would have the effect of keeping foreign cattle out of London altogether, *Rudkin* 6317. 6327, 6328. 6577-6579. 6729, 6730.

See also *Butchers. Competition. Dead Meat. Government Contracts. Liverpool. Offal. Poorer Classes. Public, The. Separate Market. Slaughter of Cattle*, 3, 4.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Priestman, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is member of the Royal Veterinary College, and inspector for Finsbury; was the first to discover cases of cattle plague in the metropolis, and has had considerable experience on the subject, 5930–5950——Very infectious character of cattle plague; belief that it may be conveyed in clothes, or by the excrement adhering to boots, in the case of persons going from one market to another, 5951–5959. 5996–6002. 6013, 6014——Greater danger of the spread of infection throughout the country at large under the plan of a separate foreign market than under the present system, 5960–5979. 6011, 6012.

Risk of the spread of infection by the disease being conveyed by butchers who would go from a foreign market to the London cowsheds, 5965–5982——Opinion that the disease may be conveyed by sheep, 5980——Belief that the disease was introduced into this country from abroad through the Metropolitan Market, 5986–5995——Risk of the conveyance of infection even though the foreign market were not held on the same day as the home market, 5999, 6000. 6015–6028.

Reference to the stamping out of the plague when it broke out at Laycock's dairy, 6024–6026—— Inaccuracy of a statement as to very few calves being calveed in London; belief that many calves are smuggled out, 6027–6031. 6059–6064——Impression that the plague is incubating from about five to twenty-one days, and that during incubation it may be conveyed by the excrement, 6032, 6033. 6052. 6065, 6066——Question as to the amount of danger in the case respectively of the present market and of a separate foreign market if there are any animals in whom the disease is incubating, 6036–6055. 6065–6067.

Diminution of risk by having a lapse of two or three days between the foreign and home market, 6056——Further statement as to the danger of cattle plague being conveyed from a separate foreign market to the cowsheds, and thence into the country, 6057–6064——Approval of a quarantine in the case of lean stock, there being, however, much difficulty in carrying out effective regulations, 6068–6074. 6107–6113——Opinion that compulsory slaughter at the waterside would almost stop the supply of foreign cattle, 6075–6077.

Approval generally of the present regulations made permanent, it being desirable that all animals sent to the metropolis should be slaughtered there, 6082–6094. 6099, 6100——Great risk of the spread of infection on account of the milch cows sent to London being allowed to mix with foreign cattle, 6084——Suggestion that Willesden Junction should be excluded from the present restrictions, so that cattle from the north might pass on to the south of London, 6095–6098. 6114–6117——Doubt as to the supply of meat to London, being prejudicially affected by the compulsory slaughter of home cattle as well as foreign cattle, 6103–6106.

Privy Council. Great advantage of the present Bill as doing away with the necessity of Orders in Council, or of special prohibition of foreign cattle on account of the cattle plague; less supply available through liability to this restriction, *Robinson*, 1589–1594. 1598–1604——More prejudicial restriction involved in the liability to Orders in Council and total prohibition from any country than if there were a separate market with facilities for slaughtering, *ib.* 1746–1749, 1782, 1783.

Dissent from the view that prohibitory measures would no longer be necessary, if disease existed abroad, provided there were a separate market and compulsory slaughter, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 1589–1594. 1598–1604——Removal of the necessity for prohibition by Order of the Council if a system of compulsory slaughter and of quarantine be adopted, *ib.* 1768–1780.

Suggestions as to the mode in which the Privy Council should take action in order to compel the adoption of strict regulations in any country where cattle plague broke out, *Gebhardt* 4730–4738.

Opinion as to the entire sufficiency of the powers possessed by the Privy Council for regulating the cattle trade, *Honck* 5534–5536——The question of restrictions should be dealt with by the Government of the time rather than by a permament Act of Parliament, *Spooner*, 7334, 7335——Inexpediency of the present restrictions upon import *viâ* Harwich being rendered permanent by Act of Parliament, it being important rather to leave a discretion in the Privy Council, *Birt* 7620–7623.

Opinion of the Committee that the powers of the Privil Council should be specially reserved by a clause in the Bill, *Second Rep, p.* 120.

Protection (*Foreign Competition*). Desire of the farmers not for protection as against foreign competition, but merely for preservation from foreign disease, *Clayden* 382–387——Explanation that witness does not seek to prohibit foreign cattle, but rather to protect home cattle against disease, *Pell* 775–779. 806–818——Desire generally of agriculturists to secure protection against disease, but not against importation and competition, *Duke of Richmond* 1323.

Representations of the farmers of Cheshire and Lancashire, not against foreign competition, but against foreign disease; they require protection not against the former, but the latter, *Neild* 1469. 1480——Denial that witness wants any undue protection or advantage for home cattle to the prejudice of foreign cattle; he submits, however,

Protection (*Foreign Competition*)—continued.

that the home producer should not suffer for the foreigner, *Symonds* 2815-2828. 2854-2856.

Efficiency of the Bill for the protection of the English farmer, and for enhancing the price of home cattle, *Gebhardt* 4420–4422——Sense in which the Bill is a protective measure under a cloak, *ib.* 4542–4544. 4557——Examination upon former statement, that the present Bill is a protective measure under a cloak, *ib.* 4742–4750.

See also *Import Duties.*

Prussia. Great stringency of the precautions in Prussia against the transit through that country of diseased cattle from Russia; ample protection to England by means of these precautions, *Gebhardt* 4301–4306. 4319–4322——Employment of oxen in Prussia in agricultural operations, so that precautions against cattle plague are doubly essential in that country, *ib.* 4319–4321——Doubt as to there having been frequent variations recently in the restrictions in force in Schleswig-Holstein, and throughout Prussia; severity of the Prussian restrictions adverted to hereon, *ib.* 4476–4483.

Further statement in explanation and defence of the very severe and careful regulations in Prussia for the exclusion and restriction of cattle plague, *Gebhardt* 4570–4584——Further statement as to the cattle plague in Prussia being still more ruinous than in this country, *ib.* 4682–4689.

Information relative to the districts in Prussia and Bavaria whence cattle are sent to this country, the routes taken, and the time on the journey, *Prenzlow* 6882–6894——Particulars as to the strict regulations in Prussia on the score of inspection, it being impossible for diseased cattle to come into the country, or to leave it, *ib.* 6895–6923——Successful exclusion of rinderpest from Prussia, it having appeared only on the Russian and Gallician frontiers, *ib.* 6924, 6925. 6993–6997.

Official document giving an outline of the laws and regulations in Prussia as regards the cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 75, 76.

Public, The. Conclusion as to its being advantageous to the London consumer if the existing restrictions, as regards home cattle, were removed; doubt as to any great falling off in the foreign supply, *Clayden* 325–357——Advantage to the consumer as well as to the home producer if there were proper regulations for the protection of the latter against disease, *ib.* 445–448. 467–474——Expediency of restrictions on foreign cattle in the interests of the consumer, *Pell* 845-847.

Conclusion as to the great injustice to the home consumer and to the producer, of proper precautions are not taken for the exclusion of the cattle plague, *Duke of Richmond* 1306–1308——Less advantage of the present competition to the consumer than of immunity of the home supply from disease, *ib.* 1325–1329——Examination to the effect that though the present restrictions operate as a tax of 2 *l.* per head in the case of Scotch cattle, the consumer is not benefited thereby, but rather the salesmen and butchers, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2184–2197. 2209–2216. 2240, 2241. 2287–2298. 2367, 2368. 2418.

Prejudice to the people of this country by impeding the free introduction of cattle from abroad, *Brewster* 3680, 3681——Direct interest of the consumers in London rather than of the butchers or of the farmers, in there being a large supply of foreign cattle, *Archer* 4175–4184——Effect of imposing disadvantages on the foreigner that less meat will be sent to this country, so that there will be less competition, and the consumer will suffer, *Gebhardt* 4833–4838——Much greater importance of guarding the interests of the people of the metropolis than of legislating for the advantage of individual producers or country butchers, *Honck* 5496–5508.

Claim of the inhabitants of London to have a market for themselves without reference to the consumers in Brighton, Chatham, &c., *Rudkin* 6334, 6335. 6339——Advantage on the whole, in the interests of the public of facilitating the import and removal of foreign cattle rather than of imposing restrictions upon removal from the place of landing, *Barford* 7881, 7882. 7892–7894——Expediency of only one market in London in the interests of both producer and consumer, *Scott* 8012–8017——Objection to a separate foreign market, not only because of the inconvenience of site, but as injurious in a public sense, *ib.* 8023–8025.

Q.

Quality of Foreign Meat. Very good quality of the Dutch mutton, *Brewster* 3372, 3373——Excellent quality of some of the foreign meat; statement herein that most of the west-end butchers buy some foreign meat, *Archer* 4148–4150. 4163–4168——Great improvement in the quality of foreign cattle since their first import into England, *Gebhardt* 4272–4274. 4279–4282——Large purchases of foreign cattle by west-end butchers, *ib.* 4372–4375——Excellence of some foreign meat, the Schleswig-Holstein cattle being especially fine, *ib.* 4374–4378——Discontinuance of consignments of superior cattle from abroad if, as would be the case, butchers from the west-end would not go to the proposed market near the docks, *ib.* 4792–4802.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

QUARANTINE:

Disapproval of quarantine as a means of guarding against the import of diseased cattle, *Kilby* 37–43——Expediency of quarantine in the case of foreign store cattle, though not necessary as regards Irish cattle, *Clayden* 453–460——Objections to quarantine in the case of foreign store animals, *Dickson* 713–718——Suggestion that in the case of foreign store cattle quarantine be applied; serious difficulties, however, in carrying out quarantine arrangements, *Harrison* 1159–1169. 1182–1189. 1196–1200——Non-objection to foreign store cattle coming to the Metropolitan Market if an efficient quarantine were first enforced, *ib.* 1195–1200.

Expediency of quarantine before the import of foreign store cattle, *Duckham* 1409–1416——Slight value attached to quarantine, though witness approves of its adoption for foreign store cattle rather than that these should be excluded altogether, *Neild* 1478–1496. 1507, 1508——Prohibition involved in a long quarantine, *Robinson* 1636——Statement in approval of the admission of both store and fat cattle into the interior of the country if proper regulations as to quarantine are complied with; suggestions hereon, *ib.* 1801, 1802. 1826–1833——Expediency of quarantine being applied to sheep as well as to cattle before admission into the interior, *ib.* 1753, 1754——In the case of fat cattle instant slaughtering or quarantine should be optional, *ib.* 1754–1761. 1801, 1802.

Necessity for quarantine lasting for 14 days in order to be effective, *Robinson* 1762–1765. 1829——Very good place for quarantine near the Victoria Docks, *ib.* 1765——The cost for each animal would be about 1*s.* a day, *ib.* 1766——Facilities for carrying out quarantine on witness's land, *Odams* 2086–2088——Objection to quarantine for cattle, though witness would allow sheep, if quarantined, to go into the interior of the country, *ib.* 2088–2097.

Very great difficulties in the way of quarantine, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2360–2365——Willingness of the farmers to pay the extra expense of quarantine in order to ensure that foreign store cattle are sound, *Syme* 2471–2477. 2488——Great expense of a system of quarantine on a large scale, *Strangeways* 2670——Difficulty on the score of an effectual method of disinfecting, *ib.* 2670. 2686–2688.

Doubt as to the foreign import being much diminished by the restriction, though the 12 hours' quarantine at Thames Haven is a great annoyance, *Gebhardt* 4333–4335——Approval of quarantine in the case of lean stock, there being, however, much difficulty in carrying out effective regulations, *Priestman* 6068–6074. 6107–6113——Efficiency of the 12 hours' quarantine at the waterside, *Rudkin* 6523, 6524.

See also *Store Cattle.*

R.

Railways. Respects in which much greater danger of contagion arises during conveyance by railway than by steamers, *Robinson* 1652–1655.

Importance of railway competition with the steamboats in the conveyance of foreign cattle, *Brewster* 3381–3386. 3426–3431——Prohibition of import at Southampton and Harwich, notwithstanding the outlay incurred for sheds, &c., *ib.* 3613–3617——Expediency of cattle being allowed to come up to London from the outports, *ib.* 3654–3656.

Great advantage if cattle from uninfected countries might come to London *viâ* the Harwich and Southampton railway routes, *Guerrier* 5580–5583——Opinion that all cattle coming into London by railway should go direct to the market, *Rudkin* 6346——Danger arising from infected cattle mixing with others in railway trucks, *Bailey* 7074, 7075.

Statement showing the less expense of conveyance from Norwich *viâ* Peterborough than *viâ* London to various large towns; saving thereby to provincial salesmen and butchers, *Birt* 7456–7466——Further statement as to the large conveyance of cattle by way of Peterborough to certain towns instead of direct to London, *ib.* 7646–7656.

See also *Freights. Great Eastern Railway. London and South Western Railway. Southampton.*

Removal of Cattle. See *Movement of Cattle.*

Retail Butchers. See *Butchers.*

Richmond, His Grace the Duke of. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and is well conversant with the views of farmers and graziers upon the question of isolating foreign stock, 1201. 1205–1207——Resolution recently adopted by the Agricultural Society in favour of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of all foreign fat animals, and the quarantine of all foreign store stock, 1202–1204——Unanimous feeling of agriculturists as to the importance of isolation of foreign stock, 1207–1209——Large interests of witness as a breeder of sheep and cattle; strong opinion entertained by him as to the necessity of protection against imported disease,

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Richmond, His Grace the Duke of. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

1209–1214——Feeling of Scotch owners of cattle as to the expediency of isolation of foreign cattle, 1215–1217.

Non-objection to the importation of foreign cattle, provided proper precautions can be ensured, 1217*–1219——Advantage of the site of the proposed foreign market being near the river, 1220, 1221——Less evil in a diminution of foreign import, than in a re-introduction of rinderpest, 1222, 1223. 1272, 1273——Injurious effects of the restrictions upon the removal of home cattle when sent to the Metropolitan Market; absence of advantage to the consumer, 1224–1234. 1262–1271. 1277–1279.

Examination upon the question whether, if the proposed arrangements be carried out, there would not be danger of the conveyance of infection from the foreign market to the home market, 1235–1245——Cessation of the disease under the arrangements now in force, great inconvenience having, however, been caused, 1246–1248——Liability at any time to a recurrence of the disease; hence the demand for improved arrangements, 1248. 1274–1276——Objection to certain recommendations by Mr. Dent in 1866, as one of the Committee on Trade in Animals, in favour of the free import of cattle from countries not declared to be infected, 1249–1261.

Impossibility of deciding whether any country is infected or not; witness would, in fact, treat all foreign places as infected, and would slaughter all foreign cattle at the port of arrival, 1253–1261——Examination to the effect that it would hardly be practicable permanently to convey foreign cattle by railway between Southampton and London without risk of spreading infection, 1280–1305——Doubt whether any prejudice would arise to the importer, or to the consumer in London in regard to the offal of foreign cattle landed at Southampton and slaughtered there, 1297–1299. 1318–1323. 1335–1342. 1355, 1356.

Further conclusion as to the great injustice to the home consumer and to the producer if proper precautions are not taken for the exclusion of the cattle plague, 1306–1308——Expediency of adopting the present Bill, even though imperfect, rather than of postponing legislation in the hope of a more complete measure, 1310–1317——Desire generally of agriculturists to secure protection against disease rather than against importation and competition, 1323.

Less advantage of the present competition to the consumer than of immunity of the home supply from disease, 1325–1329——Doubt as to the proposed arrangements discouraging the importation of foreign cattle, 1330–1334——Belief as to Mr. Dent being now favourable to the scheme of a separate foreign market, 1343–1347——Inefficiency of inspection as a safeguard against the importation of smallpox in sheep, 1348–1350——Belief that the cattle plague came from abroad, and was not first engendered in the London cowsheds, 1351–1355. 1359–1368. 1376, 1377.

Further evidence, opposed generally to the view that the existing restrictions upon the home trade and foreign trade jointly are preferable to the proposed restrictions in the case only of the latter, 1359–1377.

Rinderpest. See *Cattle Plague.*

Robinson, Anthony George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is largely engaged as a shipowner in London; has had very extensive experience in the import of foreign cattle, 1511–1522——Importation from France only when prices are high in this country, 1518——Decided approval of a free import of foreign cattle, 1521, 1522. 1530–1532——Decreased import from Holland owing to the prohibition in this country at the time of the cattle plague, 1523–1527——Diminished supply also received from Germany in consequence of the restrictions enforced by this country, 1527. 1529.

Very defective and injurious character of the present restrictions upon the import of foreign cattle to the metropolis, 1533——Hardship, as regards Irish cattle, of the restrictions upon removal from London, 1534, 1535——Conclusion that there will be an increased import of foreign cattle if the Foreign Market Bill be passed, on account of the better facilities for sale and slaughter, 1536–1539——Probability that the rinderpest came from abroad, as there are so many authorities to that effect; witness, was however, of opinion that it was engendered at home, 1540–1546. 1559–1582. 1645–1651.

Total of about seven days occupied in the transit of cattle between Vienna and London, 1547–1549——Inaccuracy of any statements about the cattle being smothered during the sea passage, 1550–1552——Comparatively small proportion of foreign cattle conveyed over the Great Eastern Railway, 1553——Inappreciable effect as regards prices in having a separate market for the foreign cattle by the waterside, 1554——Reference to a certain Act of Parliament under which the majority of the present slaughterhouses in the metropolis must be closed within a few years, 1555.

Examination with reference to the course taken by witness, who is a free trader, in opposing the Bill of the Great Eastern Railway Company for power to import cattle *viâ* Harwich, 1556–1579——Grounds for objecting to the Great Eastern Company bringing foreign

Robinson, Anthony George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

foreign cattle, *viâ* Harwich, to the proposed separate market at the waterside, 1572–1588 1621–1624——Liability to contagion if foreign cattle came over the Great Eastern line, 1581–1586——Great advantage of the present Bill as doing away with the necessity of Orders in Council, or of special prohibition of foreign cattle on account of the cattle plague; less supply available through liability to this restriction, 1589–1594. 1598–1603.

Great inconvenience now experienced through the want of proper facilities for the slaughtering of foreign cattle; advantage of the Bill in this respect, 1595–1597—— Means of preventing the spread of infection through persons going direct from the foreign market to the home market, 1604–1607. 1704, 1705——Limited import of dead meat unless when the live animals are prohibited, 1610–1616——Uninfected character of Portuguese cattle, though it would be difficult to make an exception in favour of their import if other foreign cattle were prohibited, 1617–1624.

Conclusion as to the inadequacy of inspection, whether abroad or in this country, as a check upon the import of diseased cattle, 1625–1636——Importance attached to slaughtering at the port of arrival, in conjunction with a separate market, 1634–1640—— Prohibition involved in a long quarantine, 1636——Greater injury and prohibition under the present restrictions than if there were a separate market, with facilities for slaughtering, 1636, 1637. 1656–1659——Doubt as to contagion having ever been spread by cattle when being conveyed in steamers into the Thames or into Southampton river, 1641–1651 ——Respects in which much greater danger of contagion arises during conveyance by railway than by steamer, 1652–1655.

Cessation for some years past of all regular trade in cattle between Oporto and Southampton, it not having been found to pay, 1660–1676. 1680–1682——Considerable import from France to Southampton in 1865; 1677–1679——Equal charge for the conveyance of cattle from Odams' wharf and from Thames Haven to Islington, 1683–1688 ——Charge of about 3 *l.* a head between Oporto and Southampton or London, 1691, 1692.

Risk of contagion by foreign cattle leaving the London market alive, though in his interests as an importer, witness would be a gainer by this permission, 1693, 1694—— Further statement that but for the concurrent testimony to the effect that the cattle plague was imported, witness would still believe it arose at home, 1695, 1696. 1790–1792——Belief as to the plague having been communicated from England to Holland, 1697–1700——Opinion on the continent that the plague is indigenous to Russia, 1701–1704——Liability of cattle, coming from the centre of Europe, to foot and mouth disease, 1705.

Constant risk of the cattle plague being imported into this country from the eastern parts of Europe, 1706, 1707——Large import of cattle to France, whilst there is very little import into England from France, unless when prices are high, 1708, 1709——Increased facilities for inspection if the Bill be passed, 1710–1712——Instances of the unsatisfactory character of the present inspection, 1713——Large quantity of offal imported from Holland in witness's ships, 1716, 1717. 1733–1735——Absence of difficulty in supplying the east end of London with offal from the proposed foreign market, 1718.

Conclusion as to smallpox in English sheep being attributable to infection from imported sheep, 1719–1724——Expediency generally of the Bill as a protection against the spread of imported disease, 1725–1728——Necessity of the foreign market being as near London as possible, and being very readily accessible, 1729–1731——There have been only two cases of ascertained rinderpest amongst all the cattle brought in witness's ships, 1732——Small import at Southampton further adverted to, 1737–1739. 1750, 1751.

Approval of quarantine being allowed in the case of cattle with the foot and mouth disease, 1742–1744——Admission that compulsory slaughtering at the port of arrival would be some check upon import, 1745–1747——More prejudicial restriction involved in the liability to Orders in Council, and total prohibition from any country, than if there were a separate market with facilities for slaughtering, 1746–1749. 1782, 1783—— Necessity in any case of a large increase of public slaughterhouses within a few years, 1749.

Statement in approval of the admission of both store and fat cattle into the interior of the country if proper regulations as to quarantine are complied with; suggestions hereon, 1752 *et seq.*, 1801, 1802. 1826–1833——Expediency of quarantine being applied to sheep as well as to cattle before admission into the interior, 1753, 1754——In the case of fat cattle, instant slaughtering or quarantine should be optional, 1754–1761. 1801, 1802. ——Necessity of quarantine lasting for fourteen days in order to be effective, 1762–1765. 1829——Exceptional circumstances under which store cattle are imported, 1766—— Objection of late by the farmers to the purchase of foreign sheep, 1767.

Removal of the necessity for prohibition by Orders in Council if a system of compulsory slaughter, and of quarantine be adopted, 1768–1780——Further statement as to

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Robinson, Anthony George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the difficulty of exceptional regulations so as to admit freely the cattle of an uninfected country like Portugal, 1781, 1782——Non-admission by any foreign country that the rinderpest has broken out at home, it being always attributed to foreign origin, 1784–1793——Restrictions enforced in Holland for the prevention of foreign import, 1795–1799——Very little cattle plague in some parts of Holland, 1800.

Use by witness of the same ships for conveying cattle from different countries, all the animals in each ship being landed at the same wharf before they are sent to the metropolitan market, 1803–1812——Witness repeats that he is a free trader as regards import, and that he objects to the arrangement sought for by the Great Eastern Company as involving monopoly, 1813–1823.

Robinson, Mr. Belief as to the erroneousness of Mr. Robinson's views in regard to the beneficial effects of the Bill before the Committee, *Brewster* 3470, 3471——Direct gain to Mr. Robinson and the other carriers by water by the removal of land carriage competition between Harwich and London; hence the strong support given to the Bill by Mr. Robinson, *Gebhardt* 4336–4346——Consideration of the circumstance of Mr. Robinson being an advocate for the Bill, although, according to witness's belief, the carriage of foreign cattle would almost cease, *ib.* 4461–4469——Increase of rates through the monopoly being virtually in the hands of Mr. Robinson, *Birt* 7438–7443. 7509–7511——Other water carriers besides Mr. Robinson between Holland or Germany and London, so that he has not a monopoly of the cattle traffic, *ib.* 7482–7490. 7530, 7531.

See also *Freights.*

Romford. Attendance of witness at Romford market, where the supply of cattle fluctuates very much, but has been increasing of late, *Eve* 927–931. 948–950. 1020–1024. 1059, 1060——Objections to Romford as the place for a metropolitan market for home cattle; necessity of a concentration of railways at such market, *ib.* 1065–1073. 1087–1089——Impracticability of supplying London or the towns round London from a market at Romford, *Harrison* 1121–1123. 1141–1145.

Petition from Romford in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 65.

Royal Agricultural Society. Copy of resolution passed by the society in favour of the establishment of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of all foreign fat animals and effectual quarantine for all foreign store stock, *Duke of Richmond* 1202–1204, and *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 53.

Royal Commission (*Cattle Plague*). Dissent from the view that the Royal Commission recommended a separate market for foreign cattle, *Spooner* 7320, 7321. 7333.

See also *Separate Market,* 1.

Royal Northern Agricultural Society. Views of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society as to the great importance of waterside markets at the various ports for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2142, 2143.

Royal Veterinary College. Report of the Governors of the Royal Veterinary College, dated February 1868, together with Report from Professor Simonds, dated 11th January 1868, relative to the cattle plague and to various other diseases among cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the measures desirable for preventing the import and spread of disease, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 53—56.

Rudkin, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Chairman of the Market Committee of the City of London; has been on the committee ten years, and has had considerable experience as to the management of the markets of the corporation, 6249–6256——Explanation that witness has no authority to represent the opinions of the corporation on the present occasion, 6255——Statement of the annual number of cattle at the Copenhagen Market since 1857; falling off since 1864; 6260–6265——Rapid increase in the supply of foreign cattle up to 1865, since which year there has been a great diminution, owing to several causes, 6266–6277.

Effect of the exclusion of country butchers from the London market in causing a large decrease of foreign import, 6270, 6271——Monopoly of the home producer in the supply of country markets owing to the existing restrictions, 6272–6274. 6280——Very few store cattle imported to London at any time, 6275——Belief that the present Bill would materially affect the price of meat in London, and be very detrimental to the poorer classes, 6279——Statement showing a falling off in the supply of sheep as well as of cattle to the London market in 1867; causes thereof, 6281–6290.

Great danger of the spread of disease throughout the country by allowing the free circulation of cattle from the Metropolitan Market, 6291–6299——Frequency of animals which have pleuro-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease being sent to the London market; expediency on this score of the present restrictions, 6294–6300——Grave mistake at the commencement of the cattle plague in allowing animals to leave the metropolitan

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Rudkin, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

metropolitan district alive, 6294——Belief that if rinderpest existed in a separate foreign market, it would be almost impossible to prevent its spreading to the home market, 6301.

Efficiency of the present system for checking the spread of infection, 6302, 6303——Suggestion that the regulations be extended and be more strictly enforced, 6303, 6304——Expediency of more strict control over the London cowsheds, these being the nucleus of the cattle plague, 6304–6307——Opinion that sheep should not be allowed to go from London into the country, 6304——Increased danger from the cowsheds if the Bill were to become law, 6308——Several ways in which the cattle plague might be communicated from the animals in a foreign market to those in a home market, 6309–6314. 6383.

Great check to foreign import if there were a separate market at the waterside, with compulsory slaughtering, 6315-6318——Serious waste and depreciation of animals if there were only one market day in the week for home and foreign cattle respectively, 6319-6322——Increased expense, which would fall on the consumer, if there were two market days in the week for each class of cattle, 6323, 6324——Effect of the Bill to impose a prohibitory duty upon the importation of foreign cattle, 6325–6331.

Great improbability of retail butchers going to a foreign market at the waterside, 6326, 6327——Opinion that there should be only one market in London for the sale of cattle, and that all animals should be sent there for slaughter, 6333——Claim of the inhabitants of London to have a market for themselves, without reference to the consumers in Brighton, Chatham, &c., 6334, 6335. 6339——Denial that the butchers or consumers of Brighton, &c. are under any real grievance through the restrictions in the metropolis upon the removal of cattle, 6336-6344.

Suggestion that every head of cattle coming into Copenhagen market be branded, as an effectual check upon subsequent removal out of London, 6345——Opinion that all cattle coming into London by railway should go direct to the market, 6346——Necessity of there being numerous slaughterhouses throughout London, on an improved system, and of its being perfectly optional in butchers to kill both home and foreign cattle in the same slaughterhouse, 6347-6360——Proposed establishment of a series of abattoirs, concurrently with the removal of many private slaughterhouses, 6349. 6351.

Expediency of the butchers having the places for slaughtering under their own control, 6352——Unsatisfactory working of common slaughterhouses, 6353-6355——Increased price of meat if butchers were compelled to use a public slaughterhouse at the waterside, 6356. 6358. 6362, 6363——Injustice in requiring foreign cattle to be slaughtered at a public slaughterhouse if home cattle are not similarly dealt with, 6360, 6361——Slaughter of both home and foreign cattle in Paris at the same slaughterhouses, 6364, 6365——Restriction in Paris upon cattle leaving the city alive, 6365.

Strong objection to compulsory slaughtering at the waterside, on the ground of depreciation and loss of offal, 6366-6370. 6425-6428——Witness repeats that the Bill would have a material effect upon the price of meat in the metropolis, 6371——The Bill would also increase the risk of the spread of disease throughout the country, 6372——Explanation relative to some suggestions made by witness for separating the home and foreign cattle in the present market, with a view to facilitating the inspection, 6373, 6374. 6377-6384.

Concurrence in the estimate of Mr. Guerrier as to the amount of increased cost by slaughtering at the waterside, 6385-6389——Conclusion as to its being to the interest of the corporation, and of the market authorities, to uphold the present market, in preference to having a separate foreign market, 6391——Approval of animals from uninfected countries like Spain and Portugal being allowed to come freely into this country by railway, 6392, 6393——Estimate of the number of foreign animals for whom accommodation would have to be provided in the proposed market; large accommodation necessary, 6394-6411. 6629-6633——Necessity of railway communication between the proposed market and Smithfield market, 6412, 6413. 6479-6486——Witness further states that he does not profess to represent the opinions of the corporation, 6414-6418. 6487-6492.

Further details in explanation of witness's views upon the subject of abattoirs, and of an improved system of slaughterhouses; proposition that there be about twenty abattoirs scattered throughout London, so as to bring them within easy reach of the butchers, the latter to have places in them under their own control, 6419-6431. 6466-6478. 6493-6508. 6645-6647——Examination with further reference to the serious loss to be incurred per head by retail butchers through slaughtering at the waterside, 6432-6434. 6577-6598. 6652-6656. 6701-6716——With regard to the market rates of the corporation, witness believes, that all the money invested in the new cattle market would be lost, 6435-6438. 6633. 6637-6640.

Character of the existing arrangements in regard to railway communication between the present live meat and dead meat markets; facilities of communication with Smithfield, 6441-6448——Circumstance of opposition having been made by butchers to the removal

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Rudkin, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

of the live market from Smithfield; good grounds however for the opposition of the butchers to several points involved in the present Bill, 6449-6478——Improbability of importations of dead meat keeping down prices if the Bill be passed, 6513-6517——Great danger of infection from the London cowhouses further adverted to; strict control and inspection necessary, 6518–6536.

Efficiency of the twelve hours' quarantine at the waterside, 6523, 6524——Satisfactory method adopted at Copenhagen market for disinfecting the manure, 6532. 6537–6539——Question considered as to the risk of infection being conveyed from the market by drovers, butchers, &c. who come from the country, 6540–6550——Consideration of the risk of infection being conveyed from a separate foreign market through means of the carcase butchers' vans; difficulty of an inspection of these vans, 6551–6576——Grounds for objecting to its being compulsory to slaughter home cattle at one set of slaughterhouses and foreign cattle at another, 6599–6605.

Expediency of the present regulations, through having the effect of excluding country butchers from the London market; satisfactory supplies obtainable by them at country markets, 6606–6618——Danger of diseased animals going into the country if slaughter in the metropolis were not compulsory, 6619–6623——Little if any difficulty in conveying cattle from the waterside to the proposed slaughterhouses, 6624, 6625——Importance of free competition, as far as possible, in the supply of the London market, 6626–6628——Large space available for the extension of Copenhagen market in future years, 6634–6636.

Conclusion as to the necessity of a further application to Parliament before land can be taken for the proposed market, 6641–6644——Approval of a check upon the conveyance of any animals *viâ* Thames Haven to London, if they come from suspected countries, 6648-6651——Question considered as to the difficulty experienced in preventing the removal of cattle beyond the metropolitan boundaries; means suggested by witness for enforcing and facilitating the regulations on this point, 6657–6673.

Statement as to the Lord President of the Privy Council having objected to the plan for separating the cattle at the present market, when the plan was submitted by witness, 6674-6679——Resolution arrived at by the corporation that if a foreign market be required they are prepared to establish it, and to take charge of it, 6680–6682——Further statement as to the great probability of immense loss to the corporation if an additional and competing market be erected out of the corporate funds, 6683-6700.

Large profits to be thrown into the hands of carcase butchers, through retail butchers not attending a waterside market; question hereon as to the large proportion of cattle already killed by carcase butchers, 6701–6711——Statement with reference to the mere expense of slaughtering at the proposed market; small expense at Edinburgh adverted to hereon, 6712–6716——Further expression of the opinion that the Bill would be a prohibition upon foreign importation, 6717. 6728–6731.

Strong opinion of witness as to the London cowsheds being a fruitful source of disease; they should, in fact, be abolished, 6718, 6719——Doubt whether the cattle plague did not originate in the cowsheds, 6720, 6721——Increasing supplies in the London market accordingly as the population and the demand increase, 6722, 6723——Impracticability of sending offal any long distance to London, 6725–6727.

Satisfactory operation of the system of abattoirs in Paris; expected objection by the butchers to the plan for combining all the abattoirs in one, 6731–6738——Misunderstanding under which the butchers in London objected to witness's proposal in regard to a slaughterhouse at Islington, 6739–6742——Reference to a certain map as containing an outline of the plan proposed by witness for dividing the market, 6743–6749.

Conclusion that the supply of sheep as well as of cattle in Birmingham and other places should be irrespective of foreign supply through London; monopoly thereby to the home producer, 6750, 6751——Statement showing that foreign cattle are largely disposed of in all parts of London as well as in the eastern districts, 6752–6755——Approval of Willesden Junction and certain other points being excluded from the metropolitan area, so as to facilitate the railway conveyance of cattle from the north to the south, 6756, 6757.

[Second Examination.] Further reference to certain tables as leading to the conclusion that two-thirds of the cattle coming to the London market are slaughtered by retail butchers or carcase butchers at their own places, 7002–7016.

Russia. Constant existence of rinderpest in Russia, so that continuous precautions are necessary, *Dickson* 712——Opinion on the continent that the plague is indigenous to Russia, *Robinson* 1701–1704——Constant existence of cattle plague in southern Russia, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2165. 2338——Frequency of the cattle plague in Russia, so that sea-borne cattle from Russia to England should be excluded, *Gebhardt* 4291. 4292. 4299, 4300——Doubt whether cattle plague now exists abroad, except in the Steppes of Russia, *Spooner* 7336–7339.

S.

Saffron Walden (*Essex*). Petition of owners and occupiers near Saffron Walden in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 64.

Sale Notes. Exceptional instance of departure from the regulations as to the delivery of sale notes at the police station, *Gebhardt* 4425, 4426——Examination showing the extensive evasion of the regulations in regard to the issue of sale notes, and the delivery of the notes or passes to the police in respect of all beasts sold in the metropolitan market; expediency of strict enforcement of these regulations, *ib.* 4775–4783. 4836–4851.

Salesmen. Information relative to the charges of the salesmen who have acted for witness when he sends fat beasts to Islington, *Clayden* 261–269. 300–303——Explanation of the charges of witness as salesman, and of the market tolls paid to the corporation, *Eve* 983–997.

Petition of salesmen and other engaged in the cattle and meat trade against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 62.

Salmon, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Statement relative to a considerable outlay by the General Steam Navigation Company in view of foreign cattle traffic; complaint hereon as to the prohibitory regulations in the Bill, 9005–9016.

Salop. Petitions of landowners, farmers, and others in this country, in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 69.

Sandwich (*Kent*). Petition of inhabitants of Sandwich and neighbourhood in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 64.

Sanitary Arrangements (*Transit of Cattle*). Expediency of improved sanitary arrangements in connection with the transit of stock in this country, *Duckham* 1423.

Saxony. Prohibition, by the order of the Saxon Government, of 27th June and 27th July 1867, of the importation of all cattle of the Steppe breed, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 75.

Schleswig-Holstein. Importance of free import of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein, large numbers of very fine beasts now coming thence to London, *Gebhardt* 4309–4318——Belief that, in autumn, Schleswig-Holstein supplies nearly half London with meat, *ib.* 4310–4314——Excellent character of the Schleswig-Holstein beasts further adverted to, 4811, 4812.

Very extensive grazing districts in Schleswig-Holstein, whilst the cattle are of excellent quality, *Houck* 5410–5421——Strong feeling in Schleswig-Holstein against the present Bill: influential petition from that country adverted to hereon, *ib.* 5410–5429.

Scotland. Good breed of cattle in Scotland, without introducing foreign store cattle, *Kilby* 30——Great reduction in the number of cattle sent from certain of the Scotch counties to London, owing chiefly to the effects of the rinderpest, *Dickson* 562, 563. 595–601. 721–724——Purchase formerly of the large bulk of the Scotch cattle consigned to witness by butchers from Brighton, Ramsgate, Margate, Maidstone, &c. *ib.* 564——Large number still sent from Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, *ib.* 599, 600.

Argument that there should be perfect free trade for Scotch cattle coming to the London market, irrespectively of their being used by the wealthier classes, *Dickson* 605–613. 636–643. 662, 663——Objection to excluding Scotch cattle from London, at the present time, on the score of lung disease, &c. though it is proposed to apply isolation to foreign cattle, *ib.* 658–661——Difficulty in preventing fluctuation in the consignments from Scotland by a more general use of telegraphic communication by London salesmen, *ib.* 747–751.

Feeling of Scotch owners of cattle as to the expediency of isolation of foreign cattle, *The Duke of Richmond* 1215–1217——Details as to the strong feeling in Aberdeenshire against the restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2138 *et seq.*——Large decrease, within the last ten years, in the number of cattle in the whole of Scotland, whilst there has been a large increase of sheep, *ib.* 2376–2379——Effect of the restrictions within the metropolitan area in preventing witness from sending cattle to the London market from Fifeshire, *Syme* 2428–2431.

See also *Aberdeenshire.*

Scott, Archibald. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is traffic manager of the London and South Western Railway; has had great experience in the conveyance of cattle by railway, 7917–7925——Explanation of the measures adopted, and the expense incurred by the South Western Company in order to develope a cattle trade between certain French ports and Southampton, the result being that a large and increasing trade was created in 1865–66; 7926 *et seq.*——Stop to the import of French cattle, *viâ* Southampton for London, by Order in Council in March 1866 prohibiting their removal to London, except by sea, 7932–7936.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Scott, Archibald. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Excellent accommodation at Southampton for carrying on a large trade in foreign cattle, 7946-7949——Permission given by the Privy Council, in January 1867, to remove foreign cattle by rail from Southampton to London, under certain restrictions and regulations; strict enforcement of these by the railway company, 7947-7951. 7958-7970——Very superior character of the French beasts sent to London, *viâ* Southampton; high prices fetched, 7952-7954——Representations made against any violation of the order of January 1867; this order was, however, revoked in October 1867, and the traffic from Southampton to London was again stopped, 7970-7977.

Belief that rinderpest has never existed in the districts of France whence the cattle come to Southampton, 7978, 7979——Very convenient access from the South Western line to the present metropolitan market; great inconvenience if it were necessary to provide access to a market at the water side, 7980-7988——Effect of the present restrictions upon removal from London to increase the quantity of home cattle sent to local markets, 7989——Inoperativeness of the present restrictions in the case of cattle passing through the metropolitan area without going to market; expediency of removing restriction in such case, 7990-7996.

Monopoly of the foreign cattle trade by the London shipowners if the Bill be passed, 7997. 8004——Great advantage of the short sea route from France to Southampton; the French breeders and dealers will not, in fact, send cattle to London by long sea, 7998-8006——Expediency of dealing with Southampton as an outport of London, 7999, 8000. 8017——Entire failure of attempts to establish a dead meat trade between Southampton and London, 8007-8011——Expediency of only one market in London in the interests of both producer and consumer, 8012-8017——Perpetuation of evil by the present Bill, whereas it is most desirable to place the trade on a satisfactory and permanent footing, 8018. 8022——Anxiety shown by witness to carry out the orders of the Privy Council, 8018-8020.

Objection to a separate foreign market, not only because of the inconvenience of site, but as injurious in a public sense, 8023-8025——Further statement as to the steps taken by witness's company to develope the French cattle trade with Southampton, 8026-8042——Special fitting up of the steamers for cattle, as well as for passengers, 8043-8047. 8053——Increased import of French cattle when prices are high in London; good local demand at Southampton, irrespective of the price in London, 8048-8052.

Statement with further reference to the circumstances under which cattle pass over the South Western line through the metropolitan area to the north, 8054-8060——Apprehension further expressed lest the present Bill will perpetuate the evil of the non-removal of cattle from Southampton to London, whereas no harm really arises from such removal, 8061-8067——Injurious effects of the Bill, even though it would facilitate the transit of home cattle through London, 8068-8070——Very good condition in which the cattle arrive at Southampton from Honfleur, 8071, 8072.

Sea Passage (*Foreign Cattle*). Inaccuracy of any statements about the cattle being smothered during the sea passage, *Robinson* 1550-1552——Doubt as to contagion having ever been spread by cattle when conveyed in steamers into the Thames, or into Southampton river, *ib.* 1641-1651——Use by witness of the same ships for conveying cattle from different countries, all the animals in each ship being landed at the same wharf before sent to the metropolitan market, *ib.* 1803-1812.

Deterioration of cattle by long sea voyages, *Brewster* 3446-3453——Way in which the Bill would promote the interests of Mr. Robinson and the shipowners, as against the carriers by railway, *ib.* 3505—— Liability to the conveyance of infection, unless the ships are properly disinfected, *Archer* 4252-4254——Objection to the proposed slaughtering at the port, not only as being prejudicial to witness's company, but as giving the water carriers a monopoly of the foreign trade to the injury of the public, *Birt* 7564-7580. 7591. 7612. 7658-7670——Monopoly of the foreign cattle trade by the London shipowners if the Bill be passed, *Scott* 7997. 8004.

See also *Freights.* *Great Eastern Railway.* *Robinson, Mr.* *Southampton.*

Separate Market (*Foreign Cattle*):

1. *Evidence favourable generally to the Plan of a Separate Market at the Waterside.*
2. *Evidence opposed to the Scheme in Question.*
3. *Suggestions for Separating Home and Foreign Cattle in the existing Market.*

1. *Evidence favourable generally to the Plan of a Separate Market at the Waterside:*

Belief that the isolation of foreign cattle in one market near London would not be injurious to the foreigner, *Clayden* 139-148——Doubt as to any disadvantage to the foreigner if forced to sell and slaughter in London, *ib.* 195-199. 220, 221——Further evidence

Reports, 1867—*continued.*

Separate Market (Foreign Cattle)—continued.

1. *Evidence favourable generally to the Plan, &c.*—continued.

evidence upon the question whether the foreigner would not be placed at an undue disadvantage, as compared with the English farmer, if foreign cattle must be slaughtered at a market in London, whilst home cattle could be removed, *Clayden* 304–316. 326–330—— Comparatively slight extent to which the foreign trade would suffer if there were only one market outside London for imported cattle, *ib.* 433–439.

Necessity of the isolation of foreign cattle in order to admit of the removal of the present restrictions upon home cattle, *Dickson* 581–583——Doubt as to the foreigners suffering, if required, to sell their cattle at a separate market, and if relieved at the same time from the present detention before the cattle can be sent to market, *ib.* 643. 692–697. 705——Objection to foreign cattle mixing with home cattle, even though the regulations as to slaughtering in London were continued, *ib.* 682–686.

General feeling of agriculturists that the proposed isolation of foreign cattle in a separate market would be a great security against the re-introduction of the rinderpest and other diseases, *Pell* 765–768——Examination as to the conclusions arrived at by the Trade in Animals Committee, and by the Cattle Plague Commissioners, upon the question of a separate market, *ib.* 785–790. 913–919——Necessity of restriction in the case only of foreign cattle, *ib.* 844——Small proportion of the foreign cattle formerly sent away from London, *ib.* 899–901. 906.

Non-objection to the importation of foreign cattle, provided that by isolation in a separate market they are prevented from spreading disease, *Eve* 932–938——Consideration of the facilities desirable in connection with a separate foreign market; necessity of easy access to Smithfield, *ib.* 964–982——Approval of the admission of foreign cattle if sold in a separate market, and slaughtered promptly; claim of the English farmers to this protection, *Harrison* 1107–1110. 1146–1162——Facility of enforcing isolation if there were a separate market for foreign cattle, *ib.* 1179, 1180.

Strong opinion of witness as to the necessity of the isolation of foreign cattle coming to this country, *Neild* 1430. 1445——Belief that the trade would soon adjust itself to the proposed restrictions, without any injustice being inflicted on importers, *ib.* 1479–1486. 1498——Advantage of a separate market and compulsory slaughtering, as doing away with the necessity of restrictions upon import, *Robinson* 1589–1594. 1598–1604—— Decided objection to an indiscriminate importation of foreign cattle for the supply of London, even if there were a separate market and slaughterhouses at the waterside; evidence of Mr. Robinson adverted to hereon, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2154–2162——Absence of necessity for preventing the conveyance of home cattle through the metropolitan area if there were a separate foreign market, *ib.* 2264, 2265.

Approval of the Bill before the Committee, it being necessary to separate the foreign stock from the home stock on account of the risk of plague, *Syme* 2433–2436. 2464–2470 ——Decided approval of separate markets for the sale of foreign cattle, *Strangeways* 2536–2538. 2543–2548——Little if any difficulty apprehended if there were a separate foreign market in London, in conjunction with public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 2544–2548—— Explanation as to witness having changed his views since 1866 upon the question of a separate foreign market, *ib.* 2604–2610.

Necessity of the proposed separation of foreign cattle; otherwise the existing restrictions must be maintained, *Symonds* 2807–2812——Belief that a separate foreign market would work well, both for the butchers, and for the farmers, *ib.* 2861–2864——Expediency of a separate market for foreign cattle, *Lintott*, 2910, 2911——Decided approval of the Bill, and of a separate foreign market in the interests of the public, *Engledue*, 8310 *et seq.*—— Belief that butchers would most readily attend the proposed separate market for foreign cattle, *ib.* 8366.

2. *Evidence opposed to the Scheme in Question:*

Very injurious effect upon the foreign trade of a separate market for foreign cattle irrespectively of compulsory slaughtering, *Brewster* 3395–3402——Great diminution in the attendance of butchers for the purchase of foreign cattle if sold separately by the waterside, *ib.* 3403–3407——Statement as to witness's business being all carried on at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, where he has built large lairs for sheep; he also has an interest in the Thames Haven Company, *ib.* 3456–3464. 3472, 3473——Belief that the proposed waterside market will certainly be a failure, *ib.* 3682, 3683.

Calculations as to the loss to be incurred by butchers, by the compulsory use of a market at the waterside, and of slaughterhouses attached thereto, *Lancaster* 3716–3732. 3760 *et seq.*; *Woodley* 4881–4894. 4929–4940. 5025–5030; *Barford* 7895–7905—— Examination upon the question whether witness would not save on the score of drovers as well as under the head of deterioration of the sheep, if instead of their being driven to the Islington Market, they were sold and slaughtered at the waterside, *Lancaster* 3861–3894. 3926–3935. 3961–3970—— Injury more especially to small buyers if there were a separate foreign market, *ib.* 3939.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Separate Market (*Foreign Cattle*)—continued.

2. *Evidence opposed to the Scheme in Question*—continued.

Decided objection to a separate foreign market irrespectively of the question of site, *Archer* 4169-4175——Witness considers it absolutely necessary that there should be but one market in London for home and foreign cattle, *Woodley* 4863-4865——Examination with reference to the serious loss to be incurred per head by retail butchers through slaughtering at the waterside, *Guerrier* 5553-5562. 5609-5628. 5643-5661. 5673-5678; *Rudkin* 6385-6389. 6432-6434. 6577-6598. 6652-6656. 6701-6706.

Estimate of the number of foreign animals for whom accommodation would have to be provided in the proposed market; large accommodation necessary, *Rudkin* 6394-6411. 6629-6633..

3. *Suggestions for separating Home and Foreign Cattle in the existing Market:*

Non-objection to a distinct separation of the foreign and home cattle in the same market, *Gebhardt* 4710, 4711——Proposition by the Common Council for separating the two markets by a wall 30 feet high, *Woodley* 4993-4997. 5084——Explanation relative to some suggestions made by witness for separating the home and foreign cattle in the present market, with a view to facilitating the inspection, *Rudkin* 6373, 6374. 6377-6384——Statement as to the Lord President of the Privy Council having objected to the plan for separating the cattle at the present market, when the plan was submitted by witness, *ib.* 6674-6679——Reference to a certain map as containing an outline of the plan proposed by witness for dividing the market, *ib.* 6743-6749.

See also *Breeders and Graziers. Butchers. Cattle Plague*, 8. *Compensation. Competition. Corporation of London. Cowsheds and Dairies. Dagenham Docks. Disinfection. Dublin. Government Contracts. Inspection. Liverpool. Market Days. Offal. Paris. Poorer Classes. Ports (generally). Prices*, 4. *Privy Council. Public, The. Site. Slaughter of Cattle. Supply of Cattle* 2. *Thames Haven. Tolls.*

Sevenoaks (*Kent*). Petition of butchers and others attending Sevenoaks Market in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 67.

Sheep:

Importance of restrictions upon the import of sheep and pigs as well as cattle, *Kilby* 81-85——Fear of infection from foreign sheep, so that they should be dealt with in the same way as oxen, *Pell* 852——Conclusion as to disease in sheep being infectious, *Eve* 942-944——Objection of late by the farmers to the purchase of foreign sheep, *Robinson* 1767——Very few store sheep imported into Scotland since the outbreak of the rinderpest, *Strangeways* 2539, 2540.

Great diminution since the cattle plague regulations in the diminution of sheep from Holland, there having been some increase however in the import of dead meat, *Brewster* 3359-3370.——Effect of the present restrictions in deterring the people of Holland from producing sheep for the English market, *ib.* 3371-3374——Diversion of foreign sheep to Belgium, France, &c., by reason of the restrictions in this country, *ib.* 3378-3380——Very large decrease in the import of sheep from Holland further adverted to; causes thereof considered, *ib.* 3465-3469. 3500-3504——Prospect of the import of sheep from Holland increasing, but not if the restrictions proposed by the Bill be carried into effect, *ib.* 3500-3504——Application of the Bill, as amended, equally to sheep as to cattle, *ib.* 3530-3532——Facilities allowed as regards the import of sheep into this country, check being applied in the case only of sheep from Belgium, *ib.* 3651-3653. 3672-3677——Expected continuance of the diminution in the import of foreign sheep, *ib.* 3659, 3660.

Circumstance of witness having imported foreign sheep to his farm throughout the period of the cattle plague, whilst he escaped the cattle plague altogether, *Gebhardt* 4385-4387——Objection of witness to allow foreign sheep among the herd of beasts on his farm, though he is doubtful as to their conveying disease, *ib.* 4593-4595——Doubt as to cattle plague being conveyed by sheep, *ib.* 4672-4681.

Question as to infection being liable to be conveyed from the Metropolitan Market by means of sheep removed thence into the country, *Baker* 5357-5370——Belief that sheep may convey the disease; danger arising on this ground in the present foreign market, *Nicholls* 5799-5803. 5839, 5840. 5854-5857. 5878-5889——Concurrence in the opinion that the disease may be conveyed by sheep, *Priestman* 5980——Objection to sheep being removed out of the Metropolitan Market into the country when there is any infection in the market, *James* 6234-6236.

Statement showing a falling off in the supply of sheep, as well as of cattle, to the London market in 1867; causes thereof, *Rudkin* 6281-6290——Opinion that sheep should not be allowed to go from London into the country, *ib.* 6304——Conclusion that the supply of sheep as well as of cattle in Birmingham and other places, should be irrespective of foreign supply through London; monopoly thereby to the home producer, *ib.* 6750, 6751.

Direct

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SHEEP—continued.

——Direct danger of the conveyance of rinderpest from London to the country by means of sheep; that is, if there were any infected cattle in the market, *Spooner* 7364–7367——Sheep themselves are liable to rinderpest, *ib.* 7367.

Statement by counsel for petitioners against the Bill that opposition is not offered to the application of the same rule to sheep as to cattle, *First Rep.* p. 331.

Total number of sheep imported into London from each country during the first thirteen weeks of 1867 and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

See *also Great Eastern Railway*, 8. *Small-pox* (*Sheep*).

Shipment of Diseased Cattle, Conclusion that infected cattle would never be shipped from abroad if it were known that on arrival in this country they would be quarantined or slaughtered, *Gebhardt* 4738–4741——Evidence in further support of the argument that the regulations adopted abroad when cattle plague exists are adequate for preventing the shipment of infected cattle, *ib.* 4754–4774——Important protection to this country by means of the precautions taken by foreign governments against the shipment of diseased cattle, *Spooner* 7346–7348. 7361–7363. 7380–7385.——*See* also *Certificates of Health.*

Simonds, Professor. Report from Professor Simonds to the council of the Royal Veterinary College, dated 11th January 1868, relative to the cattle plague and various other diseases, and the measures required for preventing the import and spread of such diseases, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 54, 55.

SITE (*FOREIGN MARKET*):

Examination to the effect that witness has no interest in Odams' Wharf, near the Victoria Docks, as the place for a foreign cattle market, but considers that it possesses valuable facilities for the purpose, *Clayden* 162–178. 228–260. 272. 530–538——Advantage of the site of the proposed foreign market being near the river, *Duke of Richmond* 1220, 1221——Equal charge for the conveyance of cattle from Odams' Wharf and from Thames Haven to Islington, *Robinson* 1683–1688——Necessity of the foreign market being as near London as possible, and being very readily accessible, *ib.* 1729–1731.

Witness is owner of some waterside property near the Victoria Docks, which he considers would be excellently suited for the proposed foreign market; supplies sundry particulars on the subject, *Odams* 7831 *et seq.*——Explanation as to the nature of witness's connection with the Home Cattle Defence Association, *ib.* 1839. 1904–1907. 1985–1995——Examination with further reference to the individual interest of witness in the Bill on account of the advantage to be derived from the use of his premises for the proposed market; denial that he has had anything to do with the promotion of the Bill, *ib.* 1908–1929. 1942–1950. 1978–1995. 2036–2045. 2105–2115——Explanation relative to the facilities of access to and from witness's wharf, and the tolls chargeable on the route, *ib.* 1996–2030——Nature of the facilities of witness's wharf as regards access from the river, *ib.* 2031, 2032. 2098–2104. 2116–2123——Belief as to the superiority of witness's wharf over other sites which may be available in the same neigbourhood, *ib.* 2124–2134.

Objections to which a foreign market near the Millwall Docks would be open, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2228–2234——Expediency of the foreign market being close to the place of debarkation, *Strangeways* 2549–2551——Expense and inconvenience in connection with the landing of cattle at Victoria Docks or Odams' Wharf, *Gebhardt* 4452–4459——Necessity of railway communication between the proposed market and Smithfield Market, *Rudkin* 6412, 6413. 6479–6486——Conclusion as to the necessity of a further application to Parliament before land can be taken for the proposed market, *ib.* 6641–6644.

Discussion upon the question of the site for the proposed market, more especially as regards certain facilities offered by the Victoria Docks, *First Rep.* p. 140–142.

See also *Dagenham Docks. Thames Haven. Victoria Docks.*

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE:

1. *As to the existing Slaughterhouses in the Metropolis.*
2. *Evidence in Favour of the Compulsory Slaughter of Foreign Cattle at Public Slaughterhouses attached to a separate Market.*
3. *Approval generally of prompt Slaughtering as a Check upon Infection.*
4. *Evidence opposed to the Compulsory Use of Public Slaughterhouses at a Riverside Market; great Inconvenience and Expense thereby.*
5. *Complaint that the same Regulations are not proposed for English Cattle as for Foreign Cattle.*
6. *Proceedings of the Court of Common Council upon the Question of Public Slaughterhouses.*
7. *System of Slaughterhouses proposed by Mr. Rudkin.*

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE—continued.

1. *As to the existing Slaughterhouses in the Metropolis:*

Reference to a certain Act of Parliament under which the majority of the present slaughterhouses in the metropolis must be closed within a few years, *Robinson* 1555—— Great inconvenience now experienced through the want of proper facilities for the slaughtering of foreign cattle; advantage of the Bill in this respect, *ib.* 1595–1597—— Necessity in any case of a large increase of public slaughterhouses within a few years, *ib.* 1749.

Evidence as to the convenience and economy involved in private slaughterhouses as compared with the expense of public slaughterhouses, *Lancaster* 3716 *et seq.*; *Woodley* 4968–4973——Size and situation of the slaughterhouses in witness's neighbourhood (Aldgate), *Woodley* 4915–4919——Statement that private slaughterhouses are not directly condemned by Act of Parliament, *ib.* 4920–4925——Very convenient situation of the existing slaughterhouses in the East End, whereas the concentration of these places in one spot would be excessively inconvenient, *ib.* 5058.

Belief as to the absolute necessity of private slaughterhouses for London, though in Paris abattoirs may be sufficient, *Honch* 5404–5409——Reference to certain tables as leading to the conclusion that two-thirds of the cattle coming to the London market are slaughtered by retail butchers or carcase butchers at their own places, *Rudkin* 7002–7016.

2. *Evidence in Favour of the Compulsory Slaughter of Foreign Cattle at Public Slaughterhouses attached to a Separate Market:*

Explanation that it is not witness's object to keep out foreign cattle from England, but to provide for their being killed at the ports, or before there is any chance of their spreading infection, *Kilby* 14–21. 31–36——Necessity of all foreign cattle not only being kept separate when landed, but being slaughtered about a week after arrival, *Clayden* 156–158——Expediency of the animals from abroad being killed as soon as possible after they are sold, so as to avoid risk of disease, *ib.* 360, 361——Approval of the import of foreign cattle at the ports generally, provided slaughtering takes place at once, *ib.* 375, 376.

With regard to the slaughtering of home cattle not removed from London, witness has no objection to the same rules as in the case of foreign cattle; this, however, is a question for the butchers, *Dickson* 614–626. 663–666. 677. 682–689——Much less hardship in applying the requirement of slaughtering to foreign cattle than to home cattle, *ib.* 677–681. 697–701——Necessity of the isolation and prompt slaughtering of foreign cattle in order to admit of the free circulation of English cattle, *Eve* 951–953——Slight increase of price to be realised by cattle which may be taken to private slaughterhouses, instead of being required to go to public slaughterhouses by the riverside, *ib.* 1078–1086.

Slight additional expense if foreign cattle were required to be killed by the waterside; belief that this expense would not fall on the consumer, *Harrison* 1118–1120. 1134–1140. 1190, 1191——Importance attached to slaughtering at the port of arrival, in conjunction with a separate market, *Robinson* 1634–1640——Greater injury and prohibition under the present restrictions than if there were a separate market with facilities for slaughtering, *ib.* 1636, 1637. 1656–1659.

Approval of the isolation and prompt slaughtering of foreign cattle as reducing to a minimum the risk of a recurrence of cattle plague, *Odams*, 1855–1865. 1876–1881—— Gain rather than loss to the foreigner if the cattle were slaughtered at the place of debarkation, and if the expense of conveyance to the Metropolitan Market were saved, *ib.* 1891–1899. 1951–1969——Disadvantage in importers being obliged to slaughter the cattle the moment they are landed without their being previously sold, *ib.* 1965–1969.

Approval of the Bill before the Committee, though it would be better if it required that foreign cattle were slaughtered at the outports, and were sold as dead meat, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2144–2146. 2149. 2174–2178. 2302–2305. 2314——Advantage to the foreign trade if the cattle were slaughtered under the arrangements proposed by the Bill, *ib.* 2206–2213——Denial that the foreign trade is put to inconvenience by the proposed arrangements; advantage rather than loss on account of the facilities for slaughtering, *ib.* 2312, 2313. 2339–2351.

Examination to the effect that the same system of public slaughterhouses could be conveniently carried out in London as well as in Edinburgh, *Strangeways* 2558–2576 —— Necessity of good drainage in connection with the proposed slaughterhouses; facility, as in Edinburgh, of keeping them clean and wholesome, *ib.* 2633–2649. 2679, 2680.

3. *Approval generally of prompt Slaughtering as a Check upon Infection:*

Advantage, if generally, as well as in London, slaughtering at the ports were made statutory, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2387–2390——Expediency of cattle sent out of the Metropolitan Market and into the country being slaughtered within a given time, *Archer* 4056–4060

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE—continued.

3. *Approval generally of Prompt Slaughtering, &c.*—continued.

4060——Advantage of all foreign cattle being marked for slaughter, and of none being used for grazing purposes, *Archer* 4255-4266——Necessity of immediate slaughtering of diseased animals as the only mode of preventing the spread of infection, *Gebhardt* 4729.

Expediency of animals being at once slaughtered if discovered to be diseased on arrival at the proposed separate market, *Nicholls* 5759, 5760——Approval generally of the present regulations being made permament, it being desirable that all animals sent to the metropolis should be slaughtered there, *Priestman* 6082-6094. 6099, 6100——Danger of diseased animals going into the country, if slaughter in the metropolis were not compulsory, *Rudkin* 6619-6623——Expediency of slaughtering at the port if the cattle plague were again raging in this country and on the continent, *Spooner* 7340-7345——Contemplated continuance of the practice of slaughtering within the metropolitan area all cattle sent to the London market, *Hedger* 8211-8213.

4. *Evidence opposed to the Compulsory Use of Public Slaughterhouses at a Riverside Market; great Inconvenience and Expense thereby:*

Witness complains not of existing restrictions, but rather of the proposed restriction as to slaughtering at the waterside, *Brewster* 3317-3394. 3642-3650. 3676-3683——Calculation that if the English and foreign markets be separated, and if witness be obliged to use the public slaughterhouses he will be at an additional expense of about 1,300 *l.* a year, *Lancaster* 3716-3732. 3760 *et seq.*; 3920-3925——Great importance of witness having the power to use private slaughterhouses. *ib.* 3725-3737——Way in which a system of public slaughterhouses would be prejudicial to the foreign producer, *ib.* 3738-3741——Strong objection to public slaughterhouses for London, even though they may be found to answer in Edinburgh and Paris, *ib.* 3851-3860. 3940-3994——Belief that small buyers would especially be prejudiced by a separate foreign market with public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 3939.

Great loss to the retail butchers if compelled to slaughter at the waterside, *Archer* 4013-4018. 4102-4108——Much less expense in the removal of live animals than of dead animals from the market to witness's premises, *ib.* 4039, 4040. 4080-4082——Advantage to witness to the extent of half-penny a pound in the meat in slaughtering at home instead of at a public slaughterhouse, *ib.* 4109-4111——Further statement upon the question of the increased expense incurred by the compulsory use of public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 4228-4230.

Increase of expense in the case of all foreign cattle, if compulsory slaughter be imposed, *Gebhardt* 4527, 4528——Great inconvenience and injury to the butchers and the public if in London and other large cities all the cattle were killed at public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 4641-4664——Great annoyance, trouble, and expense, if the use of public slaughterhouses were made compulsory generally, *Woodley* 4874——Great loss and inconvenience to witness and to wholesale butchers generally if compelled to use public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 4879, 4880——Calculation that in witness's case the compulsory use of slaughterhouses by the river side would entail an expense of 1,000 *l.* a year; this would fall upon the producer or the consumer, *ib.* 4881-4894. 4929-4940. 5025-5030——Witness considers that by far the worst part of the Bill is that which provides for compulsory slaughtering in public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 5073-5079. 5088-5091.

Information relative to witness's arrangements for slaughtering, the cost being 3 *s.* a head; great inconvenience if he were compelled to use a public slaughterhouse, *Baker* 5239-5250. 5269-5274——Serious loss consequent upon compulsory slaughtering at the waterside; instances in witness's case, *Honch* 5402, 5403. 5469-5485——Effect of compulsory slaughtering at the waterside to exclude the retail butchers from the foreign market, and to give a monopoly to the carcase butchers, to the injury of the consumer, *Guerrier* 5553-5562. 5609-5628. 5643-5661. 5673-5678——Serious loss to retail butchers if compelled to slaughter at the waterside; particulars hereon, *ib.* 5652-5661.

Unsatisfactory working of common slaughterhouses, *Rudkin* 6353-6355——Increased price of meat if butchers were compelled to use a public slaughterhouse at the waterside, *ib.* 6356. 6358. 6362, 6363. 6371——Concurrence in the estimate of Mr. Guerrier as to the amount of increased cost by slaughtering at the waterside; details on this subject, *ib.* 6385-6389. 6432-6434. 6577-6598. 6652-6656. 6701-6706——Statement with reference to the mere expense of slaughtering at the proposed market; small expense at Edinburgh adverted to hereon, *ib.* 6712-6716.

Belief that the majority of the cattle killed in London are killed by retail butchers in a small way of business, *Harman* 6761-6763——Obstacle to slaughtering the present supply of foreign cattle at one place, and distributing it thence over London, *ib.* 6777——Expected discontinuance of foreign import if in addition to a separate market near the docks, there be compulsory slaughter on the spot, *ib.* 6802-6810——Injury to meat when transported

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE—continued.

4. *Evidence opposed to the compulsory Use, &c.*—continued.

transported a long distance from slaughterhouses, *Prenzlow* 6998–7001——Serious loss to butchers in London if compelled to slaughter foreign cattle at public slaughterhouses at the waterside, *Barford* 7895–7905.

Comparative statement of cost of foreign cattle from time of landing to arrival at the butchers' premises; large increase of expense if compulsory slaughter be required, *First Report, pp.* 313, 314.

5. *Complaint that the same Regulations are not proposed for English Cattle as for Foreign Cattle:*

Inequality if there be compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle, unless there be also compulsory slaughter of home cattle, *Gebhardt* 4438, 4439——Further statement that home cattle should be slaughtered in the metropolis as well as foreign cattle, as in the Paris abattoirs, *ib.* 4531–4536. 4540——Witness repeats, that compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle whilst home cattle are allowed to go free, is the main ground of his objection to the Bill, *ib.* 4601–4605——Expediency of English and foreign cattle being on the same footing as regards slaughtering on the spot, *ib.* 4803–4805. 4826–4830.

Injustice in requiring foreign cattle to be slaughtered at a public slaughterhouse if home cattle are not similarly dealt with, *Rudkin* 6360, 6361——Grounds for objecting to its being compulsory to slaughter home cattle at one set of slaughterhouses, and foreign cattle at another, *ib.* 6599–6605.

6. *Proceedings of the Court of Common Council upon the Question of Public Slaughterhouses:*

Examination relative to the views and proceedings of the Court of Common Council upon the subject of erection of public slaughterhouses at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, *Woodley* 4975–4992——Witness, as a member of the Common Council, was opposed to the plan for the erection of public slaughterhouses, *ib.* 4984–4991.

7. *System of Slaughterhouses proposed by Mr. Rudkin:*

Necessity of there being numerous slaughterhouses throughout London on an improved system, and of its being perfectly optional in butchers to kill both home and foreign cattle in the same slaughterhouse, *Rudkin* 6347-6360——Proposed establishment of a series of abattoirs concurrently with the removal of many private slaughterhouses, *ib.* 6349–6351——Expediency of the butchers having the places for slaughtering under their own control, *ib.* 6352.

Further details in explanation of witness's views upon the subject of abattoirs, and of an improved system of slaughterhouses; proposition that there be about twenty abattoirs scattered throughout London, so as to bring them within easy reach of the butchers, the latter to have places in them under their own control, *Rudkin* 6419-6431. 6466-6478. 6493. 6508. 6645-6647——Little, if any, difficulty in conveying cattle from the waterside to the proposed slaughterhouses, *ib.* 6624, 6625——Misunderstanding under which the butchers in London objected to witness's proposal in regard to a slaughterhouse at Islington, *ib.* 6739-6742.

See also *Butchers. Dead Meat. East Ham. Edinburgh. Liverpool. Offal. Paris. Prices*, 2, 3. *Separate Market. Supply of Cattle*, 2.

Small-pox (*Sheep.*) Reference to small-pox in sheep as being decidedly of foreign origin, *Clayden* 285-289——Witness never heard of small-pox in sheep in this country before 1839, *ib.* 394——Doubt as to small-pox in sheep having appeared in this country before the import of foreign sheep, *Eve* 1061–1064.

Inefficiency of inspection as a safeguard against the importation of sheep having small-pox, *Duke of Richmond* 1348–1350——Conclusion as to small-pox in English sheep being attributable to infection from imported sheep, *Robinson* 1719–1724——Freedom from small-pox in sheep in this country till import from abroad, Sir *J. Elphinstone* 2356.

Smithfield Club. Resolution of the Smithfield Club in favour of the Bill, and of effectual quarantine regulations for lean stock. *App.* (*Third Rep*) 49.

Smithfield Market. Character of the existing arrangements in regard to railway communication between the present live meat and dead meat markets; facilities of communication with Smithfield, *Rudkin* 6441–6448.

Southall Market. Good market sometimes at Southall, less regularity of supply than at the Islington Market, *Blackman* 3151–3154. 3190–3192.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SOUTHAMPTON:

1. *Amount of Import of Foreign Cattle at Southampton.*
2. *Order in Council prohibiting Removal from Southampton to London.*
3. *Advantage of the Short Sea Route.*
4. *Good Condition and Quality of the Cattle Imported.*
5. *Facilities for a large Import Trade, and for satisfactory Conveyance of the Cattle to London.*
6. *Concurrence of Evidence in favour of allowing Removal to London.*
7. *Local Petitions against the present Bill.*
8. *Exception taken to Conveyance to London, in lieu of Slaughter at the Port.*

1. *Amount of Import of Foreign Cattle at Southampton:*

Small import at Southampton, there having been for some years a cessation of all regular trade from Oporto, *Robinson* 1660–1676. 1680–1682. 1737–1739. 1750, 1751 —— Probable cause of the increased importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle into Southampton in 1868 as compared with 1867, *Gebhardt* 4831, 4832 —— Fluctuating but increasing import to Southampton before the existing restrictions were imposed, *Baker* 5285-5290 —— Prospect of a large increase in the import to Southampton but for the existing restrictions, *Leguillon* 7684-7687. 7705 —— Suspension of import to Southampton since the order requiring compulsory slaughter at the port, *Pouppeville* 7766-7770. *Barford* 7835, 7836 —— Large and increasing import to Southampton when the cattle were forwarded to London; stop to the trade by the prohibition of removal to London, *Hedger* 8114–8121. 8152–8167.

Statement of the number of cattle imported into Southampton from France, Portugal, and Spain during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, *App* (*Third Rep.*) 59.

Returns containing particulars in connection with the cattle landed in the docks from France in 1867 and 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 74.

2. *Order in Council prohibiting the Removal from Southampton to London:*

Stoppage of the trade by the Order as to compulsory slaughter at the port, in lieu of removal to London, *Pouppeville* 7766–7770; *Barford* 7835, 7836 —— Stop to the import of French cattle *viâ* Southampton for London by Order in Council in March 1866, prohibiting their removal to London except by sea, *Scott* 7932–7936 —— Permission in January 1867, to remove cattle from Southampton to London under certain restrictions; withdrawal of this permission in October 1867, *ib.* 7947–7951. 7958–7977 —— Statement as to permission having been granted by the Privy Council for the forwarding of foreign cattle from Southampton to London, and as to such permission having been subsequently revoked without any real cause, *Hedger* 8108–8115. 8190–8210.

Probable necessity for the Order in Council revoking a previous Order, by which cattle were removable from Southampton to London, *Engledue* 8367–8371.

3. *Advantage of the Short Sea Route:*

Importance of the shorter passage from Honfleur to Southampton than to the Thames, *Brewster* 3451-3454 —— The shorter the sea voyage of foreign cattle the better, *Gebhardt* 4444, 4445 —— Importance of the short voyage to Southampton instead of the long voyage to London; excellent condition in which the cattle have arrived by the Southampton steamers, *Pouppeville* 7743-7747. 7760 —— Great advantage of the short sea route from France to Southampton; the French breeders and dealers will not, in fact, send cattle to London by long sea voyage, *Scott* 7998–8006 —— Importance of the short voyage from France to Southampton as compared with the voyage to London, *Hedger* 8125–8134.

4. *Good Condition and Quality of the Cattle Imported:*

Very good condition in which the cattle arrive at Southampton from Honfleur, *Scott* 8071, 8072 —— Good quality of the cattle landed at Southampton, *Hedger* 8096–8099 —— Good condition in which cattle from Spain and Portugal arrive at Southampton, *ib.* 8214–8218.

5. *Facilities for a large Import Trade, and for satisfactory Conveyance of the Cattle to London:*

Very good accommodation at Southampton for the landing and slaughtering of the cattle; particulars hereon as to the dues or charges levied in addition to the freightage, *Pouppeville* 7775-7777. 7798-7811. 7819-7823 —— Effectual manner in which the Orders in Council were carried out at Southampton as regards the inspection of foreign cattle, and the adoption of precautions for preventing infection by means of the railway trucks, *Barford* 7832–7846.

Statement as to the steps taken by witness's company to develope the French cattle trade with Southampton, *Scott* 7296 *et seq.*; 8026-8042 —— Excellent accommodation at Southampton for carrying on a large trade in foreign cattle, *ib.* 7946-7949 —— Special fitting up of the steamers for cattle, as well as for passengers, *ib.* 8043-8047. 8053.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SOUTHAMPTON—continued.

5. *Facilities for a large Import Trade, &c.*—continued.

Large outlay of money upon the Southampton Docks; excellent accommodation provided for foreign cattle from France, and from Spain and Portugal, *Hedger* 8078-8095——Great care exercised in the removal of the cattle to London so as to prevent any possible infection; strict inspection also on landing, *ib.* 8100-8107.

6. *Concurrence of Evidence in favour of allowing Removal to London:*

Probability of increased import of cattle by way of Southampton, but for the present restrictions, *Brewster* 3666-3668——Statement in approval of cattle from Spain, Portugal, and France, being allowed to come into Southampton, and being brought thence to London, *Gebhardt* 4440-4451——Advantage as regards the supply of the troops at Aldershot, Winchester, &c., of bringing foreign cattle direct to Southampton, *Baker* 5173-5188. 5212-5215——Advantage, if the port of Southampton were open for the import of cattle from Spain and Portugal, and from France, for the London market, *Houch* 5445-5462.

Evidence to the effect that free import at Southampton from Normandy is indispensable, *Leguillon* 7675 *et seq.*——Large import of French cattle to Southampton, previously to the new restriction as to slaughtering at the port; prospect of a greatly increased import if this restriction were withdrawn, *Poupperville* 7741 *et seq.*

Expediency of facilitating the import of cattle to Southampton, in the interests of the local consumers, *Barford* 7851-7853. 7874-7876——Doubt as to the price of cattle at Southampton having been enhanced when it was allowed to send them alive to the London market, *ib.* 7906-7916——Expediency of dealing with Southampton, as an outport of London, *Scott* 7994-8000. 8017——Apprehension expressed, lest the present Bill will perpetuate the evil of the non-removal of cattle from Southampton to London, whereas no harm really arises from such removal, *ib.* 8018. 8022. 8061-8067.

Decided objection of the French dealers to send cattle to Southampton to be slaughtered there for the London market, *Hedger* 8116-8121. 8137-8139——Effect of the Bill to cause a menopoly in the hands of the London shipowners, and to stop all import to Southampton, *ib.* 8135-8137——Increased price of meat at Southampton through the existing restrictions, *ib.* 8142. 8168-8173——Large importation of Spanish and Portuguese cattle at Southampton, without any instance of disease; until a case arose, these cattle should be freely admitted, *Engledue* 8354-8356. 8370.

7. *Local Petitions against the present Bill:*

Petition of the Corporation of Southampton against the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 61.——Also of members of the Harbour and Pier Board, *ib.*

8. *Exception taken to Conveyance to London, in lieu of Slaughter at the Port:*

Examination to the effect, that it would hardly be practicable, permanently, to convey foreign cattle by railway, between Southampton and London, without risk of spreading infection, *Duke of Richmond* 1280-1305——Doubt whether any prejudice would arise to the importer, or to the consumer in London, in regard to the offal of foreign cattle landed at Southampton, and slaughtered there, *ib.* 1297-1299. 1318-1323. 1335-1342. 1355, 1356.

See also *France.* *London and South Western Railway.* *Normandy.* *Railways.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. Non-objection to the import of fat cattle from Spain or Portugal, provided their coming over in perfectly clean ships, can be ensured, *Pell* 811-815. 861-865. 874-878——Objection in the treatment of foreign cattle, to any exception in favour of Spain and Portugal, *Neild* 1461, 1462——Uninfected character of Portuguese cattle, though it would be difficult to make an exception in favour of their import, if other foreign cattle were prohibited, *Robinson* 1617-1624. 1781, 1782——Cessation for some years past for all regular trade in cattle between Oporto and Southampton, it not having been found to pay, *ib.* 1660-1676. 1680-1682——Charge of about 3 *l.* a head between Oporto and Southampton, or London, *ib.* 1691, 1692.

Relaxations which might be allowed as regards cattle from Spain and Portugal, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2167-2169. 2222-2227——Disapproval of the removal of foreign cattle from Southampton to Portsmouth, though some relaxation might be made in favour of cattle from Spain or Portugal, *ib.* 2217-2227——Inexpediency of relaxations in favour of Spanish and Portuguese cattle if these come over in vessels which previously conveyed cattle from infected countries, *ib.* 2235. 2324, 2325——Total of from 4,000 to 5,000 animals imported yearly from Spain and Portugal, the quality being very good, *ib.* 2285, 2286.

Very healthy state in which the Spanish cattle arrive, *Gebhardt* 4446-4449——Repeated arrivals of Spanish and Portuguese cattle at the port of London, *ib.* 4546, 4547——Very good condition in which beasts from Oporto arrive at Thames Haven *Baker* 5146-5152——Effect of a separate foreign market in deterring the import of cattle from Portugal, *ib.* 5153-5159.

Very

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—continued.

Very fine and healthy character of the cattle from Spain and Portugal to Liverpool, *Cullen* 7118, 7119——Statement as to the import of cattle from Spain and Portugal to Liverpool having on the whole greatly decreased in 1867, on account of the great reduction of price through the cattle plague regulations, *ib.* 7127–7142. 7239–7252. 7259–7268——Character of the vessels in which the Portuguese cattle came to Liverpool, *ib.* 7202–7205——Good condition in which the Portuguese and Spanish cattle arrive, *ib.* 7279.

Total number of cattle imported into Southampton from Spain in 1865, 1866, and 1867, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 59.

Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Spain and Portugal during the first thirteen weeks of 1867 and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

See also *Dublin. Liverpool. Southampton.*

Spooner, Professor Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of England; was a member of the Royal Commission on the cattle plague, 7318, 7319——Dissent from the view that the Royal Commission recommended a separate market for foreign cattle, 7320, 7321. 7333——Decided opinion that there would be much greater risk of the import and spread of cattle plague if the arrangements under the Bill were carried out, than under the present regulations, 7322–7326. 7368–7370. 7386–7396——Expected laxity of inspection under the system of a separate market, 7325.

Concurrence in the evidence of Monsieur Bouley, that prohibition of import from infected countries is the proper remedy, and that otherwise restriction is not required, 7327. 7332——Opinion that the question of restrictions should be dealt with by the Government of the time rather than by a permanent Act of Parliament, 7334, 7335——Doubt whether cattle plague now exists abroad, except in the steppes of Russia, 7336–7339.

Expediency of slaughtering at the port if the cattle plague were again raging in this country and on the continent, 7340–7345——Important protection to this country by means of the precautions taken by foreign Governments, 7346–7348, 7361–7363. 7380–7385——Difficulty in detecting, by inspection, the existence of the disease during incubation, 7350–7356.—— Belief that cattle plague, lung disease, and foot and mouth disease, were all imported into this country, 7357–7360. 7376–7379——Direct danger of the conveyance of rinderpest from London to the country, by means of sheep, that is, if there were any infected cattle in the market, 7364–7367.

Facility to the inspection by means of a separate foreign market; witness has but little faith, however, in the present inspections, 7371–7375——Expediency of continued restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area, even if there were a separate market, 7386–7396——With regard to the question of defining a part of a port for the landing and slaughtering of foreign cattle, witness has not studied this question, which, as well as many others, could best be answered by his colleague, Professor Simons, 7397–7406.

Staffordshire. Petitions of farmers and others in Staffordshire in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.

Steadwell, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Butcher at Twickenham; complains of the great inconvenience and expense entailed by the restrictions upon the removal of cattle out of the metropolitan area, 3020 *et seq.*——Undue advantage of the London butchers over the country butchers under the present regulations, 3036–3043——Disadvantage involved in the supply of dead meat from the London market to witness at Twickenham, 3044–3049.

Great advantage if witness could bring home live cattle from the market, instead of slaughtering them at Putney or Hammersmith, inside the metropolitan area, 3050–3081——Doubt as to prices being raised if the country butchers had power to remove live cattle out of the metropolitan area, 3058–3067——Loss by witness of some portion of the offal through not slaughtering on his own premises, 3074, 3075. 3081.

Steppe Cattle. Distinct character of steppe cattle; strict exclusion of these from Prussia, so that they are never exported thence to England, *Prenzlow* 6900–6909. 6960–6963, 6995, 6996.

STORE CATTLE:

Statement to the effect that the farmers do not want foreign store cattle, and would prefer their not being imported at all, *Kilby* 16. 22–29——Great difficulty since 1862 in procuring store stock for fattening, *Clayden* 377–381——Non-objection to the importation of store cattle, provided due precautions are taken, as by means of quarantine, *ib.* 401–412——Witness is not prepared to recommend the exclusion of foreign store cattle, though he considers the country is better without them, *Dickson* 719, 720.

Great difficulty in providing that store cattle are sound when imported, so that witness

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

STORE CATTLE—continued.

would at present exclude them altogether, *Pell* 848–851——Exceptional circumstances under which store cattle are imported, *Robinson*, 1766——Checks necessary as regards store stock, whether cows or bullocks, imported into London, Sir *J. Elphinstone* 2391–2396——Importance of a supply of foreign store cattle for Scotland, it being essential, however, to provide security, by means of quarantine, against their being diseased, *Syme* 2460–2463. 2471–2488.

Objection to any import of store cattle on account of the great difficulties of a satisfactory quarantine, *Strangeways* 2552–2557. 2603. 2654–2664 —— Greater risk in letting foreign store cattle into the country than fat cattle for immediate slaughter, *ib.* 2659–2664——Decided feeling in Scotland upon the question of foreign store stock, *ib.* 2708, 2709.

Disapproval of that portion of the Bill which allows foreign lean stock to come into the country under certain conditions, *Symonds* 2872–2879——Safeguard involved in the present restrictions upon the import of foreign store cattle, *Archer* 4203, 4204 ——Very few cattle imported to London at any time, *Rudkin* 6275——Limited sale of store stock in the Metropolitan Market, *ib.* 6511, 6512.

See also *Quarantine.*

Strangeways, Professor. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Government Inspector for the port of Granton; is conversant with the system of public slaughterhouses at Edinburgh, 2491–2497——Compulsory use of the public slaughterhouses both at Edinburgh and Leith, 2498–2505. 2689——Benefit on the whole to the butchers by the use of public slaughterhouses, 2506–2513. 2565——Detailed arrangements in force relative to the use of the slaughterhouses or booths, the price paid for slaughtering, the modes of disposal of the blood, hides, &c., 2514–2535. 2679, 2680. 2690.

Decided approval of separate markets for the sale of foreign cattle, 2536–2538, 2543–2548——Very few store sheep imported into Scotland since the outbreak of the rinderpest, 2539, 2540——Use of public slaughterhouses at Granton for the killing of foreign cattle and sheep, 2541, 2542—— Little, if any, difficulty apprehended if there were a separate foreign market in London in conjunction with public slaughterhouses, 2544–2548—— Expediency of the foreign market being close to the place of debarkation, 2549–2551——Objection to any import of store cattle, on account of the great difficulties of a satisfactory quarantine, 2552–2557. 2603. 2654–2664.

Examination to the effect that the same system of public slaughterhouses could be conveniently carried out in London as well as in Edinburgh, 2558–2576——Considerable diminution in the importation of foreign cattle to Leith in 1867, as compared with 1866 or 1865, this being partly owing to the restriction of compulsory slaughter at the port; evidence of witness in 1866 adverted to hereon, 2577–2602. 2650–2653——Explanation as to witness having changed his views since 1866 upon the question of a separate foreign market, 2604–2610.

Question considered as to separate markets in London on different days for home and foreign cattle having the effect of enhancing prices; belief that prices would soon be equalised, as the supply would be regulated by the demand, 2612–2632. 2673, 2674—— Necessity of good drainage in connection with the proposed slaughterhouses; facility, as in Edinburgh, of keeping them clean and wholesome, 2633–2649. 2679, 2680—— Greater risk in letting foreign store cattle into the country than fat cattle for immediate slaughter, 2659–2664.

Considerations as to the infectious character of rinderpest, and as to the mode in which the disease may be spread; belief that there must be contact, either directly or indirectly, 2665–2669. 2691–2701. 2710, 2711 —— Great expense of a system of quarantine on a large scale, 2670——Difficulty on the score of an effectual method of disinfecting, 2670. 2686–2688—— Circumstance of there being no live market at Edinbugh for foreign cattle, though there is for home cattle, 2677, 2678. 2702–2704——Liability of cows to rinderpest, but not to a greater degree than other cattle, 2681–2685.

Doubt as to the price of meat in Edinburgh being higher owing to the system of public slaughterhouses, 2705–2707——Divided feeling in Scotland upon the question of foreign store stock, 2708, 2709——Exemption from rinderpest in Edinburgh if the present Bill had been in operation some five years ago, 2711——Spread of pleuro-pneumonia adverted to as not always depending on contact, 2712.

Suburban Markets. Probability of the farmers having a separate market outside the metropolis, so as to escape the present restrictions, *Clayden* 279, 280——Inadequacy of a country market for home cattle, as compared with a market in London, *ib.* 395–397. 413–416——Inadequacy of suburban markets, as at Southall or Harrow, as a means of compensating for the present restrictions, and for the exclusion of cattle from the market at Islington, *Dickson*, 571–580.

Suffolk. Petitions of farmers and others in the county in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 66.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SUPPLY OF CATTLE:

1. *As to the Effect of the Restriction upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area in regard to the Supply of Home Cattle in the London Market.*
2. *As to the Effect of a separate Foreign Market and compulsory slaughtering at the Waterside upon the Supply of Foreign Cattle.*
3. *Generally as to the Supply of Foreign Cattle and Home respectively in the Metropolitan Market.*

1. *As to the Effect of the Restriction upon Removal out of the Metropolitan Area in regard to the Supply of Home Cattle in the London Market:*

Great decrease in the quantity of home cattle sent to Islington on account of the restriction upon removal and the requirement as to slaughtering within a certain radius, *Clayden* 265–267. 273, 274. 296, 297. 304–307. 323, 324. 331–348——Consideration of the advantage to be derived, on the score of more regular supply, if home cattle were not required to be slaughtered in London, *Dickson* 627–635——Reluctance at present of the farmer to send his cattle to London on account of the restriction that they must go no further, *ib.* 690, 691.

Effect of the present restrictions upon removal in limiting the supply of home cattle sent to the Metropolitan Market, *Pell* 770–774——Discouragement under the present system to the sending of English cattle to the London market, *ib.* 791–799——Grounds for concluding that more English cattle would be sent to London but for the restrictions on removal, *ib.* 822. 854–860. 894–896.

Great decrease lately in the number of cattle sent to the Metropolitan Market owing to the effects of the cattle plague and the restrictions upon circulation, *Eve* 939–941. 945–947. 954, 955——Witness testifies to the exclusion of country cattle from the London market through the restriction upon removal out of the metropolitan area, *Duckham* 1381–1386——Reluctance of farmers at a long distance from London to send live cattle to the market, under the present restrictions, *Syme* 2489, 2490——Effect of the restrictions in preventing witness and other graziers from sending cattle to the London market, *Symonds* 2802–2806——Effect of the prohibition upon removal out of the metropolitan area, in deterring producers from sending their cattle to London; instance of this and of preference being given to Southall Market, *Blackman* 3098–3102. 3137–3154——Tendency of the present restrictions to reduce the number of English beasts coming to the London market, *ib.* 3189.

Consideration of the restrictions now in force, and their effect upon the supply of the London market, and upon the price; modifications desirable, *Brewster* 3516–3529. 3555–3575——More injurious effect of the present restrictions as regards the foreign trade than the home trade, *Gebhardt* 4630–4635——Doubt as to the supply of meat to London being prejudicially affected by the compulsory slaughter of home cattle as well as foreign cattle, *Priestman* 6103–6106.

2. *As to the Effect of a separate Foreign Market and compulsory slaughtering at the Waterside upon the Supply of Foreign Cattle:*

Improbability of the proposed enactment reducing the supply of foreign cattle, *Clayden* 159, 160——Examination to the effect that, the price being regulated by the supply and demand, there will probably be on the whole an increased supply, and increased competition, if there are separate markets for home and foreign cattle, and if the home supply be protected against disease, *ib.* 478 *et seq.*——Probability of an increased supply of foreign cattle if the Bill became law; that is, on account of the proposed facilities for slaughtering, &c., *Pell* 777. 800–805, 822. 907–912. 920, 921——Improbability of a mere local separation of markets checking the foreign supply, *ib.* 921.

Doubt as to the proposed arrangements discouraging the importation of foreign cattle, *Duke of Richmond* 1330–1334——Conclusion that there will be an increased import of foreign cattle if the Foreign Market Bill be passed, on account of the better facilities for sale and slaughter, *Robinson* 1536–1539——Admission that compulsory slaughtering at the port of arrival would be some check upon import, *ib.* 1745–1747.

Great importance of a large import of foreign cattle, whereas the existing restrictions have the effect of seriously checking the foreign supply, *Odams* 1866–1868. 1882–1890. 1900. 1930, 1931——Increased supply anticipated if the present Bill should pass, *ib.* 1889, 1890——More regular and safe character of the London market if the Bill be passed, *Syme* 2443–2447. 2457. 2459——Belief that a separate market for foreign cattle, with slaughterhouses attached, would not stop the foreign trade, nor be injurious to butchers who buy foreign cattle, *Blackman* 3103–3115——Doubt as to the foreign import being diminished by the proposed regulations, *Walsh* 3223–3225.

Effect of the Bill to drive foreign cattle out of the market, *Brewster* 3506, 3507; *Gebhardt* 4351–4371. 4398–4406; *Harman* 6802–6810——Belief that the proposed separate market, combined with compulsory slaughtering at the waterside, will in time ruin the foreign trade altogether, *Gebhardt* 4347–4371. 4398–4406——Direct effect of the Bill to lessen foreign importation, *ib.* 4750, 4751.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

SUPPLY OF CATTLE—continued.

2. *As to the Effect of a separate Foreign Market, &c.*—continued.

Decrease of prices in the foreign market by the exclusion of retail butchers, the result being that after a time the importation would decrease, *Baker* 5139-5145. 5153-5162——Effect of any material reduction in the price to be realised by foreign cattle in preventing their export to this country, *Baker* 5281-5284; *Rudkin* 6317. 6327, 6328. 6577-6579. 6729, 6730——Effect of the Bill greatly to diminish the foreign trade, if not to ruin it altogether, *Honck* 5389, 5390——Tendency even at present for the foreign trade to be diverted to different continental markets, *ib.* 5391-5397——Great irregularity in the supply if there were a separate foreign market, *ib.* 5398——Expected diminution of the supplies in a separate foreign market, irrespectively of the question of different market days, *ib.* 5531-5533——Prejudicial effect of the Bill upon both importers and carriers of foreign stock; admission as to these having no interest in preventing the breaking out of cattle plague in England, *ib.* 5537-5545.

Witness considers that the foreign supply would be reduced one-half if there were a separate foreign market, with compulsory slaughter, *Guerrier* 5552-5562——Opinion that compulsory slaughter at the waterside would almost stop the supply of foreign cattle, *Priestman* 6075-6077——Great check to foreign import if there were a separate market at the waterside, with compulsory slaughtering, *Rudkin* 6315-6318——Further expression of the opinion that the Bill would be a prohibition upon foreign importation, *ib.* 6717. 6728-6731.

With regard to the Bill before the Committee, witness has not studied its details, but he believes that a separate foreign market would greatly lower the prices obtained by foreigners, and would have an almost prohibitory effect, especially as regards the better class of foreign cattle, *Prenzlow* 6926-6942. 6951-6959. 6980-6992——Improbability of the foreigner sending to this country at all unless he can send on the same conditions as the home producer, *Birt* 7636-7641.

Denial that a separate market and compulsory slaughtering at the waterside will have any effect in diminishing foreign import, *Engledue* 8313-8325. 8349-8354. 8357.

3. *Generally as to the Supply of Foreign Cattle and Home respectively in the Metropolitan Market:*

Increased import of foreign cattle through the increased prices, owing to the mortality among the home cattle, *Clayden* 467-474——Doubt whether at the present time the markets for the whole of England could be supplied by the home producers without foreign aid, *ib.* 550-553——Impression that previously to the cattle plague about one-third of the supply in the metropolitan market came from abroad, *Eve* 998. 1013. 1090-1092——Effect of irregular supplies and fluctuating prices in leading to a decrease of supply on the whole, *ib.* 1093, 1094.

Effect of the cattle plague in deterring graziers from sending beasts to London, *Harrison* 1103. 1126-1128——Large falling off since 1865 in the number of foreign stock in the London market, *Odams* 1882-1888——Very large quantity of foreign oxen and sheep now imported into the metropolis, *Gebhardt* 4283-4288——As regards the statistics of foreign cattle in the metropolitan market, the weight and quality are not referred to, but only the number, *ib.* 4613-4616——Increased demand for meat on the Continent, owing to which there has been a large falling off in the import during the present year, *ib.* 4635-4640——Proportionate increase or decrease in the import of foreign cattle accordingly as the price of meat is high or low in this country, *ib.* 4856, 4857——Effect of fluctuations in the price of foreign meat in diminishing the supply, *Woodley* 5031-5033.

Statement of the annual number of cattle at the Copenhagen market since 1857; falling off since 1864, *Rudkin* 6260-6265——Rapid increase in the supply of foreign cattle up to 1865, since which year there has been a great diminution owing to several causes, *ib.* 6266-6277——Increasing supplies in the London market accordingly as the population and the demand increase, *ib.* 6722, 6723——Statement showing that foreign cattle are largely disposed of in all parts of London as well as in the eastern districts, *ib.* 6752-6755.

Doubt as to any great increase in the home supply, even though the market price were largely to advance, *Harman* 6858-6860——Export by witness to England or other countries, accordingly as the prices in each country at the time are remunerative, *Prenzlow* 6880, 6881.

Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from each country during the first thirteen weeks of 1867 and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

See also *Competition. Prices.*

Susser. Memorial of the East Sussex Association for the prevention of the cattle plague, relative to the adoption of protective measures, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 47.

Sweden.

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Sweden. Comparative statement of the number of cattle and sheep imported into London from Sweden, during the first thirteen weeks of 1867 and the corresponding period of 1868, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 73.

Syme, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a grazier and breeder in Fifeshire; occupies about 750 acres, 2425–2427——Effect of the restrictions within the metropolitan area, in preventing witness from sending cattle to the London market, 2428–2431——Necessity of the restrictions, so long as foreign cattle are shown in the market, 2432——Approval of the Bill before the Committee, it being necessary to separate the foreign stock from the home stock, on account of the risk of plague, 2433–2436. 2464–2470——Diminished breeding of cattle in Fifeshire, owing to the ravages of rinderpest, 2437–2441.

Examination upon the question whether the Bill may not enable the producers to obtain higher prices for their cattle, and thus have the effect of raising the price to the consumer, 2442–2459——More regular and safe character of the London market if the Bill be passed, 2443–2447. 2457. 2459——Importance of a supply of foreign store cattle for Scotland, it being essential however to provide security by means of quarantine, against their being discussed, 2460–2463. 2471–2488——Willingness of the farmers to pay the extra expense of quarantine, in order to ensure that foreign store cattle are sound, 2471–2477. 2488——Reluctance of farmers at a long distance from London to send live cattle to the market under the present restrictions, 2489, 2490.

Symonds, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Occupies about 1,300 acres of land in Essex; is also a butcher at Woodford, 2777–2782——Great advantages and facilities derived by witness when he was able to purchase cattle in the Metropolitan Market, 2783–2789——Large increase in the quantity of land held by witness, in order to obviate the inconvenience consequent upon being excluded from obtaining his stock from the London market, 2784–2786. 2790–2792. 2814——Obstacles to the supply of dead meat from London to butchers at Woodford, &c., 2793–2796. 2835–2839.

Partial monopoly enjoyed by the London butchers, on account of the present restrictions upon removal out of the metropolitan area, 2797–2801——Effect of the restrictions in preventing witness and other graziers from sending cattle to the London market, 2802–2806——Increased supply and demand, and greater equality of prices, if there were an entirely open market for English cattle, 2807, 2808. 2857——Necessity of the proposed separation of foreign cattle; otherwise the existing restrictions must be maintained, 2807–2812——Diminution of breeding in this country if the restrictions are continued, 2813. 2848, 2849.

Denial that witness wants any undue protection or advantage for home cattle to the prejudice of foreign cattle; he submits however, that the home producer should not suffer for the foreigner, 2815–2828. 2854–2856——Further statements as to the disadvantages of the country butcher and the advantages of the London butcher under the present system, 2829–2847. 2865–2869——Advantage of the present system to the London butcher but not to the consumer, as regards prices, 2858–2860——Belief that a separate foreign market would work well for the butchers and for the farmers, 2861–2864——Disapproval of that portion of the Bill which allows foreign lean stock to come into the country under certain conditions, 2872–2876.

T.

Tendring (*Essex*). Memorial of magistrates and owners, and occupiers of land in Tendring, suggesting the adoption of measures for preventing the spread of cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 42.

Thames Haven. Large expenditure by the Thames Haven Company in the erection of sheds in connection with the inspection of foreign cattle, *Brewster* 3496–3499——Injurious effect of the proposed foreign market upon the works erected by the Thames Haven Company, *ib.* 3706–3711.

Conveyance of cattle in witness's boats from Spain and Portugal, and from Tonning to Thames Haven; interest of witness in the Thames Haven Company adverted to hereon, *Baker* 5228–5238. 5266, 5267. 5291–5301——Explanation relative to witness's connection with the Thames Haven Company, the object of the formation of the company, and the character of the accommodation provided for the cattle, *Guerrier* 5586–5603. 5608. 5662–5672——Inconvenience experienced at the wharves, and before the cattle were forwarded to the Islington Market, which led to the accommodation at Thames Haven, *ib.* 5588–5590. 5665–5568. 5679–5684.

Approval of a check upon the conveyance of any animals *viâ* Thames Haven to London if they come from suspected countries, *Rudkin* 6648–6651.

Expenditure of about 50,000 *l.* upon the Thames Haven Railway and Dock; recent expenditure of 2,500 *l.* by the Tilbury Railway Company for the special accommodation

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Thames Haven—continued.

of the cattle traffic at Thames Haven, *Brassey* 8862–8869. 8903–8907——Net receipt of 4,500 *l.* a year from the cattle traffic now coming by Thames Haven, all of which would be sacrificed by the present Bill, *ib.* 8871–8874. 8909–8915——Consideration of witness's claim to compensation in respect of the cattle traffic diverted by the Bill, *ib.* 8875 *et seq.*

Establishment of the Thames Haven Company in 1866 for providing a landing-place for foreign cattle coming to the London market, *Brewster* 8917–8920. 8951–8955. 8962–8964——Lease of Thames Haven obtained by the company from Mr. Brassey for twenty-one years, whilst they have spent 9,000 *l.* in improving the accommodation, under the belief that cattle would continue to be landed there, and that the trade would increase, *ib.* 8921–8932. 8951–8960——Examination in support of the claim of the company to compensation if the Bill be passed and the cattle traffic be destroyed; profit of about 2,500 *l.* in 1867 from this source, *ib.* 8923 *et seq.*

Tolls. Explanation of the market tolls paid to the corporation, *Eve* 983–997——Question of wharfage charges adverted to in connection with a separate foreign market, *Brewster* 3704, 3705——Grounds for concluding that a separate market would cause increased expense under the head of tolls, *Lancaster* 3796–3801. 3907–3917——Increase of expense and of price by the erection of an additional market, *Archer* 4192–4196.

With regard to the market rates of the Corporation, witness believes that all the money invested in the new cattle market would be lost, *Rudkin* 6435–6438. 6633. 6637–6640. 6683–6700.

Evidence to the effect that the proposed tolls or charges at the foreign market are higher than the charges for similar services at the Islington Market; additional tax thereby upon foreign cattle, *Guerrier* 9050 *et seq.*

Statement on the part of the corporation explanatory of their views upon the subject of tolls and charges at a separate foreign market, *First Rep. p.* 213.

Discussion upon the question of the tolls and charges to be levied at the proposed market, *First Rep. pp.* 213–216.

Tomlinson, Mr. Statement of Mr. Tomlinson, of Hazedyke, near Tadcaster, as to the importance of excluding foreign beasts from the local markets, *Kilby*, 6, 7.

Tonning. See *Germany.*

Transit of Cattle. See *Movement of Cattle.*

Tropical Countries. Liability of tropical countries to the cattle plague, *Sir J. Elphinstone*, 2282. 2337.

Turriff Agricultural Association. Petition of this association in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 69.

U.

Uninfected Countries. Statement as to the difficulty of exceptional regulations, so as to admit freely of the cattle of an uninfected country like Portugal, *Robinson* 1617–1624. 1781, 1782——Suggestions for a classification of animals from different countries, there being some relaxation allowed in the case of animals from uninfected countries, *Sir J. Elphinstone* 2165–2171——Expediency of the cattle trade not being interfered with, provided foreign cattle from infected countries are excluded altogether, *Archer* 4137–4141. 4155, 4156. 4232–4249——Mention of several continental countries not being countries of transit for infected cattle, *Gebhardt* 4307, 4308.

Approval of animals from uninfected countries like Spain and Portugal being allowed to come freely into this country by railway, *Rudkin* 6392, 6393——Suggestion that free importation should be allowed into England from all countries except Hungary and Western Russia, including Poland and Gallicia, *Bouley* 7047–7051. 7104.

See also *France. Prussia. Schleswig-Holstein. Spain and Portugal.*

V.

Victoria Docks. Considerable quantity of foreign cattle landed at the Victoria Docks since 1866, *Gilks* 8526–8532——Facilities for sending the cattle to the Islington Market by railway, or for slaughtering them on the spot, *ib.* 8533–8540——Special arrangements proposed for landing foreign cattle at Galleon Reach in connection with a market at Victoria Docks, *ib.* 8541, 8542. 8560–8562. 8606–8609——Facilities of communication with the proposed site; distance from Whitechapel and from other parts of London, *ib.* 8543, 8544. 8555–8559. 8565. 8588–8598——Considerable extent of pasture land available for quarantine lairs in proximity to the market, *ib.* 8545–8554. 8556. 8587. 8611–8614.

Examination

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Victoria Docks—continued.

Examination as to its being necessary to construct a pier or landing-stage at Galleon's Reach; improbability of the conservators of the Thames objecting thereto, *Gilks* 8566–8581. 8606–8610——Facilities of the Dock Company for landing cattle at North Woolwich if Galleon's Reach be objected to, *ib.* 8599. 8604–8609——Explanation as to the depth of water at low tide at Galleon's Reach, *ib.* 8600. 8602. 8610. 8618, 8619.

Less objection to Victoria Docks than Dagenham as the site for a foreign market where the cattle should be slaughtered, *Woodley* 8627, 8628. 8646–8654. 8683 *et seq.*

W.

Walsh, Richard. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is member of the firm of Peter Ainger & Company, largely engaged in the cattle trade between Ireland and England, 3193–3199 —— Great variation in the number of cattle sent through witness's firm to England at different periods of the year, 3200–3202——Falling off in the number sent to the Metropolitan Market since the restrictions upon removal, 3203, 3204. 3288——Large farm held by witness in Ireland, whence he sends fat cattle to England, 3205–3208.

Risk incurred if Irish cattle were to mix with foreign cattle in the same market, and were not sold, 3209, 3210——Expediency of foreign cattle being killed at all the ports of debarkation in England and Ireland, as well as in London, 3211–3213——General feeling of graziers in Ireland in favour of the Bill before the Committee, 3214–3216. 3228, 3229——Larger supply of Irish cattle sent to the London market, but for the present restrictions, and the uncertainty of price, 3217–3222. 3239, 3240.

Doubt as to the foreign import being diminished by the proposed regulations, 3223–3225——Statement relative to the regulations in Dublin under which foreign cattle are sold in a separate market, and are obliged to be slaughtered within four days; precautions against their coming in contact with home cattle, 3231–3259. 3273–3286. 3294–3296. 3300, 3301. 3325–3332——Impracticability of a large trade in dead meat between Dubin and London, 3260, 3261——Injurious effect upon the Irish trade when it was compulsory to slaughter, at the port, Irish cattle sent to Liverpool; doubt as to a similar effect in the case of Dutch cattle sent to London, 3262–3272. 3350–3353.

More regular supply of Irish cattle in the London market if the existing restrictions be removed, 3287, 3288——Very little pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland, 3289–3291. 3302–3304——Non-objection to the regulations in Ireland relative to the removal of diseased cattle, 3292, 3293——Failure of the import of foreign store cattle into Ireland, 3297–3299——Considerations as to the infectious or contagious character of different diseases which have existed in Ireland; almost total disappearance of contagious disease, 3301–3318. 3333–3348.

Disapproval of separation between Irish and English cattle in the same market, 3312, 3313——Belief as to the rinderpest having been introduced from abroad, 3319——Large export of Irish lean stock to England, these not going to London, 3320–3324——Large profits made by the butchers within the last few years at Liverpool, on account of the restrictions upon Irish cattle, 3350–3355.

War. Great evil, in the event of war, if there were a diminished breed of cattle at home, *Clayden* 137, 138. 218, 219.

Warwick Corporation. Petition of the Corporation of Warwick in favour of the Bill being extended to sheep and cattle, and being applied to all the ports, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 63.

Warwickshire. Petition of owners and occupiers of land in the county of Warwick, in favour of alteration of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 68.

Warwickshire Mutual Cattle Assurance Association. Memorial of the association, dated 15th June 1867, praying for the slaughter of all foreign fat cattle at the port of debarkation, and stringent quarantine regulations for foreign store cattle, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 47.

Wells, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is member of the College of Veterinary Surgeons; was member of the medical committee of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association, 6118–6128—— Considers that there would be increased danger of the spread of cattle plague throughout the country if, instead of the present regulations in the metropolis, the Bill before the Committee be adopted, 6129 *et seq.*—— Very contagious nature of the disease, and great risk of its being conveyed from a separate foreign market by the persons attending such market, 6137–6142. 6161–6164——Question considered whether, on the score of inspection, there would not be a greater check on the development and spread of the disease than is now the case, 6150–6161.

Wheat, Price of. High price of wheat, to which the recent fall in the price of meat is attributable, *Pell* 841. 897, 898.

Wigtownshire. Petition of farmers and other inhabitants of Wigtown in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third. Rep.*) 68.

Wiley, Samuel. Letter from Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Brandsby, to witness, showing the measures recommended by him for preventing contagion from foreign cattle, *Kilby*, 14.

Willesden Junction (*Transit of Cattle*). Suggestion that Willesden Junction should be excluded from the present restrictions, so that cattle from the north might pass on to the south of London, *Priestman* 6095–6098. 6114-6117——Approval of Willesden Junction and certain other points being excluded from the metropolitan area, so as to facilitate the railway conveyance of cattle from the north to the south, *Rudkin* 6756, 6757.

Winslow Cattle Assurance Association. Petition of the association in favour of separate markets for the sale and slaughter of foreign cattle, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 47.

Witney Market (*Oxford*). Petition of farmers and others attending the market in favour of the Bill, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 65.

Woodley, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a wholesale carcase butcher in Aldgate; slaughters from seventy to eighty beasts weekly, 4858-4862——Considers it absolutely necessary that there should be but one market in London for home and foreign cattle, 4863-4865——Difficulty in regulating prices if there were separate markets, 4865–4867——Decided objection to the proposal that there should be a foreign market on Monday and Friday, and a home market on Wednesday, 4868-4871——Impracticability of supplying London by means of dead-meat markets, 4872, 4873——Great annoyance, trouble, and expense if the use of public slaughterhouses were made compulsory generally, 4874.

Excessive inconvenience to retail butchers if there were three market days in the week, 4875–4877——Great loss and inconvenience to witness, and to wholesale butchers generally, if compelled to use public slaughterhouses, 4879, 4880——Calculation that, in witness's case, the compulsory use of slaughterhouses by the riverside would entail an expense of 1,000 *l.* a year; this would fall upon the producer or the consumer, 4881-4894. 5025-5030——Strong disapproval of the public slaughterhouses in Paris, as compared with the London slaughterhouses, 4895–4904. 4926–4928. 4966, 4967.

Conclusion as to the imminent risk of the spread of cattle plague through persons going from the proposed foreign market to the home market, 4905–4914——Size and situation of the slaughterhouses in witness's neighbourhood, 4915–4919——Statement that private slaughterhouses are not directly condemned by Act of Parliament, 4920–4925——Further evidence as to the heavy loss to be entailed in the removal of the meat and offal from public slaughterhouses; such loss, however, not coming eventually from witness's pockets, 4929–4940.

Obstacles to obtaining supplies of dead meat from the proposed foreign market, 4941–4952——Difficulty as to prices, further adverted to, in connection with separate markets, 4953-4963——Cheapness of the London market, owing to the large foreign supply, and the competition on the same day, 4964, 4965——Further statement as to the convenience and economy involved in private slaughterhouses, as compared with the expense and the enhanced price through the use of public slaughterhouses, 4968–4973.

Examination relative to the views and proceedings of the Court of Common Council upon the subject of the erection of public slaughterhouses at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, 4975-4992——Proposition, by the Common Council, for separating the two markets by a wall thirty feet high, 4993–4997. 5084——Purchase by many butchers of both English and foreign cattle 4998–5000.

Explanation of the supply of meat to customers in London by butchers in Devonshire and Dorsetshire, notwithstanding the great cheapness of the London market, 5001–5015——Inaccuracy of the impression that butchers combine to raise prices, 5015–5017——Profits of the wholesale carcase butchers as well as of the retail butchers before meat reaches the consumers, 5018–5024.

Effect of fluctuations in the price of foreign meat in diminishing the supply, 5031–5033——Much greater importance of the Monday market than of the Thursday market, 5034–5038——Explanation as to witness being a very regular attendant at the Norwich Saturday market, 5040–5045. 5053, 5054——Check upon the import and the spread of rinderpest through the country, as long as the present restrictions are continued; doubt, however, whether the cattle plague ever came from abroad, 5046–5048. 5055–5057. 5092–5096.

Conclusion as to its being to the interest of all parties that the foreign and home cattle should all be sold at the same time in the same market, 5049–5052——Very convenient situation of the existing slaughterhouses in the east end, whereas the concentration of those places in one spot would be excessively inconvenient, 5058–5073.

Witness

Reports, 1868—*continued.*

Woodley, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Witness considers that by far the worst part of the Bill is that which provides for compulsory slaughtering in public slaughterhouses, 5073-5079. 5088-5091——Views of the Common Council upon the question of separate markets and public slaughterhouses further adverted to, 5080-5087.

Second Examination.]—Grounds for objecting to Dagenham as the site for a foreign cattle market, with slaughterhouses attached, 8620 *et seq.*——Danger of the spread of infection if the foreign cattle were brought into a grazing district, such as Dagenham, where there are many English cattle, 8629-8635. 8706-8711——Inconvenience and expense involved if meat were sent from slaughterhouses at Dagenham to Smithfield Dead-meat Market, by railway, throughout the metropolis, 8624 *et seq.*

Less objection to Victoria Docks than Dagenham as the site for a foreign market where the cattle should be slaughtered, 8627, 8628. 8646-8654. 8683 *et seq.*——Probability of there being a very large dead-meat trade at the new market in Smithfield; obstacles, however, to the market being supplied only from Islington and from slaughterhouses at the riverside, 8636 *et seq.*

Y.

Yorkshire. Opinion of the farmers generally in Yorkshire that the market for foreign beasts should be kept separate, *Kilby* 7-9——Statistics of the price of meat in York for several years past; conclusion as to the effect chiefly of the cattle plague in raising the price, *ib.* 10, 11. 45-47. 74.

Petitions from farmers and breeders in the county of York, praying for the adoption of certain measures for protection against the cattle plague, *App.* (*Third Rep.*) 44, 45.

Young, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Solicitor; appears on behalf of the Dagenham Dock Company, 8219, 8220——Explanation of the objects for which the company was incorporated, in 1855, and of the additional powers obtained under an extension Act in 1866; 8221-8230——Particulars of the excellent facilities of the company for supplying a landing-place, pasture-ground, and market for foreign cattle; question hereon as to the pecuniary means at the disposal of the company, 8227-8240. 8246-8251. 8259. 8262-8270.

Expenditure by the company of about 160,000*l.*, the greater part of which will become useless if the Bill be passed, 8240. 8270. 8271——Proposal made by the company to the Corporation of London, on the 11th March, with a view to land of the company at Dagenham being used as the site of a foreign cattle market, 8241-8243——Inability of the Corporation to accept land of the company as the site for the proposed market, if the present Bill be passed; great hardship upon the company thereby, 8244, 8245. 8252-8271.

INDEX

TO

REPORTS

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *May* 1868.

[*Price* 10 *d.*]

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1868.

Tuesday, 18*th February* 1868.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and take evidence as to the law and practice relating to the Summoning, Attendance, and Remuneration of Special and Common Juries, and to report to this House as to any alterations which ought to be made therein.

Wednesday, 11*th March* 1868.

Committee nominated of—

Viscount Enfield.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Solicitor General.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Mr. Denman.	Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Huddleston.	Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Charles Wynn.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Lusk.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Thursday, 19*th March* 1868.

Ordered, That the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Special and Common Juries in Session 1867, be referred to the Select Committee on Special and Common Juries.

Tuesday, 7*th July* 1868.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to report their Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE - - - - - - p. vi

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 71

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to Inquire and take Evidence as to the Law and Practice relating to the Summoning, Attendance, and Remuneration of Special and Common Juries, and to report to this House as to any Alterations which ought to be made therein;—Have considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:

1. That the law now in force relating to the matters referred to your Committee, is to be found in the Acts of 6 Geo. 4, c. 50 ("An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries"), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, ss. 105–113 ("The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852"), and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 107 ("The Juries Act, 1852").

2. There are also certain statutes, charters, grants, and writs, either still existing, or of which in some places the benefit is still claimed, by which exemptions from the general law are set up, and not unfrequently allowed. These exemptions (together with some others practically allowed), though not directly referred to your Committee, have appeared to them to have a sufficient bearing on the subject of this inquiry to warrant their consideration, with reference to the summoning and attendance of jurymen, and they have accordingly agreed to some recommendations on the subject.

3. In investigating the existing law and practice, and their deficiencies, their attention has been, in the first place, directed to the formation of the jurors' list. The mode of preparing this list, which is the basis of all subsequent proceedings towards securing a proper supply of jurors for the trial of causes both criminal and civil, is pointed out in 6 Geo. 4, c. 50, ss. 1–12. Your Committee examined several witnesses of great experience, from whom they received valuable suggestions as to the defects which are now common in these lists, and as to their remedies, and have embodied the results of their inquiries in the shape of Recommendations at the end of this Report.

4. Your Committee have received a considerable amount of testimony as to the very imperfect manner in which special jury lists are at present formed out of the above general lists. The subject is one of considerable difficulty, but they believe that by the adoption of the further revision recommended by them, and by giving a larger discretionary power to the sheriff, the special jury lists might be increased to a very great extent, and jurymen thus relieved from grievances of which they now justly complain.

5. Your Committee are of opinion, notwithstanding the doubts expressed by some of the witnesses, that there is no good reason why the system provided by "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," should not be adopted in London and Middlesex for the summoning of special jurors, as well as in the country. If any inconvenience should be found to arise from its adoption, they think that such inconvenience would soon be remedied by the power, which they do not propose to take away from the parties, of having a special special-jury, according to the old practice now in force, if the court or a judge should think fit (*see* 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, s. 108).

6. Your Committee have also had much evidence and valuable suggestions upon other important matters connected with the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of special and common jurors, especially upon the very inade-

quate remuneration and unreasonably long attendance of the latter, but they do not feel it necessary, beyond referring to the evidence, to enter into detail as to these matters, but beg at once to submit the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1.) THAT the Jury Lists ought to be prepared with greater care, and to contain the names of many persons who are now either legally, or through negligence, omitted; and in order to ensure these objects, Your Committee recommend—

That the overseers should be paid for their expenses in the preparation of the lsts;

That the lists should be revised by the guardians of the poor before being sent to the justices;

That the overseers should be liable to a penalty for negligence in the preparation of the lists as well as for wilful misconduct;

And that the present exemptions from serving on juries should be carefully considered, that many of them ought to be abolished, and those retained should be defined and enumerated in some Act to be passed relating to the subject.

(2.) That the mode of summoning special jurors for the trial of causes in London and Middlesex should be assimilated to that provided by "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," for the trial of causes in other parts of England.

(3.) That a panel of not less than 30 special jurymen in each court should be returned each sittings for Middlesex and London for the trial of all special juries, and that special jurymen summoned for any one court be liable to serve, in case of necessity, in any of the other courts.

(4.) That the Special Jury List should be *separately* revised by the guardians of the poor, and that much more care should be bestowed than at present, in order to include thereon persons qualified for special jurymen; and that persons duly qualified by education and property, as well as esquires, bankers, and merchants, ought to be placed on the Special Jury List.

(5.) That the practice of relieving persons liable to serve as grand jurymen from the duty of serving as common or special jurymen ought to be abolished; and that their services as grand jurymen ought only to count as service as jurymen.

(6.) That the names be taken by rotation from the Jury List, and that no one be called upon to serve a second time until the whole list be fairly and fully exhausted.

(7.) That a notice of not less than four days be given to every juryman summoned to attend the sittings of the courts.

(8.) That no juryman be summoned, as now frequently happens, to serve in more than one court on the same day.

(9.) That the ordinary attendance of jurymen ought not to exceed one week at a time.

(10.) That the remuneration of special and common jurymen be made "per diem," and not by cause, and that such remuneration be at the rate of one guinea a day for special, and ten shillings a day for common jurymen.

(11.) That better accommodation than at present exists in most courts of justice ought to be provided for jurymen.

7. During their investigation other subjects connected with the jury laws have come under the cognisance of your Committee; but, believing that they were

were not strictly within the terms of reference, your Committee forbear from making any special recommendation on these points; they believe, however, that such particulars are well worthy the future attention of Parliament, *e. g.*, the power of having a special jury in criminal cases, the reduction of the present number of the jury, and the expediency of making such alteration in the qualifications of jurymen as may best ensure the selection of educated and intelligent men to perform duties so onerous and so responsible.

7 July 1868.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Friday, 20*th March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount Enfield.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Mr. Denman.	

Viscount ENFIELD was called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at One o'clock.

Thursday, 26*th March* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Alderman Salomons.	Mr. Freshfield.
Colonel William Stuart.	Mr. Solicitor General.
Mr. Whatman.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	

Mr. *Henry Saddler Mitchell* and Mr. *Walpole Eyre Greenwell* were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Friday, 24th April, at One o'clock.

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Huddleston.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Charles Wynn.	Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Whatman.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	

Mr. *David Deans*, Mr. *Thomas James Nelson*, and Mr. *Richard Nicholson*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, 7th May, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 7th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Huddleston.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	Mr. Charles Wynn.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Lusk.
Mr. Turner.	Colonel William Stuart.

Mr. *Frederick Deacon*, Mr. *John Wakefield Burrup*, Mr. *Charles Bull*, and Mr. *James Whatman*, a Member of the Committee, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, 25th May, at One o'clock.

Monday, 25th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Huddleston.	Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Denman.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Turner.	Mr. Lusk.
Mr. Charles Wynn.	Colonel Stuart.
Mr. Alderman Salomons.	Mr. Headlam.

The Right Honourable Sir *William Erle*, Mr. *John Matthews Drew*, and Mr. *John Davis Roberts*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Friday, 5th June, at One o'clock.

Friday, 5th June 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Denman.	Colonel Stuart.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	

Mr. *John Marks*, Mr. *Alexander Henry Ross*, Mr. *David Meredith*, Mr. *Henry Avory*, and Sir *William Henry Bodkin*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, 25th June, at One o'clock, to consider Report.

Thursday, 25th June 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Mr. Denman.	Mr. Lusk.
Mr. Turner.	Mr. Huddleston.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Charles Wynn.	Colonel William Stuart.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, 7th July, at half-past One o'clock.

Tuesday, 7th July 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount ENFIELD in the Chair.

Colonel William Stuart.	Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Alderman Salomons.	Mr. Lusk.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Huddleston.	

Draft Report proposed by the Chairman, read the first time, as follows:

1. THAT the law now in force relating to the matters referred to your Committee, is to be found in the Acts of 6 Geo. 4, c. 50 ("An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries"), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, ss. 105–113 ("The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852"), and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 107 ("The Juries Act, 1852").

2. There are also certain statutes, charters, grants, and writs, either still existing, or of which in some places the benefit is still claimed, by which exemptions from the general law are set up, and not unfrequently allowed. These exemptions (together with some others practically allowed), though not directly referred to your Committee, have appeared to us to have a sufficient bearing on the subject of our inquiry to warrant us in considering them, with reference to the summoning and attendance of jurymen, and we have accordingly agreed to some recommendations on the subject.

3. In investigating the existing law and practice, and their deficiencies, our attention has been, in the first place, directed to the formation of the jurors' list. The mode of preparing this list, which is the basis of all subsequent proceedings towards securing a proper supply of jurors for the trial of causes both criminal and civil, is pointed out in 6 Geo. 4, c. 50, ss. 1–12. Your Committee examined several witnesses of great experience, from whom they received valuable suggestions as to the defects which are now common in these lists, and as to their remedies, and have embodied the results of their inquiries in the shape of Recommendations at the end of this Report.

4. Your Committee have received a considerable amount of testimony to the very imperfect manner in which special jury lists are at present formed out of the above general lists. The subject is one of considerable difficulty, but we believe that by the adoption of the further revision recommended by us, and by giving a larger discretionary power to the sheriff, the special jury lists might be increased to a very great extent, and relieve jurymen from grievances of which they now justly complain.

5. We are of opinion, notwithstanding the doubts expressed by some of the witnesses whom we have examined, that there is no good reason why the system provided by "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," should not be adopted in London and Middlesex for the summoning of special jurors, as well as in the country. If any inconvenience should be found to arise from its adoption, we think that such inconvenience would soon be remedied by the power, which we do not propose to take away from the parties, of having a special special-jury, according to the old practice, if the court or a judge shall think fit (*see* 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, s. 108).

6. Your Committee have also had much evidence and valuable suggestions upon other important matters connected with the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of special and common jurors, especially upon the very inadequate remuneration and unreasonably long attendance of the latter, but they do not feel it necessary, beyond referring to the evidence, to enter into detail as to these matters, but beg at once to submit the following recommendations:—

(1.) THAT the Jury Lists ought to be prepared with greater care, and to contain the names of many persons who are now either legally, or through negligence, omitted; and in order to ensure these objects, we recommend—

That the overseers should be entitled to be paid for their expenses in the preparation of their lists;

That the lists should be revised by the guardians of the poor before being sent to the justices;

And that the overseers should be liable to a penalty for negligence in the preparation of the lists as well as for acts of wilful misconduct;

Also, that the present exemption from serving on juries should be carefully considered, and that many of them ought to be abolished, and those retained, defined and enumerated in some Act to be passed relating to the subject.

(2.) That the mode of summoning special jurors for the trial of causes in London and Middlesex should be assimilated to that provided by "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," for the trial of causes in other parts of England.

(3.) That

(3.) That the Special Jury List should be *separately* revised by the guardians of the poor, and that much more care should be bestowed than at present, in order to include thereon persons qualified for special jurymen; and that other persons than esquires, bankers, and merchants ought to be placed on the Special Jury List, provided that in the opinion of the under sheriff they shall be fit persons for the discharge of the duty of special jurors.

(4.) That the practice of relieving persons liable to serve as grand jurymen from the duty of serving as common or special jurymen, ought to be abolished; and that their services as grand jurymen ought only to count as service as jurymen.

(5.) That the names be taken by rotation, and that no one be called upon to serve a second time until the whole list be fairly and fully exhausted.

(6.) That a notice of six days be given to every juryman summoned to attend the sittings of the courts.

(7.) That no juryman be summoned, as now frequently happens, to serve in more than one court on the same day.

(8.) That the length of attendance of common jurymen ought not to exceed one week at a time.

(9.) That the remuneration of special and common jurymen be made "per diem," and not by cause, and that such remuneration be at the rate of one guinea a day for special, and ten shillings a day for common jurymen.

(10.) That better accommodation than at present exists in most courts of justice ought to be provided for jurymen in waiting.

7. During the investigation other subjects connected with the Jury Laws have come under the cognizance of your Committee; but believing that they were not strictly within their terms of reference, your Committee forbear from making any special recommendation on these points; they believe, however, that such particulars are well worthy the future attention of Parliament; *e. g. the reduction of the present number of the Jury*, and the expediency of making such alteration in the qualifications of jurymen as may best ensure the selection of educated and intelligent men to perform duties so onerous and so responsible.

Question, "That the Draft Report," proposed by the Chairman, be now read a second time, paragraph by paragraph—put, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 1, *agreed to.*

Paragraphs 2-6, amended, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 7, Amendment made:—Another amendment proposed, To leave out the words, "*the reduction of the present number of the Jury*"—(Mr. *Huddleston*).—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Huddleston.
Mr. Freshfield.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Colonel William Stuart.	
Mr. Lusk.	

Paragraph, as amended, *agreed to.*

Ordered to report, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

NAME OF WITNESS.	Profession or Condition.	From whence Summoned.	Number of Days Absent from Home, under Orders of Committee.	Expenses of Journey to London and Back.	Allowance during Absence from Home.	TOTAL Expenses Allowed to Witness.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Frederick Deacon -	Solicitor - - -	Preston - -	3	3 10 -	6 6 -	9 16 -
Mr. John W. Burrup -	Solicitor - - -	Gloucester -	3	2 - -	6 6 -	8 6 -
				TOTAL - - £.		18 2 -

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Thursday, 26*th March* 1868.

	Page
Henry Saddler Mitchell, Esq.	1
Walpole Eyre Greenwell, Esq.	7

Friday, 24*th April* 1868.

Mr. David Deans	14
Thomas James Nelson, Esq.	20
Richard Nicholson, Esq.	25

Thursday, 7*th May* 1868.

Frederick Deacon, Esq.	30
John Wakefield Burrup, Esq.	38
Charles Bull, Esq.	41
James Whatman, Esq. M.P.	45

Monday, 25*th May* 1868.

Right Hon. Sir William Erle	47
John Matthews Drew, Esq.	54
John Davis Roberts, Esq.	57

Friday, 5*th June* 1868.

Mr. John Marks	58
Alexander Henry Ross, Esq.	60
Mr. David Meredith	60
Henry Avory, Esq.	62
Sir William Henry Bodkin	68

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Thursday, 26th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount Enfield.	Mr. Solicitor General.
Mr. Freshfield.	Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Alderman Salomons.	Mr. Whatman.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, IN THE CHAIR.

HENRY SADDLER MITCHELL, Esq., called in; and Examined.

H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

Chairman.] You are the vestry clerk of arish of Whitechapel?—I am.

How many years have you held that appoint-?—Thirteen years.

During that time, has it been your duty to out lists of persons qualified to serve as ıen for that parish?—Yes; it is the duty of verseers. The vestry clerk acts as their :or and clerk.

It is, properly speaking, the overseers' duty; ıey have deputed it to you, as vestry clerk? s; that is the custom in London.

Will you state to the Committee the way in ı those lists are made out?—They are made very year, in this form: I believe the same ɜ is adopted in other parishes. We take ɔor rate-book, and we extract from that all ns who are rated, according to the Act of ament, on a value not less than 30 *l.* The ooks are gone through, and a draft list is ılly made out of all those persons; and also, as we know, of the freeholders and persons ying houses of not less than 15 windows, ding to the clause of the 6th of George the h, chapter 50, section 1. When that draft is out, it is very carefully settled, and then it ıted in the form which I now hand in (*hand- the same*), and that is put on the church and chapel doors throughout the parish; t has to be up on three successive Sundays g the month of September, so as to give the itants an opportunity of seeing it. I go a further than the Act of Parliament, for I ıave a notice, like that printed (*handing in ame. Vide* Appendix.) I have about 300 s of that distributed through the parish, g people to exhibit it in their shop windows. people do not see them on the church and l doors; but I do not think they can fail to ose, for those are distributed through the ı.

3.

6. At what period of the year do you begin to make out the lists?—We have to make them out before September, because the Act provides that they shall be put upon the church and chapel doors for three successive Sundays in the first three weeks of September.

7. Does the Act of Parliament specify when the list shall be completed and affixed to the church doors?—Yes, "That the churchwardens and overseers of each parish, and the overseers of each township, having made out according to this Act a list of every man qualified and liable to serve on juries as aforesaid, shall, on the three first Sundays in the month of September, fix a true copy of such list upon the principal door of every church, chapel, and other public place of religious worship."

8. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Is the list affixed to the doors of synagogues, for instance?—Yes, on all synagogues and every place of religious worship. There are one or two small private synagogues on which we have affixed the lists as well. After that, there is a session held, at which the justices attend, before whom the overseers bring their list; they sign the list, and present it to the magistrates; and then any persons who like can attend before the magistrate and make any objection to their being on the list on the ground of their being very deaf, or 60 years of age, and so on.

9. *Chairman.*] In the list which you send in, do you specify which persons are qualified to serve as special jurymen and which as common jurymen?—They are merely marked as "merchants," and so on. We put their trades in the third column.

10. There is nothing designating whether they are common jurymen or special jurymen?—The Act of Parliament provides how the list of special jurymen shall be prepared; the sheriff is to take all the merchants and bankers, and so on, and

H. S. Mitchell, Esq

26 March 1868.

esquires from the list, and to make a special jurors' book. All we have to do is to put down their trades, leaving the sheriff to make that special jurors' book.

11. A man against whom the description of "merchant" was put would necessarily become a special juryman, while a man against whom the description of "butcher" was put would be a common juryman?—Yes.

12. You make no distinction yourself in the list; you simply state the trade or occupation of the person qualified to serve as a juryman?—Yes.

13. Have you any suggestions to make to the Committee with regard to the mode in which the lists are made out?—What induced me to ask to be examined before this Committee was this: I have frequently seen in the newspapers, complaints made about the inconvenience which had been found in the trial of cases, in there not being a sufficient number of special jurymen in attendance; and sometimes remarks have been made throwing the blame on the parish officers. I do not think, if the truth in any of those cases had been thoroughly investigated, the blame would have been found to be with the parish officers. I think the machinery of the present Act of Parliament is defective, and moreover, I think there is great carelessness on the part of the summoning officer. I do not see how, without gross negligence, it could be possible for men like vestry clerks, who, many of them, are professional men, seeing that the thing is so simple, could make any error in making out the list which they hand in to the magistrate. But I wish to point out to the Committee what I respectfully submit, is a defect in the present machinery of the Act of Parliament. It provides that after the lists are prepared by the churchwardens and overseers, and handed in to the justices, the justices at the next session shall hand them to the high constable, then the high constable is to hand them to the clerk of the peace, or present them to the quarter sessions, and then the clerk of the peace, within six weeks, is to hand them to the sheriff—that is to say, the process is this: the lists are handed in to the justices, and when they are approved by the justices, they are handed to the high constable, and then the high constable has to hand them, at the next quarter sessions, which would be in October, to the clerk of the peace. Then section 12 of the 6th of George the Fourth, says this—"That the clerk of the peace shall keep the lists so returned by the high constable to the Court of Quarter Sessions among the records of the sessions, arranged with every hundred in alphabetical order, and every parish or township within such hundred, likewise in alphabetical order; and shall cause the same to be fairly and truly copied in the same order in a book, to be by him provided for that purpose, at the expense of the county, riding or division, with proper columns for making the register hereinafter directed; and shall deliver the same book to the sheriff of the county or his under-sheriff, within six weeks next after the close of such sessions, which book shall be called the "jurors' book," for the year [blank], (inserting the calendar year for which such book is to be in use); and that every sheriff on quitting his office shall deliver the same to the succeeding sheriff, and that every jurors' book so prepared shall be brought into use on the 1st day of January after it shall be so delivered by t clerk of the peace to the sheriff or his und sheriff, and shall be used for one year then ne following." I will assume that the clerk of t peace does deliver the jurors' book to the she previously to the 1st of January. I cannot t what the practice is, but he would have to very diligent to do that. No time must be lo because he does not begin to do it till the end the October sessions, and he must complete it b fore the 1st of January: but assuming that does it in the time, the effect is this: taking t list to be a correct list, and no one will accu the parish officers in London of missing any o out of the rate-books, the list which we make o in August runs on to the end of the followin year. We make out a list, say for the year 186 and that list, even if everything is done sharpl runs right to the end of 1869. During that ti a great change takes place amongst the ra payers; I dare say, during that time 50 or changes might take place, even in the parish Whitechapel; but in a parish like Marylebone St. Pancras the changes would amount to ma hundreds. That is a difficulty caused by the m chinery of the Act of Parliament.

14. What remedy would you suggest for th difficulty?—I would respectfully suggest thi that some time during that period, the overseer should prepare an amended list, which could ver simply be done, by striking out of the list perso who had gone away, by putting the word "gone against their names. We should start with th correct state of things in August, and then, if s months after that, the overseers sent up an amen ded list, that would give the exact state of thin at that period. I have sometimes seen in t newspapers complaints that summonses have be served upon people who have gone away, that because the summoning officers have worked fro the old list.

15. Which practically lasts 18 months inste of 12?—Yes; in Whitechapel for instance, 50 60 people would have gone by the Decemb following; what I have respectfully suggeste to the Committee would be a means of curi that. Then I would suggest that the sheriff, wh appears to keep a book in which all these nam are entered, as I understand the Act of Parli ment, should, whenever a man has served on jury or ever been summoned as a juryman, ma an entry of it in his book, so that the pers should not be summoned again, till his turn can again; I hardly know what the practice is in t sheriff's office, but I know from experience th men complain of being summoned two or thr times over within a short period; that would n be at all a difficult plan to adopt; returns mig easily be made from each of the courts of the m who had served, and if a man had been summo ed, his name should be entered as having be summoned and as having attended, so that should not be again called till all the list had be exhausted. There are a large number of peop in Whitechapel liable to serve on juries, and that course were adopted the obligation to ser on juries would not be found to be at onerous.

16. With regard to the second point whi you mentioned, namely, the neglect of t summoning officer, how would you propose provide against that?—With regard to t summoning officer, I know from the complain made to me that great irregularities take pla

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H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

a not referring to my own parish); a gentle- dining with me on Sunday, told me that in nty not far from where we are now sitting, was very busy once when a summons was ght to him, and he gave the person who ght the summons a couple of guineas to take to somebody else.

. Mr. *Alderman Salomons.*] How would you se to prevent that?—I am afraid there is ay of preventing it, no doubt that is one of auses of irregularity; a gentleman was tell- ne this morning that he did the same, that id the man who brought the summons half inea, and somebody else outside half a crown; gentlemen are persons whose testimony I rely upon; I am not stating what county took place in, I know that those irregulari- ake place; whether they can be prevented I ardly tell.

. *Chairman.*] You think if a mark were in the sheriff's book when any person had d as a common juryman or a special jury- stating the time when he had so served, so he would not be called upon to serve again, for one or two years, in all probability a deal of the inconvenience now complained ould be obviated?—I am quite sure of it; t suggestion were adopted, a man would have to serve two or three times in 20

. Have you considered at all the question of fication of special jurymen; do you believe he qualification is too high or the reverse? lo not think that the qualification of special nen should be altered.

Have you at all considered the question of neration of jurymen?—I have thought of it, t is a matter I can hardly form an opinion

No doubt it would be very pleasant for nen to receive some little acknowledgment eir services, but on the other hand, it would an injurious effect I think in some instances. would have a class of professional jurymen, would always make an effort to get on a jury e sake of the remuneration, and you would bad class of jurymen.

Do you find in the revision of the jury very great changes are made by the jus- ?—No, not very great changes, not even people having notice; I dare say, not more two or three people will come up. We can- ll when a man arrives at the age of 60, he one day and 60 the next, and then again, e are getting incurably deaf as they get

Mr. *Solicitor General.*] A question has een asked you about the revision of the list e justices. Have you ever considered whe- t might not be an improvement if, instead of before the justices to revise the list, you judicial officer coming round once a year, he revising barrister, to revise the list?—I t think that would be of any use whatever. k if you gave a little more publicity to the on it would be better; the object is to give city to the fact that somebody will come to look at the lists. The questions that before the revising barrister are different se which would arise in the case of this list. e the revising barrister there are continually laims being made where there is a good deal v to argue, but here the construction of the s perfectly simple; all that you have to do go by the rate-book; it is a mere ministerial 8. act in which nothing but ordinary care is re- quired.

23. Are there not people who now escape being put upon the jury list at all?—I do not see how they can, if the parish officers act faithfully, be- cause we rate everybody. No one can think that anybody escapes rating; and we make out our lists from our rate-books.

24. No doubt, if the parish officers do their duty, no one will escape; but, as a fact, it is not known that a great many people, by some means or other, perhaps by such means as you suggested just now, do escape being put upon the list?—I should think not, because the overseer is liable to a penalty of 10 *l.* if he does not do his duty.

25. You do not think it is so, as a fact?—No; I have prepared the list for the last 12 years, and I only remember one application being made to me by any one to be taken off the list, and then it was merely upon a pressure of business.

26. Do people ever apply to be put upon the special jury list, rather than upon the common jury list?—The special jury list is made out by the sheriff; he takes our book, and where he sees "merchant," he puts the man down as a special juryman. No such application as that to which you refer, has ever been made to me; but the beadle in Whitechapel told me yesterday that a man, who was a tailor, applied to be put on as a merchant; and he said he had not only told him it could not be done, but he would not even ask me to do it.

27. As I understand you, it is the sheriff who makes out the special jury list?—Yes.

28. Have you ever considered whether it would be better that the same person who makes out the common jury list should make out the special jury list; that is to say, the overseer?—There would be no objection to that; it would be throwing a little more work upon us.

29. In your opinion, would not it be better if there were some other qualification for a special juryman than the mere nomination of the person's profession or trade?—I can hardly conceive of a qualification; all professional men are exempt. A man who is a merchant is supposed to be a better educated man than a common tradesman, and no doubt, practically, is so.

30. *Chairman.*] All professional men are not exempted, are they?—Yes, all professional men are exempted.

31. Conveyancers are not exempted, are they?—These are the persons exempted: "All Peers; all Judges of the King's Court of Record at Westminster, and of the Courts of Great Session in Wales; all Clergymen in Holy Orders; all Priests of the Roman Catholic Faith who shall have duly taken and subscribed the oaths and declarations required by law; all persons who shall teach or preach in any congregation of Protestant Dissenters, whose place of meeting is duly registered, and who shall follow no secular occupation except that of a schoolmaster, producing a certificate of some Justice of the Peace of their having taken the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required by law; all Serjeants and Barristers-at-Law actually practising; all Members of the Society of Doctors of Law, and Advocates of the Civil Law, actually practising; all Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors duly admitted in any Court of Law or Equity, or of Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Jurisdiction, in which Attornies, Solicitors, and Proctors have usually been admitted, actually practising, and having duly

H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

taken out their annual certificates; all officers of any such Courts, actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; all Coroners, Gaolers, and Keepers of Houses of Correction; all Members and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising; all Surgeons being Members of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and actually practising; all Apothecaries certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, and actually practising; all Officers in His Majesty's Navy or Army, on full pay; all Pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, Kingston-upon-Hull, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and all Masters of Vessels in the Buoy and Light Service, employed by either of those Corporations; and all Pilots licensed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, or under any Act of Parliament or Charter for the regulation of Pilots in any other port; all the Household Servants of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors; all Officers of Customs and Excise, all Sheriffs' Officers, High Constables, and Parish Clerks." I do not think any alteration for the better could be made in the qualification of special jurymen.

32. Mr. *Solicitor General.*] You have said that you thought giving better payment to jurymen, might induce people to get summoned oftener than their turn?—I do not think it is desirable to increase the expenses of actions at law.

33. Are not common jurymen at all events, very ill-paid, if paid at all?—I do not think they are paid at all.

34. *Chairman.*] They get eightpence a cause, do they not?—I was not aware that there was any payment.

35. Mr. *Solicitor General.*] Supposing there were by law a distinct mode of summoning people in rotation, they could not then get summoned oftener than their turn for the sake of obtaining increased payment?—That would meet the objection, certainly.

36. At present, special jurymen are paid highly, and common jurymen are paid little if anything?—Yes.

37. Have you ever considered whether it is not reasonable that the common jurymen should be paid something more than they are?—If you paid common jurymen something to make it worth their while, you would not often lack common jurymen.

38. Have you considered the subject whether they should be paid at all, or whether if, they are paid at all, they should not be paid something more than they are?—It is a mere matter of private opinion. My objection to their being paid is, that persons would endeavour to get summoned on a jury for the sake of the remuneration; but if they were summoned in the regular order that objection would not arise.

39. Are not you aware that there are great complaints among common jurymen of the money loss to which they are put by attending on juries?—Yes.

40. And also of the want of accommodation which they receive at the court?—Yes, I have heard complaints of that kind made on several occasions.

41. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] The practice of presenting those lists to the justices, is uniform throughout the kingdom by law, is it not?—Yes, I believe so; the Act of Parliament applies generally.

42. When those lists are presented to the justices by the officers, who present them, the officers are sworn to the truth of them, are they not?—Yes.

43. All the security is given which we can well have that the persons are fairly returned by the parties who bring those lists being put upon their oath?—Yes, I think so; in country places, where the overseers are farmers, and where they have not professional advice, I can hardly say whether some alteration could not advantageously be made, but in London, I can not conceive how any mistakes can be made when I say, "any mistakes," I cannot conceive how any serious mistakes can be made. My impression is, that the persons who present the list are sworn.

44. With respect to the title of "esquire," I suppose the only persons whom you can designate as "esquire," are those whom the law so designates?—Yes, in a parish like Whitechapel, there are many merchants who would be esquires in their own district; to the best of my recollection, there is not an esquire on my list.

45. In the district where they live, they are put down as esquires by courtesy?—Yes, I think they are; for instance, take a manufacturer in Whitechapel who lives in Marylebone, probably in Marylebone, he would be put down as "esquire," we should put him down as "merchant."

46. Your duty is limited to returning qualified persons?—My duty is limited to returning qualified persons, and preparing that list.

47. Does the office of high constable (who is mentioned in the section you read) exist in every parish?—There is an officer attending the licensing magistrates called a high constable.

48. When the list is brought to the petty sessions, it is left in the custody of the clerk to the magistrates?—Yes.

49. What does he do with it?—The Act directs him to hand it to the constable, and the constable has to present it to the clerk of the peace at the next quarter sessions, that is, the October Sessions, and then the clerk of the peace takes charge of it, and he has to keep it amongst his records and prepare a jurors' book, and then, within six weeks, he has to hand it over to the sheriff.

50. Do you think it would improve the administration of the law as regards juries, if the constabulary were employed?—I do not think it would. In Whitechapel, we have made several complaints that we have not enough constables.

51. Do you know how the summoning officers are paid?—No, I do not. They are officers of the sheriff.

52. With regard to classification of any kind that you have nothing to do with?—No.

53. Colonel *Stuart.*] How would you deal with a person whose office was in Whitechapel and whose residence was in Marylebone; would not he be on two lists?—There is that difficulty.

54. We had a case mentioned to us last year of a man being summoned to three separate courts within two days. Are the summonses issued for the different courts by different officers?—I am not quite sure of the practice in the sheriff's office.

55. How would you guard against such a case as the one I refer to?—The object of giving notice on the church and chapel doors is, that every person should examine the lists. Anybody could easily

H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

[void being called upon to serve in two by going and looking at the list. A gen- having a manufactory in Whitechapel nstruct his servant to see whether he was Whitechapel list; and if he lived in the bone district he could instruct his servant if he was on the Marylebone list; that is ject of having the notices on the church or three Sundays.

Can he claim to be put on one only?—I do not think that a magistrate would see ast difficulty in allowing him to be struck .

That would not apply where he lived in a outside Middlesex and his place of busi- as in Middlesex?—No, it would not apply country. If he lived outside Middlesex st serve in both places. I would suggest gard to that, that if the law is defective in spect some alteration should be made; so a man were summoned at two places, the rates, upon being satisfied that he was on ts, should be at liberty to strike him out

Mr. *Whatman.*] You told us that when ts are delivered by the parochial officers to agistrates in petty sessions, they are sworn correctness of them. Is it not the fact he oath is only that the lists are correct so they go, but not that they comprise all who are liable to be put upon them?—I rdly, without the Act of Parliament, say he oath is; but, speaking of our own parish, t everybody on the list who is liable to be , and I believe that is the case throughout on.

You are aware that the magistrates in sessions have no power to put any names e list not already put there by the parish s?—Except previous notice is given.

If they have not been put on the list ex- d on the church doors, they have had no , so that they cannot be put upon the list e magistrates?—No.

In short, the magistrates have no power to se the lists?—No, they have no power to se the lists. I have attended the sessions any years, and I never heard of anybody g to be put on. It is quite possible, of e, for the parish officers in making out the to leave out names, but I do not think in ice that is done.

You have spoken of money being paid on occasions when summonses have been taken ople's houses; did you speak of summonses ecial juries as well as common juries?—To est of my recollection the summons in one case or a grand jury, and in the other for a common I am merely speaking from recollection.

With respect to paying jurymen more than are at present paid, you are probably aware there is generally believed to be a class of ns who are always at hand and ready to serve ecial jury cases, and who go by the popular of "guinea pigs" in consequence?—Yes, I ve there is a class of persons who seek to get on juries; how they manage to get put on I cannot tell.

They are always to be found waiting about ourts ready to answer to their names when a is prayed for?—I have not observed that, have been on a great many juries.

Mr. *Freshfield.*] The lists are prepared on uthority of the overseers?—Yes.

8.

66. You think that that duty is discharged *bonâ fide* and well?—In London I am persuaded that it is.

67. It rests with the overseer to define the class of the individual?—Yes, it does.

68. Do not you think that a larger discretion might be exercised in the designation of the parties? Do not you think that the list as it goes down to the sheriff very often leads him to think a man a merchant who is not a merchant, but who is a mere shopkeeper?—I think not.

69. You think great care is taken adequately to define the parties?—I believe so.

70. Is not it the fact that a great many special jurymen in London are retail dealers?—That is because they live in the suburbs. A man may keep a shop in Whitechapel, out of which he may make perhaps 1,500 *l.* or 1,600 *l.* a year, and at the same time he lives in the country, where he keeps up a large establishment.

71. You call him a "merchant," do not you?—No; I should not put him down as a "merchant." Supposing he was a grocer, I should call him a "shopkeeper."

72. You think it is from his residence that a man gets described as of a higher class than he really is?—I have no doubt that that is the case.

73. You say you have heard that a summoning officer has received a bribe; you have only heard it, as I understand?—I have heard it from persons in whom I place the most implicit confidence.

74. You do not know it of your own knowledge?—No.

75. If such a practice exists, I suppose it might be checked by imposing a penalty upon the summoning officer?—I should think there ought to be a very severe penalty on a man taking a bribe in the discharge of his office.

76. Is there any penalty in the Act of Parliament?—I do not know.

77. There is a penalty upon the sheriff if he allows anybody to escape, is not there?—Yes, a very heavy penalty; but I think the common law would reach a man who takes a bribe in the execution of his office.

78. You say that in the course of the current year changes take place, and in your own parish you think to the extent of 50; do you think, taking the whole mass of jurymen, the number that change their residence is very large?—Yes; I think very large.

79. Supposing you gave the sheriff, or any other officer, the power to strike out a name by reason of the man's having gone away, do not you think that that might lead to the very practice to which you have referred, of letting people off who wished to be let off?—No; I should direct the overseer to do it under the same responsibility as at present.

80. That implies going through the routine of sending the lists through the various officers, till it gets to the sheriff, does not it?—I do not see that that routine would be required; the overseer would strike out the name and put either "dead" or "gone" against it.

81. Would you propose that that should be done frequently in the course of a year?—Once during the year would be enough.

82. You think there should be an enactment to that effect?—I think there should be; it could very simply be done if the overseer made his list and took it to any police magistrate, and made a

H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

declaration on oath or a statutory declaration; it might be returned to the clerk of the peace or the magistrate without any formality of having a sessions.

83. You think that the sheriff should be bound to note in his book the date of service of each juryman, and you would restrict him from summoning a jury except in order of service?—Yes.

84. Would not that give rise to a good deal of trouble to the sheriff?—I do not think so; one clerk could do the whole of the county of Middlesex.

85. Are you aware that there is some such practice as that at the Central Criminal Court with regard to grand juries?—No; I do not practice in the Central Criminal Court.

86. Do you think that the adoption of such a course would be a benefit to the class of persons liable to serve as jurymen?—I do; very beneficial; it would get rid of many evils.

87. *Chairman.*] With regard to the description of persons qualified to serve as jurymen, is the description given by the person himself, or by your subordinate officer, or from your own knowledge?—I may say from our own knowledge; we know all the ratepayers in the parish; in fact, I send round the beadle of the parish and the collectors who know all those parties; I get the assistance of the beadle and the collectors; I may say that the collectors principally are the parties who assist me in the matter.

88. Are the householders allowed to give a description of their occupation?—We know them ourselves.

89. I see one or two returned as "gentlemen," others as "merchants;" where do you draw the distinction between a merchant and a tradesman. A. B. is returned as a "gentleman," B. C. as a "merchant," and C. D. as a "stationer?"—With regard to A. B. that is the best description I can give of him; he is a man living partly on his means, and he is auditor of a company; he is a man of some intelligence and position, and I do not think that he carries on any regular business; that is why he is described as a "gentleman;" I could not describe him as a "merchant."

90. With regard to the distinction which you draw between a merchant and a tradesman, where would you draw the line?—I should not put down a shopkeeper as a merchant; but a man with an office and two or three clerks, and so on, I should describe as a merchant.

91. Would a commission agent be returned as a merchant?—In these matters we have to exercise a little discretion. If a man kept two or three clerks, and if I know him to be a man of position, I should return him as a merchant.

92. Have you ever considered the question of the feasibility of abolishing the distinction between common jurymen and special jurymen, and having only one roll from which jurymen should be taken?—I have never considered it; but the moment I did consider it, I would not approve of it. There are many cases for the trial of which common jurymen would be quite unfit.

93. With regard to exemptions, have you ever thought whether the list of exemptions might be more restricted; for instance, Property and Income Tax Commissioners are exempted; is not the number of those very considerable in Middlesex?—They are exempt; but I can hardly answer that question.

94. With regard to the exemptions generally, have you ever thought that the list is too lar and that it might be restricted with advanta —No, I have not thought so; I have not c sidered that subject.

95. Have you any other suggestion to mak the Committee upon the subject of their inqui —I would only say, with regard to summon officers—I am very loth to make any compl against any body of men, because, during t course of my life, I have heard, perhaps, o dozen instances—I fear that it is done, but th may be only doing what their fathers have do before them, I dare say, not considering th they are committing any great offence in t matter.

96. If the lists were to be revised in the w you suggest, more than once in the year, wou not that throw very great additional trouble up the parochial officers?—No. It would not tak me more than an hour. I should ask the colle tors to give me a return of all the persons i their districts who had gone away. We hav three collectors. I should say, tell me in thi list who are gone; they would do that in a fe minutes, and then I should go through it myself It would give little or no trouble.

97. After the lists have been revised before the magistrates in petty sessions, what is the next process; is the list sent up at once to the sheriff or to the high constable?—The high constable.

98. Who is the high constable in the county of Middlesex?—I can hardly tell you.

99. Does it then go to the clerk of the peace?—Yes, the high constable has to hand it over to the clerk of the peace.

100. In Middlesex there is no such officer a the high constable, is there?—There is a person called the high constable.

101. Supposing that he exists, it goes from him to the clerk of the peace, and then from him to the sheriff?—Section 12 of the 6th of George the Fourth, chapter 50, is—"And be it further enacted, that the clerk of the peace shall keep the lists, so returned by the high constable to the Court of Quarter Sessions, among the records of the sessions, arranged with every hundred in alphabetical order, and every parish or town ship within such hundred, likewise in alpha betical order, and shall cause the same to b fairly and truly copied in the same order, in book to be by him provided for that purpose at the expense of the county, riding, or division with proper columns for making the registe hereinafter directed, and shall deliver the same book to the sheriff of the county or his under sheriff within six weeks next after the close of such sessions, which book shall be called the "jurors' book," for the year [blank], (inserting the calendar year for which such book is to be in use); and that every sheriff on quitting his office shall deliver the same to the succeeding sheriff; and that every jurors' book so prepared shall be brought into use on the 1st day of January after it shall be so delivered by the clerk of the peace to the sheriff or his under-sheriff, and shall be used for one year then next following."

102. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Have you ever had any objection made to the mode in which you described people as being "merchants," or otherwise?—No; I cannot call to my recollection any objection being made.

103. *Chairman.*] May we take generally as the result of your evidence that you think if the list

ere carefully made out in the first instance, were then carefully revised twice in the instead of once, if they were then submitted e proper authorities, and if afterwards, a person had been called upon to serve, a were put against his name in the sheriff's book, so that he should not be called upon to serve again till everybody else upon the list had served, a proper attendance of jurymen would be secured, and the jurymen themselves would not be unnecessarily inconvenienced?—That is my opinion.

H. S. Mitchell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

WALPOLE EYRE GREENWELL, Esq.; called in, and Examined.

W. E. Greenwell, Esq.

. *Chairman.*] You are vestry clerk of the of St. Marylebone?—I am.

. How many years have you held that ?—Seventeen.

. It has been suggested to the Committee you are well qualified to give us valuable nce with regard to the way in which the lists are made out for the parish with you are officially connected. If that is the will you state how the lists are made out, whether there are any points in the present ice of summoning juries on which you think rm or revision is needed?—In regard to the er in which the lists are made out, of course arish is bound by the Act of Parliament. churchwardens and overseers have to make al lists of the men qualified to serve on juries ding to the Act. The mode in which it is is this. In the month of May in every alter- year a paper is left with every householder ying a house of the value of above 30*l.* a for him to fill up his name and address, and nature of his qualification, and, if he is exempt, nature of his exemption. Perhaps I had r describe first what is the operation in the that the paper is left at the householder's . The paper is left by the beadle of the ct. The parish is divided into six districts, ch of which a constable, who is called the e, is appointed. This paper being left by s called for some short time afterwards, and urned to a clerk, who acts under the direc- of the vestry clerk. The papers are ex- ed by such clerk, and in the event of any t in his mind, application is made to myself ie vestry clerk to take directions upon the ct. The list is then prepared in manu- t, and is submitted to myself, and also ny churchwarden or overseer who is in- ted in the subject. For a great many it has been submitted to the gentleman acts as sidesman to the churchwardens, a experienced person, who has lived perhaps rds of 60 years in the parish, and who is, fore, more qualified than anybody else to the history of the inhabitants of the parish. list having been revised, is printed and ex- ed on the church doors, as the Act of Parlia- directs. Subsequently, at the sessions held ie magistrates, it is revised, and such correc- made, either upon the recommendation of the chial officers or at the instance of the magis- s themselves, as they think proper. The ving year no paper is left at the houses of nhabitants, but the list is submitted to the ctors of parochial rates, of whom there are in the parish of St. Marylebone, and they e out from the list the names of all persons have died during the year, or have removed their houses, and they insert in the list the s of all persons who have come into occupa- during such year. That is the way in which ists are prepared during the two years.

8. 107. When the list is left at the residence of any ratepayer, is it simply a blank form that he has to fill up with his name, address, and qualification?—Yes, a blank form.

108. That is called for by your subordinate officer?—Yes, by the beadle, who exercises a certain supervision himself, and who submits it to the clerk appointed for the purpose of making out the list, and also to myself.

109. You have the revision of the list after it is submitted to you?—Yes.

110. Receiving information from the collectors of rates?—Yes, in the second year, and I give the clerk instructions as to the mode he is to adopt in making out the list.

111. Do you find that those lists require a great deal of revision on your part, or is the description given tolerably accurate?—The returns made by the householders require a good deal of revision.

112. Do you mean with regard to qualification or with regard to clerical errors?—More with regard to the qualification; certain persons possibly desire to give themselves a higher title than they are rightly entitled to.

113. In order that they may become special jurymen instead of common jurymen?—Yes; I have not found special jurymen desiring to be turned into common jurymen; but, on the contrary, persons who have really been entitled only to be upon common juries, have given such a description as would warrant their being summoned on special juries.

114. The lists, so revised by yourself, are then submitted to the magistrates in petty sessions?—After being first submitted to the churchwardens, or practically to the sidesman who acts for the churchwardens, the gentleman of very large experience I have mentioned.

115. The lists, having gone through that filtering process, go up to the justices, and any cases for exemption, or cases of wrong description, are noticed by them, and the list amended accordingly?—Yes.

116. Those lists so amended remain in force for two years, subject to alterations being made in them the next year, owing to change of residence, or death?—Yes; the list so completed in the month of September does not come into operation till the following January, and then it remains in operation till the succeeding January, so that a long time elapses before any correction can be made in the list. If the list is made out in August or July, and a person subsequently dies, or becomes exempt from over age, no correction can take place until the following January twelvemonth.

117. So that the list remains in force for 18 months practically, instead of 12?—Practically, it does.

118. Mr. *Turner.*] You say that people put upon the list in September come into service in January; if any alteration was required, that

W. E. Greenwell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

alteration would be made in the following September?—Yes; many persons in the course of the year claim exemption on account of being over 60. They come to the churchwardens, and the churchwardens say, "We have no power in the matter; the list has been made out, and forwarded to the sheriff; you must go to the sheriff." They go to the sheriff, and the sheriff says, "I have no power to alter it; you must go to the churchwardens." But the churchwardens have no power to correct the list till the succeeding September, which may be a year afterwards.

119. *Chairman.*] Are many alterations made in the lists after they have gone to the justices in petty sessions?—No, not many. Out of 3,680 on the list in the parish of Marylebone, the corrections would probably be 50, including technical alterations; that is the final revision by the magistrates.

120. Do you think that the revision is as efficacious as any that could be done by any other officer; say, by a revising barrister?—The revision by magistrates would be superior to that by a revising barrister, because a revising barrister would take notice only of a matter of complaint that came before him, whereas the revision by the magistrates is upon the knowledge they have of the locality. A revising barrister would revise the lists simply as a matter of form, only taking notice of complaints brought before him.

121. Do you consider that ample opportunity is given to persons qualified to serve as jurymen of having their wrongs redressed, if they have any, by the machinery which at present exists?—Yes; and perhaps in proof of it, one may refer to the insignificant number of complaints that there are. As a matter of convenience, I keep a register of all persons who become during the course of the year exempt by over age, or by reason of permanent infirmity; so that those persons are not put upon the subsequent list. Such persons frequently during the year come to me and state that they are exempt, and I note them down, so that they are not put upon the subsequent list.

122. What number of the 3,680 would be taken off the list in the second year?—Probably 400 or 500 cases might be taken off for some reason or other.

123. After the lists have been finally approved of by the justices in petty sessions, they are then sent to the clerk of the peace for the county?—They are.

124. And submitted by him to the sheriff?—They are.

125. With regard to the question of summoning, have any complaints reached you, or are you able to say whether it is conducted fairly or not?—I cannot say whether it is or not, that is not part of my duty; I only know that complaints are frequently made by persons that they are summoned upon special juries more frequently than they consider they ought to be summoned. For instance, a person will have three or four summonses at the same time, and he considers that no fair allotment can have taken place.

126. Are you yourself acquainted with the system by which jurymen are summoned?—Only from inquiry. The names of the special jurymen are placed in a separate book, as directed by the Act, by the sheriff, and then, before the trial of a case, numbers referring to the names are put into a box, from which each party selects 24 names, the residue being returned to the b Whether the machinery is effective for dis buting the chances of being called upon to ser equally amongst all those in the box I can say; but it seems to me to be a system ve much open to objection.

127. Do you believe if the plan were adopt of putting a mark against the name of a man the sheriff's book, directly after he had serv so that he should not be summoned again till t whole list was exhausted, that would act fairl both with regard to the public and with rega to the class of persons liable to serve as jury men —It would be a preferable system, certainly, that which exists at present.

128. That would go far to remove one cau of complaint, with regard to persons being sum moned to serve as jurymen six or seven times one year?—With regard to the same perso being summoned six or seven times a-year, I doubt it would; but I apprehend there woul still remain the objection as to the insufficien number of special jurymen, as compared wit common jurymen; for instance, out of the tota number of 3,680 jurymen on the list for Mary lebone, only 250 or 300 are special jurymen. other parishes the disproportion is still greater In the parish of St. Pancras, out of a total numb of 6,628 jurymen, there are under 50 specia jurymen. In Paddington, where there are great number of residences of a superior class and where a larger number of special jurymen might be expected, there are only 220 out of 3,790. In St. James's, Westminster, containing many residences of a high character, I appre hend there are not 20 special jurymen out o 1,000.

129. How do you account for that small pro portion of special jurymen to common jurymen in parishes like Marylebone and Paddington?—It is easily accounted for. Out of 83 houses in Portland-place, for instance, there are only nin jurymen altogether, eight of whom are specia jurymen. In Bryanstone-square, consisting o 48 houses, there are not above five jurymen, a of whom are special jurymen. In Harley-street consisting of 146 houses, there are not 20 jury men, most of whom are special jurymen; whil in the Edgware-road, which is a trading stree with 232 houses, there are above 130 jurors o the list, none of whom are special jurymen That is the cause of the insufficient number o special jurymen out of Marylebone parish; an I presume the same reason prevails in the othe parishes which I have mentioned. The reason is on account of the large number of exemption In such a street as Harley-street, or Portland place, nearly every house is inhabited eithe by ladies, or by persons who are over age, o coming within one of the classes of exemp tions. In Bryanstone-square there only fiv jurymen out of 50, all the others being ladie persons over age, officers in the army or in th navy, or persons in one of the professions, o persons coming under one of the other classes o exemption.

130. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] How man special jurymen are there in Cumberland-street —I have not taken Cumberland-street; I shou think the same proportion as in Bryanston square. I apprehend that the chief reason, or very strong reason, that prevails more, perhap in some other parishes than ours for the gre disproportion of special jurymen to common jur me

is the strictness with which the title of uire" is attached to the names of persons, gentlemen of a high class and great intel- ce not being considered to be entitled to egal title of esquire. Probably, in some of ther parishes that I have named, it is a very class of persons who are entitled legally to squires. A gentleman might live in Bel- e-square, with an income of 50,000 *l.* a year, not be thereby necessarily entitled, in strict- to be an esquire, or to be upon the special list.

1. How would he be returned?—Strictly, ould be returned as a "gentleman." There eat latitude possibly given by the magis- s in our parish with regard to the title of re; for there would be still fewer people he list as special jurymen, if they were cted to the legal definition. The follow- ire the persons legally entitled to the title squire: — the eldest sons of knights and eldest sons in perpetual succession; the t sons of younger sons of peers and their t sons; esquires created by letters-patent, heir eldest sons; esquires by virtue of their s, as justices of the peace, and others who any office of trust under the Crown, and amed esquires by the King in their commis- on appointment, and barristers at law.

2. Mr. *Freshfield.*] If you follow the law at respect, are not you rather in a minority; the rule generally adoptedof calling a man gh position, spending a large income, an re in these lists?—I was saying that in our h a greater latitude is given to the descrip- han in some other parishes. Our proportion 0 out of 3,000 is much larger than 43 out 000, or 13 out of 1,000. The magistrates ot require such a strict definition as d be legally required, but in some places feel bound to do so.

3. You consider yourself liberal?—Yes; e a person really can from his high position nsidered an esquire, and there is nothing vely known to the contrary, the description by himself is left.

4. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] It used to be dered that the holding of property en- a man to be called an esquire?—No; it een expressly stated that no amount of pro- , however large, entitles a person to be d an esquire; that is a very great reason the number of special jurymen is so very ed.

5. Colonel *Stuart.*] Officers in the army and rank as esquires, do they not?—Yes.

6. *Chairman.*] Have you considered whether umber of exemptions ought to be reduced? hink they ought.

7. In what class of exemptions would you sh?—I am not prepared to refer to any par- ar class, except that I think the age might ltered with advantage. Persons over 60 t very well serve up to 70.

8. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Would you exempt prac- g barristers?—I think that there ought to be ry strict definition of practising barristers; very difficult to draw the line, and it ought e certified by some authority what is a prac- g barrister; a barrister might be called a tising barrister, though he had never held a in his life; he might live in chambers, and to do so, and yet not be engaged; and I ot see why he should be exempted. Bar- 58.

risters in large practice no doubt ought to be exempted.

139. Would it be possible to make a definition as to the comparative amount of business?—There would be very great difficulty in it.

140. Practising solicitors you would still exempt?—There is very good reason possibly for exempting solicitors; they are very much interested in causes, and it would not be desirable that they should serve on juries.

141. Would you still exempt practising medical men?—Certainly, a person in practice I should exempt; it would be very inconvenient to be sent for by a patient if he were on a jury.

142. Would you still exempt officers of the army and navy?—I would not exempt them, unless actually upon duty. A great many officers who have retired from the service on half-pay have been exempted from oversight probably. In practice, a great many officers who have retired from India, for instance, are exempt, though they are not entitled to be exempt.

143. Would you exempt civil servants of the Crown?—Unless a high class of person, I do not see why they should be exempt; a head of a department probably should be exempt, but the exemption should not go down to the inferior officers in the list.

144. Take ministers of religion, who are at present exempt, would you still exempt them?—No; I think they might be put on juries with very great benefit.

145. *Chairman.*] Have you ever heard any complaints with regard to the long time which jurymen are required to be in attendance?—Speaking from report, great complaints are made by common jurymen, of being summoned to be in attendance three weeks at a time, and without any remuneration. I am only speaking from popular report.

146. There is a small allowance to common jurymen?—Yes, but it is hardly worth notice; there is a great disproportion between the payments to special jurymen and to common jurymen. I do not see why there should not be a more ample remuneration for common jurymem than there is, and why they should not be required to attend for a shorter period than they are at present.

147. You assume that, if the sheriff's lists were made out a little more fairly with reference to summoning jurymen, there would not be the complaint which at present exists?—That complaint, as to special jurymen being summoned more often than they ought to be, would be thereby removed; but there would still be the complaint as to a common juryman being summoned and taken away from his business for three weeks at a time.

148. That might be remedied by the sheriff pursuing a different course from what he does?—I am not competent to speak to that point.

149. With regard to remuneration, do you think that it is a sufficient remuneration to pay a special juryman a guinea a cause, supposing it be tried?—I apprehend that it is; I apprehend that it is not alone a question of *quid pro quo*, but that a person called to serve upon a special jury, must give up his time without remuneration to some extent the same as a common juryman.

150. In many cases where a special juryman is summoned, the case does not come on for two or three days and is finally withdrawn; do not

W. E. Greenwell, Esq. 26 March 1868.

you think that a fee of a guinea might be fairly given to that juryman though the cause is not tried, because he is put to the trouble and expense and inconvenience of coming away from his business, to be present on the chance of the cause coming on?—Yes, the mode of payment might be altered perhaps with advantage, there may be some objection now in that respect, but I was referring more to the question whether a guinea is sufficient or not; it is not sufficient perhaps as a remuneration, but under the circumstance that heavy costs would be incurred by the parties by increased payment, I hardly think that a just complaint can be made against the amount of a guinea.

151. With regard to common jurymen the fee is miserably small, next to nothing at all; what would you think a fair remuneration to a common juryman for his loss of time and trouble in coming to serve?—Of course admitting that both parties, common jurymen and special jurymen, would still have a loss inflicted upon them though paid, I apprehend that if the common jurymen were paid half the amount that the special jurymen receive, it would be something nearer the remuneration that they would be entitled to.

152. Would you suggest a payment per day or per cause?—That would be matter of detail; that would depend upon what alteration you made in the summoning.

153. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Besides being clerk to the vestry, you are clerk to the magistrates of the Marylebone division of petty sessions?—Yes.

154. Are not the jury lists returned to the justices in petty sessions?—Yes, the justices have to meet within the last seven days of September, to receive the list from the churchwardens; practically a short time before that the list is sent to some of the magistrates who are more likely to attend than others to look over; but the Act of Parliament says, that the magistrates are to meet to receive the lists from the churchwardens; I might say that it would be a great convenience to the magistrates, and tend perhaps to a better reformation of the lists if the month of September, were altered to some other month; there is a great difficulty in obtaining the attendance in London of magistrates in the month of September, or of any persons in fact; it is the worst month in the year to select for the purpose.

155. That affects London; it would not affect the country at large?—No.

156. Are those lists delivered on oath?—The magistrates, if they please, can administer the oath to the churchwardens.

157. At the time when those lists are given in, do many persons attend to object to them?—No, very few.

158. Does that arise from the circumstance of there being an intelligent man like you, who are vestry clerk as well as clerk to the magistrates, to whom the magistrates can appeal, on any cases on which they may require information?—One reason would possibly be that, in the month of September, when the lists are presented to the magistrates so many people are out of town; but I apprehend that there are not many complaints to be made in a parish where there is attention paid to the proper description of the parties.

159. What parishes are comprised within the Marylebone division?—Only Marylebone. In Paddington, they seem to have a very complete system of making out the jury lists. Instead of entrusting the delivery of the papers to the beadles, they are delivered by the collectors of the parochial rates in the first instance, and are got in by them afterwards, so that the operation is done much quicker, and by a more experienced person than the beadle. In all cases in any large parish, the duty is, no doubt, better done by the collectors of parochial rates who are more acquainted with the householders.

160. Is that practice adopted in any other parish except Paddington?—Yes, there are other parishes which adopt it; St. James's, and I believe other parishes pursue the same system. All parishes do not pursue one system. In some parishes there are no papers at all delivered to the inhabitants, in some parishes a list is made and that list is the basis of future lists from year to year, leaving the parties who claim exemption to claim it from the magistrates; there is no facility given to the inhabitants to claim exemption, it is left to them to do so themselves.

161. The Act of Parliament does not designate the particular officer who is to do this duty?—No. The act contemplates the churchwardens rather doing the duty himself personally; no allowance is made for a clerk or officer or any remuneration to anyone at all.

162. The usages of society require that the law should be amended in that respect?—In large parishes it is quite out of the question for an honorary officer to perform the duty.

163. You are the clerk to the magistrates, and you receive this list; what do you do with it after the magistrates have confirmed it?—I send it the same day to the clerk of the peace.

164. You do not send it to any high constable or any other officer?—No; I send it direct to the clerk of the peace. The law was altered in that respect by the last Act; instead of being delivered to the high constable, it is sent to the clerk of the peace.

165. The law has done away with the intervention of the high constable?—Yes; I send it by post to the clerk of the peace.

166. You know that in Paddington there are only 220 persons eligible to serve as special jurymen out of 3,790 jurymen?—I know it from counting the list.

167. Is not that a very small proportion?—It is a very small proportion of special jurymen to common jurymen, but not so small a proportion as would be found to be the case throughout the metropolis.

168. That being a parish in which there are a great many gentlemen resident, and very few shops, does not the proportion appear very small?—Smaller than I should have anticipated it would be; but still, if the total number of men eligible to serve on special juries throughout the metropolis is only 1,000, Paddington and Marylebone furnish half of the number.

169. Do not you think that it would be a great improvement, that when a man has served on a jury he should be returned to you as having served, so that he should not be called on for some time to come?—For the sheriff to return to the churchwardens, or any parochial officer, the names of persons who had served on juries would entail upon him a very considerable amount of labour.

170. What is wanted is, that the duty of serving on juries should be better distributed. You

o not know when you make out your list as or has not served?—We do not.

. Would it not be a desirable thing, with v to that equal distribution, that when a as served, a return should be made that he rved, and then you would have an oppor-, when you made out your list, of bringing efore the sheriff, or before the magistrates, erson who had served either last year or ar before?—I am afraid that could hardly ried out in practice; a record of the ser- n the year before would be a very trouble- kind of record for the churchwardens to the sheriff could very much more conve- y manage that matter; our list should be t of jurymen in existence at the time.

. You do not make out separate lists of on jurymen and special jurymen?—No, it list, and then one list being returned to erk of the peace, and from the clerk of the to the sheriff, the sheriff extracts from ist all persons who are called esquires, or of higher degree, or bankers and merchants; orms the special jury list.

. What do you consider makes a man a chant?"—It is generally considered that a who exports or imports is a "merchant;" wine merchant, or a timber merchant, or a nerchant is not described as "merchant," escribed as "wine merchant," or "timber ant," or "coal merchant," and he is not ed by the sheriff for the special jury list.

. Take "Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove," stance, how would they be returned?—As rs.

. While some small man, two or three doors night be returned as "merchant?"—That not be likely in Oxford-street; it is just le that in a residential street in the neigh- ood a man of less intelligence, if you , or less property, or with less important ess, would be returned as "merchant."

. A merchant is eligible to serve on a spe- ury?—Yes.

. If I understand you rightly, Marshall nelgrove would be returned as "drapers;" l they be eligible to serve on a special jury? ; a draper is a retail tradesman.

. Mr. *Turner.*] In point of fact, is the f restricted with regard to his selection of ns for the special jury list?—Yes; by the . 4 he is expressly directed to make a list sons described in the general list as esquires, rsons of higher degree, bankers, and mer- s; therefore, he acts by the Act of Parlia-

. Do I rightly understand that he could ut on the special jury list, or on a jury em- led to try a particular case, tradesmen of a high class, say, for instance, Messrs. Swan dgar, and gentlemen of that class, whose ess knowledge might peculiarly fit them for ial of many cases that special juries have to —I apprehend that the sheriff has no discretion.

. Not with respect to special juries?—No; as a discretion with reference to grand

. He could not put any builder or sur- , for instance, on a jury empanelled to try e in which that man from his knowledge l be peculiarly fitted to form an opinion the evidence?—No; he has no discretion way; he has no discretion in the way of ng the description of the person into a s.

qualification for a special jury, and he has no discretion in selecting a person from the list. The names must simply be taken by ballot or lot from the box, and selected by the parties.

182. I understand you to say, from the list as at first made, he must select the special jury list, composed of parties coming under particular designations; and then there is a certain number, 48, chosen by lot, the parties striking out so many on each side?—Yes; but the sheriff has no discretion in any way.

183. He cannot put upon the list any one who is not specially designated by the Act of Parliament as entitled to serve as a special juryman?—No.

184. Is not it your opinion that under those circumstances many men particularly qualified to serve on special juries are excluded?—I have no doubt of it. A vast number of persons described as "gentlemen" are men of very great intelligence, who are perfectly competent to serve on special juries. On the other hand, there are persons described as "gentlemen" because there is no other available description to give to them.

185. Who are quite unfit?—Who might be quite unfit.

186. But the sheriff cannot go out of those particular designations, even to put in a man whom everybody knows to be particularly well fitted for the purpose?—No.

187. Do not you think some alteration in the law with respect to that is desirable?—I think so.

188. There is now a legal designation, but you do not follow that?—That is obsolete in many cases.

189. Therefore now, the selection is arbitrary?—Not exactly arbitrary; the legal designation "esquire" fetters parishes very much, from placing people on special juries, who would be otherwise fitted for it.

190. In fact, a man in one place is called "shop-keeper," while in another place he would be called "esquire"?—I do not know that that is so.

191. Have not cases come to your knowledge, where a man with a large retail business, making 20,000 *l.* a year, is called "shop-keeper" in the place where the business is carried on, while in the place where he lives he is called an "esquire"?—That would be an exceptional case; I do not think there are many of that class of cases; on the other hand, I think as a general rule, where a person is keeping a retail establishment, he would not be called "esquire."

192. You think it very desirable to alter the law in that respect?—Most desirable, and especially with regard to persons living on private incomes without business, who are not placed on special juries on account of their not holding legally the title of "esquire."

193. Have you considered the subject so far as to give the Committee any recommendation as to how you would alter the law with respect to the description of persons to be put on special juries?—I have not considered it very much, but I think that the class of persons eligible for special juries should be very much enlarged by enabling some authority to place persons on the list of special juries. Whether that should be by the discretion of the churchwardens, the persons who make out the lists, or the sheriff, I am not prepared to say.

194. Do you think having some standard of rating or rental might be a rough but good mode of arriving at something like a fair estimate of a man's ability or intelligence?—It would be a rough mode of doing it, because it varies so much

W. E. Greenwell, Esq.

26 March 1868.

from situation. It might be better than the present system; but a person carrying on business in a large thoroughfare, such as Oxford-street, would be rated at a very high amount, whereas a person in a neighbouring street, of equal intelligence, would be below the line. Situation gives a fictitious value to the rating.

195. But taking the average, do not you think that you would come to something like a measure of a man's intelligence by the extent of his rating?—I think you would have a different class of persons in different parishes, for the reason I have given. A man rated at 50 *l.* in one parish would be a very different man from another rated at the same amount in another parish, on account of the situation. In one part of London he might be a man of a high class as a tradesman, and in another, a person of a low class, though the rating might be the same.

196. That objection applies also to esquires and merchants; one large merchant is a man of no intelligence whatever, while another merchant keeping an office, with perhaps only two or three clerks, hardly making a living, may be a man of very great intelligence and great experience; but suppose you had some fixed amount of rating which should qualify in addition to the titular qualification, do you think that would be an improvement?—I think probably that would be an advantage.

197. Mr. *Freshfield.*] The evil attending the inadequacy of the number of special jurymen arises in a great degree from the number of the exemptions?—In a great degree.

198. You think it desirable that those exemptions should be brought within narrower bounds?—Yes.

199. But you see great difficulty in applying the principle?—No doubt there would be great difficulty. I do not see much difficulty with regard to barristers, for instance; there might be in their case a certificate given by the Inns of Court.

200. In applying the principle, it must be, in fact, "practising" or "not practising;" you cannot judge of the extent to which a man may or not practice?—It would be very difficult; every barrister, we might presume, is prepared for practice.

201. You think that the evil might be met in part, by giving a larger discretion, either to the overseers or to the sheriffs, in the definition of the means, or the intelligence of the parties?—If the old obsolete definition of esquire was done away with, and a body of gentlemen were brought in, it would add enormously to the numbers of special jurymen.

202. Do not you think that the overseer might return two lists, in one of which he might give some indication, derived from his own experience, as to the intelligence, and the means, and the position of the different householders in the list?—I do not think it would be well to give him so wide a discretion; it would be very invidious for any churchwarden or overseer, of his own judgment, to make a list of special jurymen, and exclude other persons from that list. If you give him some leading marks to go by, then no doubt it would be a very desirable system; but it should not altogether be at the discretion of the officers.

203. You might in some way restrict his discretion; but do you see any way of applying the principle. You could not, I suppose, say that Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove, for instance, are to be allowed to be special jurymen, wh another man in the same trade is not?—It mi be met in this way: if Messrs. Marshall and Sn grove carry on business in Oxford-street, th should be classed with their brother tradesmen that street; but if Messrs. Marshall and Sn grove lived in private houses of considera value, then in respect of those private houses th might be placed upon the special jury list.

204. It comes round to this, that those who experienced and who know the parties and th position, should have the discretion vested them of deciding, subject to correction by t sheriffs or justices, who are the parties fit to special jurymen, and who are the parties fit to common jurymen?—I should rather deprec any discretion being given to officers if th are to exercise it in judging of the intelligen of their fellow parishioners; if you would gi them some guide by which to judge, it would different. I think that you would be imposing very difficult duty upon any officer if you we to tell him he might, out of a certain street, s lect certain persons for their intelligence, and p them upon the special jury, and leave their nei bours on the common jury. If you gave hi some guide as to a residential standard, and h him exercise a discretion to put the man on th special jury, it would be different, but it woul be awkward, and lead to bickerings betwe neighbours if one man was selected for a speci juryman and his next door neighbour, of equa rental and of equal position, was to be left o account of his presumed want of intelligence fo the common jury.

205. Can you give the Committe any other prin ciples upon which you would act in attempting correct the existing evil; would you recommen that income tax should be taken as a standard?—Income tax is objectionable, because that involv inquiry into people's private affairs.

206. Would you say personal expenditure?—That cannot be got at. A man who spends litt may have equal intelligence with a man wh spends much.

207. You cannot give us more assistance in in dicating any principle?—I think that if you we to enlarge the description of persons who a now entitled to be put upon the special jury li you would add very much to their number.

208. It is difficult to apply any principle?—Not difficult as to that; I think the title of esqui might be enlarged. If you enlarge the class people who might be legally entitled to be call esquire, you would bring in a large body gentlemen living upon their income, and wh would have time to devote to the duties.

209. That comes round to the same poin you would not any longer be bound by the de nition of esquire, but bound by some other de nition; what is that?—The first operation wou be to enlarge the class of persons entitled to th rank of esquire.

210. Do not you think it might be left to th discretion of the overseer who makes the l (subject to the correction of the justice who loo at it, and subject to the correction of the sher afterwards), to make some sort of classificati according to the style of living, the intelligenc and the business of the person?—It would e large the list, no doubt; but I foresee a gre many difficulties in the selection of persons, you give the officers a simple discretion. At th same time, it would be a great convenience th

at discretion to place certain persons upon the t, so as to entitle them to be called special rymen, could be exercised; but it might be- me a very unpleasant duty, unless it were iarded by some particular directions. From e limited number of persons eligible to serve as ecial jurymen, you see how insufficient they are r the performance of the duty.

211. Taking the three parishes you have imed, the special jurymen are about a 10th or 12th of all the jurymen?—Yes; a 12th in our arish.

212. Mr. *Alderman Salomons.*] How many ters are there in the three parishes?—I think arly 24,000.

213. And out of that number there are ly 500 qualified special jurymen?—It appears so.

214. What is the total rateable value; would be 3,000,000 *l.*?—About 2,700,000 *l.* Marybone is 1,000,000 *l.*

215. Mr. *Freshfield.*] An Honourable Mem- r suggested rating as a standard; do you see y objection to that?—The objection is, that it ries so much from the locality; it depends upon e situation. The rating of a house in one ace may be 100 *l.*, and the same description of ouse, and the same size, may be 500 *l.* in nother locality.

216. Mr. *Turner.*] Whether the rating is more less in one district than another, it is a criterion a man's means, is it not?—I cannot altogether y that; one man may be rated very high for usiness premises, and his income may be very nall; whereas another may be rated low, in nother place, and his profits may be very large.

217. If a man occupies expensive premises, nd therefore conducts a business at a great harge, would not he be a man of intelligence, peaking generally?—Yes; I think that would e so. I think that a man capable of conducting large business, for which he pays a high rent, ust require more intellect than a small tradesan, rated at a very low rent.

218. Therefore rating is, to a certain extent, a uarantee for a man's intelligence?—In the mited way that you are putting it.

219. I mean, taking it generally?—No, not aking it as a general rule. Take Oxford-street s an example; there are many small shops rated t an enormous amount; the occupier of one of hose shops is really not making more profits in usiness than if he were in some neighbourng locality, where the premises may be rated low.

220. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] But would not e have knowledge and intelligence enough to e put in a position to mix with the other eleven ersons on a special jury?—It depends very much pon the individual.

221. Mr. *Turner.*] Would not it be the same hing if you said that every one rated above 40 *l.* r 50 *l.* should be qualified to be put on special uries; you might then go up to 1,000 *l.*, or anyhing you liked?—Yes; but you must take the owest amount on the scale. If you were to put he rating qualification at 50 *l.*, you would get on he special jury list lodging-house keepers, and n some parishes a very low class of tradesmen. The rating of 50 *l.* a year in one parish would correspond with only 30 *l.* in another. If you made the qualification above 400 *l.* or 500 *l.*, in order to get men in large business, that would be a different matter.

222. Suppose you put it at 100 *l.*? — You would have a very different description of special jurymen, many of them, to what you have now.

223. They would not be so well qualified?—No.

224. Mr. *Whatman.*] You have spoken of the small number of gentlemen who are returned as special jurymen. In the case of there being partners in any business, do you return all the names, or only one of those partners?—All of them; all in occupation. We should take the rate-book as the guide.

225. So that none can escape you that way?—No.

226. In the description which the householders give of themselves in those papers which are left at their houses, I think you told us that a good deal of revision was required, some persons being ambitious of appearing in a higher class than that which you consider them entitled to; are you aware of many instances, on the other hand, of people who wish to appear in a lower class instead of a higher class, for the reason that common jurymen are not called upon to serve so frequently as special jurymen? — No, I have never found such a case; that would be subject to revision. If we found that a person really an esquire described himself as "gentleman," it would be attributed to his modesty, and he would be altered to "esquire." I do not think we should suppose that it was done for the purpose of escaping serving on a jury. I do not think that is a way of escape which enters the heads of very many people, and therefore it is not acted upon.

227. *Chairman.*] The Committee may gather from the answers you have given, that you do not think that it would be advisable to adopt a rating test, inasmuch as the class of persons you would thereby obtain would vary so much in different districts?—That is my opinion. I see great difficulties in adopting a rating qualification, from the different value of property in the several localities.

228. Though you admit that the list of special jurymen is too small, you are not prepared, as I understand you, to recommend to the Committee any means by which that list could be increased?—Only in the general way of lessening the large number of exemptions which at present exist, and in enlarging the descriptions of persons who are now entitled to be put only upon the common jury list, from both which operations the special jury list would be efficiently and very materially increased.

229. You are of opinion that very great latitude and discretion ought to be given to the persons who have to make out the list of special jurymen?—There ought to be a great discretion. At the same time it is rather a difficult function to exercise; it would require to be exercised with great delicacy and judgment.

Friday, 24th April 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount Enfield.	Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Mr. Freshfield.	Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Huddleston.	Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Hastings Russell.	Mr. Charles Wynn.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. DAVID DEANS, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *D. Deans.*

24 April 1868.

230. *Chairman.*] You hold some appointment, I believe, under the High Bailiff of Westminster?—I am clerk to the High Bailiff of Westminster.

231. Has it come under your cognisance officially, to observe the manner in which persons qualified to serve as special jurymen are placed upon the list?—It has. Perhaps I may be allowed to state the duties performed by the high bailiff with reference to juries They are of two kinds: first, he receives a process from the Crown for laying fines upon jurymen, both special and common, who are fined by the superior courts; and he also summons juries in all compensation cases in which land is taken compulsorily. He received his appointment in May 1859, and, from that time to the present, 183 persons have been fined by the superior courts; that is in the city of Westminster alone, of course.

232. Fined for non-attendance, you mean?—For non-attendance. Out of that number, only 95 paid their fines; the rest were either dead or gone away, or exempt from various causes. That is all that the bailiff has to do with juries that are summoned by the superior courts. He has nothing whatever to do with summoning or selecting jurymen for the courts at Westminster.

233. But he has to do with it in the compensation cases over which he presides?—Yes.

234. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Compensation cases in Westminster, you mean?—In Westminster. In all Acts of Parliament relating to property to be taken compulsorily in Westminster, a clause is inserted giving the high bailiff power to act in lieu of the sheriffs; so that in those cases he summons the juries.

235. Does he receive any compensation for that?—He is empowered by Act of Parliament to make charges to the company requiring him to summon the jury. The company issue their warrants directed to him, under their various Acts. During the last two and a quarter years he has had 71 compensation cases in Westminster, part of them for the new courts of law, and the remainder for the Metropolitan District Railway Company. In those cases 1,704 special jurymen have been summoned. In most cases 24 have been summoned for each case; but the Lands Clauses Act says that the number shall be reduced to 20. Practically, however, the same practice is adopted as in the superior courts, that is, reducing the 48 originally nominated to 24. In many cases the attendance has been extremely limited. In some of the cases, out of the 24 summoned, there has been but one special juryman to answer to his name; but seven or eight is considered to be rather a large attendance out of the 24. In those cases, of course, the parties have either to try the case with that number, or to make up the jury by common jurymen, who may be present. In the present year there are but 512 special jurymen on the list in Westminster.

236. *Chairman.*] Comprising how many parishes?—Comprising about 12 parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster; so that it would seem from the fact of the high bailiff having had to summon as many as 1,704 in two years, that the same persons have often had to be summoned twice, and even oftener than that. Then we found that out of that 512 there are no less than 129 exempt, some of them from being over age, and some of them have been gone as long as five years. Some of them are men of the age of 85, 88, 72, and so on. I have had these returns in my hand made to me when the persons were summoned by the summoning officer. We have found 129 exempt; there may be more, but that is what we have found, that having had to summon so many, that 129 have proved to the satisfaction of the high bailiff their privilege of exemption.

237. Mr. *Headlam.*] What age exempts them?—Sixty. That would be in addition to Members of Parliament, who of course are exempt during the Session, and practically are always excused if they claim the exemption. The experience of the high bailiff leads him to believe that the number might be very largely increased if the lists were correctly made out by the parish officers. The whole difficulty seems to arise from the very imperfect and negligent way in which those lists are made out. There are about 11,500 voters in Westminster, and it seems only reasonable to infer that there would be more than 512 persons out of that number qualified to serve as special jurymen if the lists were correctly made out. I may mention that the high bailiff has power to fine jurymen for non-attendance, and in some cases of the attendance having been too small, the company has required him to do so. He fined as many as 103 persons in the early part of last

t year, but out of these 103 fines only 11 were
overed, as the remaining persons proved that
y were not liable to serve.

238. *Chairman.*] At what period of the year
s the high bailiff receive the lists from the
ochial authorities?—About the 29th of Sep-
ber; the lists should be made out previously
the parish officers and revised by the justices
ring the last week in September. I see that
year they were revised on the 24th of Sep-
ber.

239. But at what period previous to the revi-
n should the high bailiff receive the lists?—
ese lists, revised at the end of September,
re for the ensuing year.

240. I wish to find out what interval elapses
ween the receipt of the lists from the paro-
al authorities by the high bailiff and those
s being published?—He does not receive them
il after they have been revised.

241. I thought the lists went to the high
liff before they were revised?—No.

242. To whom do they go, to the clerk of
peace of the county?—No; I think they
simply published; they are affixed to the
rch doors, and then all objections are heard
ore the justices on the occasion of the re-
ion.

243. And on those notices is information
en that the justices will, on such a day, revise
se lists?—Yes; I will read a notice. This is
affixed to the church doors in the parish of
nt George, Hanover-square, on the 30th of
gust 1867. "Take notice, that all objections
the foregoing list will be heard by the jus-
es at a special petty sessions, to be holden
Friday, the 27th day of September next, at
o'clock precisely in the forenoon, at the
rd-room in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square."
lat is signed by the churchwardens and
erseers.

244. How long generally does that revision
t, is it a week, or ten days, before the lists are
nplete?—One day in each case; it is almost a
mal thing.

245. After the revision, those lists are then
mitted to the high bailiff?—Yes; the high
liff applies to the parish officers for those
s.

246. And those lists are the lists from which
high bailiff will take special jurymen for
next twelve months.?—They are.

247. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Does not a
y of those lists go to the Middlesex autho-
es; are not they the same jurymen, in fact for
ddlesex?—The Sheriff of Middlesex selects
jury in the same way as the High Bailiff of
estminster does. The same lists go to the
eriff of Middlesex as to the High Bailiff of
estminster, because jurymen are liable to
ve as well before the high bailiff as before
judges.

248. Mr. *Huddleston.*] In the compensation
es held at Westminster as well as in the com-
nsation cases held at Red Lion-square?—Yes.

249. *Chairman.*] Are duplicate lists furnished,
to the High Bailiff of Westminster and one
the Sheriff of Middlesex?—Yes; I have fre-
ently had special jurymen excuse themselves,
the ground that they have already received
mmonses for the very day on which we had
mmoned them.

250. Mr. *Huddleston.*] You mean that they
ve been summoned for special juries at West-
nster?—Yes.

251. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] They are, in fact, on the Middlesex lists?—Yes; under Act of Parliament the parish officers are bound to supply the sheriff with the lists of voters, and the high bailiff acting in Westminster in lieu of the sheriff; he also receives the lists.

252. *Chairman.*] Then these 512 special jurymen might be called upon to serve in compensation cases in Westminster, and also in the three superior courts?—Yes, and in the compensation cases in Middlesex.

253. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Those jurymen who are liable to serve on compensation cases would also be liable to serve on the special juries in the three Courts of Westminster: Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer?—They would.

254. They would also be liable to serve, if required, in the Probate and Divorce Court on special juries, would they not?—They would.

255. And also if required in any of the Chancery Courts of the Master of the Rolls, or the Vice-Chancellors, with the assistance of a special jury?—Yes, they would. I may mention, that under the Lands Clauses Act, jurymen are not bound to serve more than once in twelve months in compensation cases, but in other cases there seems to be no limit.

256. In the compensation cases do you find that the same jurymen serve over and over and over again?—I do; but I think that that has generally been a voluntary act on their part.

257. You find that there are a class of jurymen, a limited class, who are continually on compensation cases?—That is so; but that is by accident. If the number were larger to select from, the numbers corresponding with their names would not come up so often.

258. How do you account for the fact, that you see the same class of jurymen on almost every compensation case in Westminster and at Red Lion-square?—In Westminster it must arise from the extremely limited number of jurymen, because it must be by pure accident that they come up. Unless the Committee are already aware of the plan adopted for selecting them, perhaps I may be allowed to explain it.

259. We know that plan, I think. As a fact do you find that there are some 15 or 20 jurymen who are almost always on special juries in compensation cases?—I can scarcely go as far as that; there are, no doubt, that number who are willing to serve whenever summoned: and I can only account for their being seen so often, by the fact of their being so often summoned, and attending; while others, who are equally often summoned, do not attend.

260. You cannot account for it in any other way?—No.

261. But it is a fact that there is a class of jurymen always to be seen in compensation cases?—Yes, and they are men who are called in the jury lists merchants; whereas they are simply tradesmen; they are wrongly described.

262. It is that class of men who are continually serving?—Yes.

263. They are entitled, are they not, to a guinea for their service, and a guinea for a view?—Yes.

264. That is when they go to the spot where the property is to be taken, and view it?—Yes.

265. They are taken there in a cab, and brought back at the expense of the company?—Yes.

266. And they get a guinea for that as well as a guinea for the attendance?—Yes.

Mr. *D. Deans.*

24 April 1868.

267. So that they get two guineas a day?—And luncheon.

268. Do you find that they invariably ask for a view?—Almost invariably the company require a view; but there have been many cases in which the jurymen have suggested it, where we have not gone on quite fast enough for them, to know whether there would be a view or not.

269. You generally find an experienced jurymen suggest a view, if the company do not ask for it?—We do.

270. You mentioned another thing, the luncheon; what is that luncheon?—Of course it is always usual to adjourn in the middle of the day for the court and the counsel to take refreshment, and it has been found convenient to provide a luncheon for jurymen in order to keep them together.

271. That luncheon is provided with strict impartiality by the railway company?—Yes, by the company.

272. And is generally a tolerably good luncheon?—I believe so.

273. You say that in about two years there were 1,704 jurymen summoned; have you any means of telling us how many of those jurymen answered to their summons?—I could not answer that precisely, not having the papers with me.

274. Can you give it approximately?—I may safely say that on an average not more than one-half have answered to their names. I am under the mark when I say that.

275. And in many cases where you have summoned 24, you do not get more than seven or eight, I understand you?—We very rarely get more than that; in many cases the number has been only four or five.

276. Then you make it up by a tales from the common jurymen?—If the company or the claimant pray a tales.

277. How do you summon the common jurymen?—We summon them as we please; we go through the lists regularly, and select the most respectable, as far as we are able to judge of that from their residence, and the nature of the business they carry on; they would be respectable tradesmen.

278. How many common jurymen do you summon besides the 24 special jurymen?—Twelve.

279. Do you find that the 12 common jurymen attend better than the 24 special jurymen?—Yes.

280. What do you give the common juryman when he attends?—The same as the special juryman, a guinea.

281. And the guinea for the view, and his luncheon?—Yes; as a rule, most common jurymen seem disappointed if they are not called.

282. The common jurymen you select are of the better class, I understand you to say?—They are.

283. Do you summon them impartially over the list, or do you summon a certain number who are experienced men in these questions?—No; we summon them impartially in rotation, passing over those of an inferior class.

284. What is the number of your common jury list?—I cannot say.

285. Much larger, I suppose, than that of the special jury list?—Very much larger indeed.

286. I understand you to say that there are only 512 special jurymen on the list in Westminster, out of a number of 11,500 voters; is not that rather an astonishingly small proportion, in your judgment?—I have always so thought it.

287. You have a great many persons resident of good position, have you not?—Undoubtedly.

288. What parishes does that include?—St. Ann's is one; there is only one special juryman in that parish, and he, I think, is a tradesman; he is called a merchant; but there are really no gentry there.

289. Would Golden-square come in St. Ann's, Soho?—It would come in St. James's.

290. What is the next parish?—The next is St. Clement Danes.

291. You would have professional men there, and they claim exemption?—They claim exemption.

292. Is St. Clement's Inn in St. Clement Danes; it is not pulled down now?—It is still in existence, but I think it is not in St. Clement Danes. Then there is St. George's, Hanover-square.

293. How many special jurymen have you in St. George's, Hanover-square?—406 out of the 512.

294. Out of 512, St. George's supplies 406?—It does.

295. Do you know how many inhabitants there are in St. George's, Hanover-square?—I do not.

296. How many voters are there?—4,884.

297. Could you give us in a tabular form the number of voters in each of the 12 parishes, and the number of special jurymen in each of the parishes?—Yes; the following is the number of voters in each parish or precinct within the city and liberty, and of the number of persons qualified to serve on special juries in each parish or precinct for the year 1868:—

	Number of Voters on Register.	Number of Special Jurymen.
St. Anne - - - -	497	1
St. Clement Danes - -	642	—
St. George, Hanover-square	4,884	406
St. James's - - -	1,679	37
St. John the Evangelist -	1,268	5
St. Margaret - - -	1,107	40
St. Martin-in-the-Fields -	1,105	22
St. Mary-le-Strand - -	82	—
St. Paul, Covent Garden -	273	1
Precinct of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter -	19	—
Precinct of the Savoy -	36	—
	11,592	512

The 512 special jurymen include Members of Parliament; and some persons, who are solicitors, barristers, or otherwise, exempt by legislative enactment.

298. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Is the whole of St. George's in Westminster?—It is.

299. The entire parish?—The entire parish.

300. Is not this list you have been speaking of the same as the Middlesex list?—Quite the same.

301. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Do you happen to know that there is no convenience, generally speaking, for the jurymen in waiting?—There is not; they have to stand in the court.

302. Does it sometimes happen that the jurymen in waiting, waiting their turn to be called on

the jury, are mixed up with the witnesses and hetimes the parties to the cause?—I think not the compensation cases which I have had to with. In the courts in which compensation es for Westminster are tried there is a distinct ce for the witnesses, and they go at once to ir seats. The witnesses in compensation cases well know their business that they go at once their seat, and the jurymen remain standing.

03. That is not the inconvenience in com- sation cases that it is in other cases?—I have er noticed it in Westminster.

04. Do you find that in the places in court jurymen, there are not proper conveniences their making notes of the case as it goes on? No; the accommodation is very imperfect.

05. Seats very narrow?—Yes.

06. Space for the jury to sit very confined? Quite so.

07. Scarcely any desks to write on; and al- ugh they are given slips of paper if they ask them, there is very little convenience given taking notes?—Very little convenience as re- ds the seats and the space. In compensation es, of course, we supply them with every re- site in other respects, but there is that want ccommodation.

08. It is so from the architectural form of the rt?—Yes.

09. Is there proper accommodation for jury- to retire, in the nature of a retiring room? here is in Westminster. The compensation es for Westminster are holden either at the sions House or at Guildhall, where there is an ndance of space; and those in Westminster ting to the New Law Courts have been held convenience at the old Insolvent Debtors rt in Portugal-street, and attached to that e is also ample accommodation.

10. But as they are going to build new courts, our opinion, would it be desirable that more mmodation and more conveniences should be rded to jurymen generally?—Yes, I think so, ainly.

11. Both for jurors in waiting to keep them themselves, and for the jurors who are trying particular case?—Yes.

12. Mr. *Whatman.*] The lists of those liable serve as jurymen are composed of the rate- ers, are they not?—They are.

13. Would not the number of the ratepayers hese parishes give us a better means of com- ison than the number of the list of voters?—I k it would.

14. The list of voters is composed of men ing various qualifications, men who do not ear in the rate-book at all?—Quite so; I tion voters, because I know nothing of the payers, but the high bailiff having to make he register, we have the list of the voters in official form.

15. I am afraid that, in asking that question, as confounding the borough qualification with county qualification, but as to the qualifica- for voters for boroughs, it is only occupation gives the qualification?—It would be so in oughs.

16. So that the number of voters after all, ld give us all we want in the boroughs?— ; in boroughs, it will be so.

17. And this jurisdiction of the liberty of stminster corresponds with the borough in respect?—Yes, it does.

18. Will you tell us how the selection of per- sons to be summoned on these compensation cases is made?—The high bailiff applies to the parish officers immediately after the revision of the lists of voters in September, to furnish him with a list for each parish; I then go through the lists, and mark all merchants, bankers, and esquires, with consecutive numbers. I then number cards with corresponding numbers, and they are placed in a box, and when nominations take place, I summon the claimants and the company, or the Commissioners of Works, whichever it may be, before me, and in their presence draw 48 of these numbers from the box, at the same time referring to the lists, and calling out their names to afford them an opportunity of objecting to any they think proper.

319. And if no objection is made to any of these names, then those are the names of the persons who are summoned?—No; the 48 are afterwards reduced by each party, the claimant and the company striking out 12, and so reducing the number to be actually summoned to 24. In some cases, they are reduced to 20, because the Lands Clauses Act states that the number shall be reduced to 20; but the attendance being so limited, the ordinary practice is for them only to strike out 12 each, and so leave the number to be summoned 24.

320. Still there are some exemptions overlooked notwithstanding this scrutiny?—In what way?

321. For instance, frequently Members of Parment are summoned by oversight?—They are by oversight. As far as we are able, we distinguish those that are Members of Parliament, and so state when the nomination takes place; but although Members of Parliament are invariably excused, if they claim the exemption, of course, they are liable to serve when Parliament is not sitting. But if they object to serve, even then they are invariably excused.

322. Is any attention paid to the question, whether the person who is summoned ever receives the summons or not; for instance, whether he is absent altogether; because frequently when persons are summoned to serve in these cases, they are fined, and then afterwards it is discovered that the summons was really never served upon them, but that they were absent?—Yes, that has been so. The high bailiff invariably has the notices delivered by an officer whose duty it is to make inquiries, and he makes a return to the high bailiff; and in cases in which the parties appear to be out of town, or in which he has been told that they are absent, they have never been fined.

323. Never intentionally fined, but they are sometimes through mistake, are they not?—Not in cases in which the officer on leaving the summons has been told that the party was absent.

324. When that has occurred, he has not been so instructed?—We believe not.

325. But you are aware that that does sometimes happen?—Explanation has been given in some cases in which persons have been fined, that they have not received the summons by reason of their absence, and in those cases the fines have been remitted.

326. But in some cases where a man having two residences, one a house in London, has been absent, and his house altogether shut up, a summons has been left which he has not received till afterwards, and a fine has been imposed, and of course remitted afterwards, in consequence of the

Mr. *D. Deans.*

24 April 1868.

non-receipt of that summons. You are aware of those cases, are you not?—Yes.

327. Does it sometimes happen that a trial is altogether postponed in consequence of the non-attendance of jurymen?—That has happened on several occasions in compensation cases, and of course it is a very large expense to the parties concerned.

328. Has it often happened?—Not often, on account of common jurymen being in attendance; rather than allow the hearing of cases to be postponed, they make the jury up from common jurymen.

329. Is there any considerable interval between the selection of these names of the 24 who are to be summoned, and the actual time of the trial?—There is; there is never less than a week from the time that the names to be summoned are agreed upon, and the hearing of the case.

330. What is the longest period that you are aware of?—About eight days; it is not thought desirable to summon them more than that length of time before the hearing, because in some cases the parties settle after the jury has been reduced, and then of course unnecessary expense would have been incurred had they been summoned with a longer interval.

331. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You say that there are only about 500 special jurymen out of nearly 12,000 votes?—Yes, 512.

332. That is to say only 512 whom you can select as special jurymen?—Yes.

333. That arises from the description or definition of the individuals returned to you as jurymen?—Yes, and I may say that there is even a less number than that; only I find that many gentlemen resident in such neighbourhoods as Eaton-square, or Belgrave-square, are only described as gentlemen; and I know at once that though they are only described as gentlemen, yet by reason of their living in such neighbourhoods, they would be properly special jurymen, and therefore I have so marked them; but as I say there would be even less in number than 512.

334. Have you any discretion in altering the description affixed to the names of individuals in the magistrates' lists?—No.

335. Then how do you undertake to summon such persons as special jurymen?—By consent; if the parties consent to a gentleman being summoned, instead of an esquire, they are at liberty to do so.

336. Then do you mean to say that that number of 500 would be reduced if the high bailiff had not assumed the right to make an esquire out of a gentleman by consent?—It would to some extent.

337. Then, in point of fact, the lists are returned to you with less than 500 men qualified to serve as special jurymen?—They are.

338. Where do you conceive the fault to be in that respect, because there must be a great many more than 500 men who should be on the list?—I have always thought so.

339. Do you think that the fault lies with the parish officers?—With the parish officers, I think, and I am clear that it must to some extent, because there are instances of persons being kept on the list who certainly should not be.

340. Does the law furnish no means of setting that right?—None, that I am aware of.

341. The parish officers are not in any manner compellable to alter the list; when once it is furnished, it probably cannot be altered?—It cannot be altered after it has been revised by the justices.

342. Then there must be some defect of duty either in the parish officers or in the justices?—I am not aware where it could be on the part of the justices, but it would seem to be with the parish officers.

343. You think that it is with the parish officers?—I do not see how it could be on the part of the justices.

344. There is obviously a defect in the law, or in the administration of the law; does your experience suggest to you any remedy for securing a better list; how do you propose to get a fairer list of special jurymen?—I can conceive of no means of compelling the parish officers to prepare better lists, except by attaching some penalty to the neglect to do so.

345. You think that it might be done by Act of Parliament, by attaching a penalty to the officers returning jurymen?—I know of no other means.

346. Have you any suggestion to make on the subject of the remuneration of special jurymen?—Not any.

347. You do not think it too great?—I do not.

348. You do not think it too small?—No; I think it a very fair amount of remuneration; I only speak as regards compensation cases.

349. Not as regards cases of trial in law or chancery?—No.

350. Have you any suggestion to make, in regard to the remuneration of common jurymen?—In compensation cases, I have none.

351. Your experience does not extend beyond that?—Only as clerk to a firm of solicitors.

352. In ordinary cases of trial by common juries, the jurymen are fairly paid?—I think not.

353. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee on that subject?—I think that it would be desirable that their fees should be increased.

354. Have you anything to say on the subject of the attendance of jurymen; have you any suggestions to make for securing the better attendance of jurymen?—Not any. They are already liable to be fined for non-attendance, and I am not aware of any other means.

355. You think that the law as it is is sufficient?—I think so. I think that if the lists were more carefully made out, there would be in Westminster a sufficiently large number of special jurymen to perform the duties that would be required of them.

356. Your experience suggests that as the only defect which you have to point out, and the remedy which you have to suggest?—It does.

357. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] If I understand you right, your experience with reference to compensation cases has rather been confined to the last few years?—It has, by reason of their having been very few improvements in Westminster, or alterations in Westminster, during the preceding years. Since May 1859, the time of the high bailiff's appointment, until within the last two years or two and a-half years, there have been but few juries required in compensation cases.

358. Then under those circumstances you would have had no occasion to summon juries?—Not any.

359. If I understand you rightly now, these lists of juries are furnished to you upon your own application?—They are.

360. It

360. It is no part of the duty of the clerks to justices to send them to you, as they are nd to send them to the sheriff?—I think not; hink they supply them out of courtesy.

361. Then, in fact, you have nothing to do h the jury lists?—Were they not furnished the parish officers, we should then go to the riff; that is to say, the high bailiff would ly to the sheriff for them under the Act of rliament.

362. Is it necessary under Act of Parliament t he should have a copy?—Clearly.

363. You said that the high bailiff has to make a register; that meant a register not of jury-n, but of voters?—Yes, a register of voters.

364. Could not all the duty which is usually ne in these compensation cases by the high liff of Westminster be done by the sheriff of ddlesex?—It could.

365. The sheriff of Middlesex could have com-nsation cases in Westminster, as in other parts Middlesex?—He could have them.

366. I suppose the sheriff of Middlesex, ough his under-sheriff, could hear any com-nsation case within Westminster?—Not le-lly at the present time, because in all Acts of rliament, empowering property to be taken mpulsorily in Westminster, there is a clause ecting the high bailiff of Westminster to act tead of the sheriff of Middlesex.

367. Then you mean to say that none of these es that have been heard within the last few rs for compensation within the city of West-nster could have been heard before any other blic officer except the high bailiff of West-nster?—Not legally. There have been one or o instances in which cases were inadvertently en to the sheriff of Middlesex. That is why ualified my answer. Of course it was done, the verdicts could have been set aside as being gal.

368. When compensation cases are taken, are y always taken before what are called special ies?—Not always.

369. What is the distinctions between the or-ary jury and the special jury in compensation es?—That the special jury is composed ex-sively of merchants, bankers, and esquires, t the common jury of persons in business.

370. That I quite understand; but who directs ich shall be taken, the litigants?—The liti-nts.

371. The question of having a special jury is which is decided by the litigants themselves, the same way as it is done in the other law rts?—It is.

372. The payment is not limited, is it, to the inea for the view, and the guinea for the at-dance?—It is, unless the case lasts longer than e day, and it is then customary to give the y a guinea each for every subsequent day's at-dance.

373. Is the high bailiff paid for the hearing; he a fee?—He charges the company under t of Parliament. There is no precise fee pre-ibed by the Act, but he has power to make his vful and proper charges.

374. Is that settled by consent?—I may say s. He sends his fees in to the company, and y pay them.

375. Does he sit himself, or sit by deputy?—mself, unless prevented by ill-health.

376. Must the high bailiff always be a lawyer?—Yes.

377. Would he have the power of sitting, as the sheriff does, by deputy; is there, in fact, any deputy?—There is a deputy high bailiff.

378. Can he sit in court and adjudicate for the high bailiff?—He has done so. He is also a lawyer.

379. Mr. *Wynn.*] What is the ordinary number of cases set down at Westminster for Nisi Prius sittings for each day?—I am not able to answer that. My experience does not enable me to do so.

380. You have the summoning of juries, I understand?—Not in Nisi Prius cases.

381. Only in compensation cases?—Yes, only in compensation cases.

382. Mr. *Headlam.*] Have you any reason to suppose that there is dissatisfaction expressed by the litigants themselves with this system?—I have.

383. What do they complain of?—They complain of the limited attendance of jurymen, and in some cases have suggested that the high bailiff should exercise his power of fining them, to see if it would have any better effect in securing a better attendance.

384. Do they complain when they get only a small portion of the jury, as special jurymen, and the list has to be made up by means of common jurymen; does that give dissatisfaction?—I think so.

385. They would prefer that the whole number should be special jurymen?—Clearly.

386. Do they complain of the same persons appearing from time to time on the special jury list?—The high bailiff has never received any complaint of that kind.

387. But have you any reason to suppose that it does give any dissatisfaction?—No.

388. When there were a considerable number fined, there was only a very small proportion found to be really liable to the fine, as I understand you?—Very small, indeed.

389. What was the reason of that?—The reason was that the remaining jurymen proved to the satisfaction of the high bailiff that they were exempt, either by reason of their being over 60 years of age, or absent from town, or through being in ill health, or otherwise disqualified.

390. Those which you have just named are the chief causes of exemption; old age, or absence from town, or ill health?—And holding offices under Government.

391. It has been caused by no inaccuracy in the service of the summons, or anything of that kind?—None, certainly as far as the high bailiff of Westminster is concerned, or his officers.

392. You think that the lists are in reality very deficient?—I think so.

393. That if the law were carried out, and the lists carefully made under the existing law, the number that at the present moment would be liable to serve as special jurymen would be considerably greater than it is?—I think so, certainly.

394. Do you think that it would be sufficient if care were taken that the lists were made out according to the existing law, quite accurately, that that would give a sufficient number of special jurymen for the work that there is to be done?—I do. It would clearly as regards compensation cases in Westminster. My experience

Mr. *D. Deans.*

24 April 1868.

does not go to the number of jurymen liable to serve in the superior courts; but still I am of opinion that if the lists in Westminster were more perfect, taking those jurymen resident in Westminster with those resident in the county, and if they were summoned impartially, there would be a sufficient number for all cases.

395. There is no trouble taken, is there, to pass over any gentleman on the special jury list on the ground that he has served once or twice in the year before?—There is by the high bailiff.

396. When you summon a special juryman for a compensation case, do you take into consideration the fact that he may have served already during the year upon a special jury in Westminster Hall?—No, because I am not aware of that fact. I am not aware of his having so served in the superior courts.

397. So that in point of fact, in summoning the special jurymen for compensation cases, there is no thought given to the question whether they may have served elsewhere?—Not the least.

398. The authorities summoning the jurymen for compensation cases have no communication with the authorities summoning the jurymen for the superior courts?—Not any.

399. Would it be a convenience if there were such communication?—It would, if the high bailiff were to adopt the practice of not summoning those who had attended at the superior courts, but it would so far reduce the number that I am afraid there would be a very much smaller number left to summon in compensation cases than at present.

400. The real evil is that the number upon the whole list is not sufficient for the work that has to be done?—That is so as the list stands.

401. *Chairman.*] Have any complaints been made to you of the insufficiency of the notice served upon jurymen?—There have been complaints, but my reply has been that a week's notice was considered by the high bailiff of Westminster to be sufficient.

402. Do you generally give a week's notice?—Invariably.

403. Then how does it happen (I do not speak from personal experience, but the experience of several friends who have shown me summonses) that the notice has sometimes been delivered only the evening before, and in some cases on the very morning on which the case was to come on?—That has never arisen in cases of special jurymen summoned by the high bailiff of Westminster.

404. You invariably give a week's notice?—Invariably.

THOMAS JAMES NELSON, Esq., called in; and Examined.

T. J. Nelson, Esq.

405. *Chairman.*] YOU are the City Solicitor, I believe?—I am.

406. How many years have you held that appointment?—Nearly six now.

407. In the early part of last year, I believe you were engaged in a case to obtain evidence relative to proceeding against certain persons for making false affidavits for the purpose of getting jurymen excused from the performance of their duties?—That was in the autumn of 1866.

408. That investigation was instituted by the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, was it not?—Yes; because it has been the custom for the City solicitor to discharge the duties of a public prosecutor in the City.

409. Will you have the kindness to state to the Committee the circumstances under which that investigation was begun, and the result of the investigation when completed?—It accidentally came out, that a gentleman who had got himself excused for not having attended in obedience to a summons on a jury in the Mayor's Court, was actually in London, and pursuing his occupation on the day upon which, in an affidavit made by a person who described himself as his clerk, it was sworn he was away in the country for his Christmas holidays, and that happened in consequence of this gentleman going home in the same railway train with an officer of the court who knew him, and therefore it was obvious that a false affidavit had been made, and as the officer of the court thought it right to report that through the Recorder to a committee of the Court of Aldermen, they requested me to inquire into the matter, and the result of my investigations was, that I found that a regular system was in existence for getting persons excused from serving on juries in the city of London, and that, in point of fact, a person of the name of Charles Mayhew was making a very good living by performing this office for the special jurymen for the city of London. It seems that the way he came into that was this: it was in consequence of his having been a clerk in the office of the ward clerk of the ward of Tower; and the jury lists for the city of London are made out in the offices of the ward clerks of the various wards of the City under the direction of the alderman and his deputy. This gentleman, therefore, in his capacity as clerk to the ward clerk, had access to the jury lists for that particular ward, and he was not long in finding out that people escape from serving on juries if they possibly can, in the City of London; and he therefore felt his way cautiously as he came in connection with the persons liable to serve on juries, and then he ultimately found out that a great many people were willing to subscribe a guinea a year to him, he undertaking that they should not be fined. The knowledge of that system very soon spread outside the ward of Tower to other persons, that is to say, one gentleman in conversation complained to another about his having been fined for not attending a particular summons, and his friend would say to him, "Why do not you do as I do, give Mayhew a guinea a-year?" The consequence was, that Mayhew got a very extensive connection indeed, and from information which came to my knowledge, he was making between 400 *l.* and 500 *l.* a-year by it, and but, for the accidental circumstance of the discovery, it would probably have gone on for some time. Of course, it seemed impossible to understand at first how a system of that kind could be carried out. I then put myself in communication with the officers of the other courts, Her Majesty's superior courts at Westminster, and asked for access to their affidavits, and every affidavit of excuse for a juryman that we thought was at all suspicious I took

ok possession of; and I found out that as to of those courts, every facility had been n for carrying on the system, inasmuch as y did not preserve these affidavits; but the r two readily gave them up to me, and it ed out then that Mr. Mayhew kept two boys is employment, and when any one who was of his subscribers received a summons, he ely left it at Mr. Mayhew's office, and then n the cause was called on, and the name of juryman was called out, one of these boys the associate that the gentleman had gone to land or to Germany, or to Spain (he put it a very distant place), and he would not be k until after the day fixed. Well, if the ciate was content with that excuse, and te "excused" on the back of the summons, of rse, no more was heard of it, and Mayhew easily earned his guinea. But if he were satisfied and required an affidavit to be made, n Mayhew made an affidavit, in this form: , Charles Mayhew, clerk to Robert Brown, a yman," but he took the real name of the jury- n, giving him a fictitious clerk. I mean that person making the affidavit, in most cases, s a fictitious clerk, that is to say, a clerk who no real existence. For instance, he might , "I, William Smith, clerk to David Salo- ns, Esquire," there being no William Smith all. Then Mayhew got one of these boys kept several for the purpose), to write this davit, so that the handwritings should be erse. Then he got somebody to sign it, some- es he signed it himself, but then he was ariably the deponent; he always took the per- y upon himself, though not the signing. at state of things could not have gone but for the power in the Common Law nendment Act, which authorised the appoint- nt of commissioners to administer oaths. For- rly, if a person required to make an affidavit, must either have come down to the court at estminster or have gone to judges' chambers. ose were the only two places in London where could make an affidavit; but the Common w Procedure Act having authorised the chief tice to appoint any solicitor that he thought a commissioner to take oaths, there were a ry large number of commissioners existing in ndon; and Mr. Mayhew never going twice to e same place to make an affidavit, and so never ming twice before the same person, escaped tection. He was last of all so emboldened that literally did not trouble himself in a great ny cases to make the affidavit in the name of ne fictitious clerk, but actually made the jury- n himself swear very often, and signed his me. Having discovered this state of things, I plied to a magistrate for a warrant for his ap- ehension, and he was apprehended; and I also cceeded in discovering one of the clerks who d been in the habit of signing these affidavits r him, and they were both committed to the ntral Criminal Court. Mr. Mayhew was in indifferent state of health, and the fact of his tection preyed upon him, so that he was too ill take his trial. The trial was postponed twice, d before it came on for the third time he was ad. The clerk (Davis) in the meanwhile was ed, and convicted of conspiracy to defeat the ministration of justice. If Mr. Mayhew had en tried he would have been tried for forgery those cases where it turned out that he had actually personated the juryman. I had in my possession the names of a great many of his subscribers, but I could not have prosecuted them without his evidence. If he had given evidence in the case, I should have picked out some two or three of them; men of great respectability, I may add, and have prosecuted them.

T. J. Nelson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

410. Davis was convicted, you say?—Yes, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, but he had already been in custody for two months, in consequence of the trial being postponed from Mayhew's state of health, and therefore it made three months altogether; and it being a common-law misdemeanor, there was no power to sentence him to hard labour.

411. How many years do you believe that system was conducted by Mr. Mayhew?—I believe that it had been going on for something like five years, certainly.

412. Have you any reason to believe that, before the man Mayhew took up this trade, the same system had been adopted?—I found no traces of it; but I need scarcely say that my inquiries were directed to suppressing Mr. Mayhew and his system. I did not come across the traces of anybody else being engaged in it.

413. With the exception of this case of Mr. Mayhew, have you had any personal cognizance of the way in which jurymen are summoned or attend, or are remunerated for their duties?—I know about their attendance, because, of course, I was in practice for some years before I was City solicitor, and I have had a great deal to do with them since in compensation cases.

414. Can you make any suggestion to the Committee as to any improvement in the practice of summoning jurymen, or as to their attendance?—As far as special jury cases are concerned, in compensation cases in the city of London, I never find any difficulty in getting them. I think it is pretty well known that there are two guineas attached to it, one guinea for the view, and one guinea for serving on the jury, and as the cases do not generally last much beyond two or three hours, that is sufficient to induce them to come rather than run the risk of a fine. Therefore my experience, as far as compensation juries are concerned, has been that they attend, and I am also bound to say that, as far as the special juries in commercial cases are concerned, I never found that there was much difficulty in London in getting a jury. There was more difficulty in Middlesex. Whether that arises from the fact that there is a larger number of jurymen in the city of London, in proportion to the business to be got through, than in Middlesex, or from the fact that the arrangements in the City of London for making out the jury lists are more perfect than they are in Middlesex, I do not know. I need hardly say that, in a small area like the City of London, the deputy and ward clerk know pretty well who ought to be on the jury list; but I believe that in the county of Middlesex it rests with the overseers and vestry clerk, who, from the very large size of most of the London parishes necessarily can have no personal knowledge of the inhabitants within these parishes.

415. As regards the City of London, the system works well, as I understand you?—I never found when I was in private practice as a solicitor that I had any difficulty in getting juries,

T. J. Nelson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

and I certainly have not found any in getting juries in compensation cases since; I think, as far as Middlesex is concerned, that those who are liable to be on the jury list in the City of London, complain that they have to serve on the special jury list in Middlesex as well, and it strikes me that there is some little reason for that, because the Honourable and learned Member on your left knows very well that a very large quantity of business is done in the City of London that does not belong to the City of London at all, and therefore men are taken away from their business because they occupy offices in the City of London. People from the country, Liverpool especially, like to have a special jury in the City of London, and therefore business is brought to the City of London for the sake of having an intelligent jury, and so a man may be summoned to try a cause that does not belong to London at all, and then soon after be summoned to try one for Middlesex which does belong to it. I cannot help thinking that if the Committee consider that there is a grievance in the non-attendance of special jurymen, a system of severely fining those who absent themselves would probably remedy it. As far as the common jury list are concerned, I do not know so much about them, but it has always struck me as a grievance, that the common juryman only gets 8 *d.* for each cause he tries; and I think that the system of summoning a special jury for every cause in the City of London is open to reconsideration. I should tell the Committee that when I first came into office, I found that in all our compensation cases in the City we were bound to summon 48 special jurymen, which I thought a great grievance, as we only wanted 12, and I took the first opportunity of our having a Bill before Parliament to reduce them to 24, as in other special juries. Sometimes we had three compensation cases waiting for trial on one day, and then we had three times 48 in attendance.

416. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Generally speaking, in regard to compensation cases in Middlesex and Westminster, you do not have more than one compensation case a day, do you?—Yes. I generally arrange, when we have got any compensation cases in Middlesex, which we have for the purposes of the new market in Smithfield, and also for part of the Holborn Valley Improvement, to have three cases in the day, for the convenience of despatching business.

417. Do not you think it would be a convenient course, instead of summoning a certain number of jurors for each case, to have a panel of jurors who might be called from the panel for each case, a panel, I mean, applicable to all cases?—For ordinary civil business, do you mean?

418. First of all, take compensation cases?—I think that is not practicable for compensation cases.

419. Where you have more than one in a day, I mean?—The difficulty there is, that you would have to alter the whole system of legislation, because these juries are summoned by a precept issued, requiring the sheriff to summon them for that case. I cannot see any reason why, if there is more than one compensation case to be tried in a day, there should not be a panel to try the whole.

420. The panel must be sufficiently large to allow of two juries acting at the same time?—Yes.

421. There may be two going on at the same time, one viewing and one sitting on the case?—Yes.

422. A panel of 48 would be sufficient for both?—Yes; you must allow a sufficiently large panel, because in compensation cases it is very important to see that no one on the jury is interested.

423. Would it be a convenient thing in the City and in Middlesex to have a panel for the special jury cases, as you have in a common jury panel?—I think there is no doubt that it would be a great improvement that there should be a panel either for two days, or one day, or three days. Then a man would be able to make his arrangements accordingly. A merchant would know whether he was wanted on a particular day, and he would provide for it; and if he were not there on the day there would be no reason why he should not be ruthlessly fined.

424. He would not work that day; he would devote himself to the court for that day?—Yes; he would set apart that day for work in court. If the first cause went off he would still be called on the second, and if the panel was sufficiently large to provide for two juries, one to sit in the box while the other retired, I believe that would work.

425. Do not you think that a scale of payment might be adopted for special jurymen, not for each cause, but for the day's attendance?—Yes; I can see no reason against that, except the consideration how you are to divide it between the different causes.

426. That might be done by a certain fee being paid into court for special juries, and the court taking upon itself to pay the special jurymen their daily fees?—Yes.

427. Would not the same arrangement for payment be desirable with the common jurymen; instead of giving them 8 *d.* a cause, to pay them so much a day?—Yes.

428. The course, I believe, at present is this: that the money earned by the common jurymen is put into a common fund, and then divided at the end of the sittings according to the number of days which each common juryman has sat?—I do not know that; I have always been exempted from being a juryman.

429. At all events there would be no practical difficulty in paying the common jurymen in that way?—None whatever.

430. Can you tell me what court it was to which you alluded that did not keep the affidavits?—Not from memory, but I can supply it if you wish to know.

431. Did you find that in that case the court accepted the excuses of different jurymen from the same boys?—The only evidence that I had on that subject was this: I discovered two of these boys; they were both in situations in the country; they had left Mayhew, and we had a difficulty in tracing them, but from what they told me, in many cases the court had accepted the excuse.

432. You and I know that the first few minutes of a day in court are occupied generally by excuses?—Yes.

433. On the ground that persons are out of town, or of a medical certificate that a gentleman is ill?—Yes.

434. Have you any reason to believe that those excuses

uses are fictitious at times?—The experience Mayhew's case would suggest that they are.

35. Can you give any suggestion for remedying that?—Nothing but greater vigilance on the of the officers of the court, it rests with the ciate.

36. Generally speaking, the excusal is done he presence of the judge, is it not?—Very om; it is before he takes his seat. The ciate, I think, has the responsibility; I think will find that it is done before the judge es in, generally, that the jury are summoned ut half-an-hour earlier; and the taking the hment numbers out of the box, and calling the list the 24, is generally done so as to get jury in the box by the time the judge comes

37. Then what we hear when we come into rt is the list reserved by the associate for the sideration of the judge?—Exactly.

38. Have you reason to believe that these scribers to Mayhew's fund were aware of the ns which he used to get them excused?—ll, they all said no, of course.

39. You can judge, perhaps, whether they e aware of it?—I do not think they knew means by which it was done. There is a eral impression in the City of London that a , by paying money to the man who comes to e him with the notice can get off.

40. What they call "tipping the sheriff's er" you mean?—Yes, "tipping the sheriff's er." I do not think that that has any foun- ion; I have heard it once or twice, and ave endeavoured to trace it out, but na- ally, it is not a thing that would be able to be ed; the sheriff's officer would not admit ing received anything, nor would the man it having given it; but if the man's name e drawn in due course, it would not do for sheriff's officer to come into court and say t he could not find him.

41. What is suggested is this, that some- es the sheriff's officer does not serve the man h the summons at all?—But you see he has control over the man's being called. The el is returned by the under-sheriff into court, when the officer of the court calls out William Robinson" it would not do for the riff's officer who had taken 10 *s.* for not ving William Robinson, to say, "I could not l him to serve him," because there would be ny present who would know where he lived.

42. Generally speaking, you hear him answer, erved on the wife," or "Served on the servant he door?"—Yes. I do not believe in the "tip- g" for not serving.

43. Practically speaking, there is very little iculty in getting a special jury for the ordi- y business of the City, I understand you?— ne.

44. You rarely have to pray a tales?—Very lom indeed.

45. Does not that partly arise from the fact the special juryman being at his place of siness, and leaving some person to call him en the particular case is called on?—In a great ny cases he does so; he leaves his clerk.

46. When the judge is beginning to sum up the case before his, then he is fetched?— s.

47. Do you find that there is not very much erence between the special and common jury- 58.

men in the City of London, not so much difference. I should rather say between the special and common jurymen in the City of London, as there is between the special and common jurymen in Middlesex and other counties?—Undoubtedly, it is so, because in the City of London, the common jurymen are all of them tradesmen; but when you get into the country you get the magistrates on the special jury, and the farmers on the common jury, and of course, there is a much broader distinction in the social position of the men than there is in London, because a man keeping a shop to-day may be a wholesale merchant to-morrow.

448. Do you find the common juries are, generally speaking, very good in the City of London?—Yes; I do not think that there is much exception taken to them.

449. Have you reason to believe that there are many cases applicable to the country tried in the Guildhall sittings?—A large quantity; indeed, an enormous quantity.

450. That arises from many causes, I suppose; first, the desire to get the case tried soon?—No doubt; next the certainty of getting a good jury, and, thirdly, being able to secure the attendance of counsel, a larger bar to choose from.

451. That circumstance is practically an inconvenience?—No doubt.

452. Do you find it difficult to get the judges when a case properly belongs to the circuit, to remove the *venue* from Middlesex or Guildhall, back to the country?—In the course of my practice I have not had very many country cases, and therefore my applications to change the *venue* were very few, and generally speaking, the interest of a London attorney would be, to leave the cause in London, because it is close to his own place of business, and he does not care to lose his time knocking about an assize town.

453. Have you had your attention called to the accommodation of jurymen and their conveniences; do you find that the present accommodation for jurymen in the jury box is limited and very bad?—I think that the accommodation for every one having a share in the administration of justice is very limited, and that state of things will not be bettered until the administration of justice is put on a different footing from what it is now; at present, if I may take the liberty of saying so, it is very much like a scramble; the business of trying causes is all pressed into a very limited time in the course of the year. There is a fortnight after Hilary Term in Middlesex, and a fortnight after the same term for the City.

454. There are 24 days by Act of Parliament after three terms, and they may be distributed between Middlesex and Guildhall?—Yes; I was going on to say, that whilst you have to provide for six courts, all sitting at the same time, both in London and Middlesex, those places only being wanted for about five or six weeks in the year at the outside, you necessarily have very inferior accommodation to what you would have if you had one continuous Nisi Prius Court sitting.

455. My question was rather directed to this; in almost every court of justice, the smallest possible space in which 12 men can be put, is given to the jury?—No doubt.

 456. With

T. J. Nelson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

456. With no comfort whatsoever, and scarcely any convenience?—None whatever.

457. Do you think it also important that there should be a special place in the Court for jurymen in waiting?—No doubt; and in most courts there professes to be a place of that kind

458. But generally speaking it is invaded by witnesses and parties to the cause?—And the public.

459. And that offers facilities for communication before the cause is tried, and thus sometimes influencing the mind of jurymen?—Yes.

460. You think that it would be desirable that a special place should be assigned for the accommodation of jurymen in waiting?—No doubt it would be very desirable that a man, who has to discharge duties, should have a convenient place to wait in till he is called upon to perform them.

461. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You have suggested that some mischief results from the convenience afforded by the late law in regard to the administering of oaths before a commissioner?—That gave the facility for Mr. Mayhew appearing in various different characters. I have given the specific mischief that arose from it.

462. But I suppose you would not suggest that the law should be altered?—Not in the least; the balance of convenience greatly exceeds the facility for mischief which it gave in that particular case. I did not intend to suggest an alteration of the law for one moment.

463. I think you say that the lists prepared by the parish officers of the jurymen are not very well prepared?—I believe they are not likely to be so well prepared in those cases as they are where you know the men well, as is the case in the wards of the City.

464. Would you not suggest that the parish officers might be paid for that duty, and be made responsible for its discharge?—No doubt they ought to be made responsible for its discharge.

465. And probably paid for it also?—Yes, and paid for it.

466. Does not inconvenience result from the liability to be summoned in two or more places by reason of the difference in residence of the jurymen; for instance, a juryman has his place of business in the City of London, and lives at the West-end, and is liable to serve in both places?—I have already suggested that I think a man on the special jury list for the City of London ought not to be on the special jury list for Middlesex.

467. Mr. *Alderman Salomons.*] I want to call your attention to the early part of your evidence in regard to Mayhew's matter, to give you the opportunity of considering whether you wish to make any alteration in it. I think you said that you thought Mayhew made 400 *l.* or 500 *l.* a-year by the system he pursued?—From the information that came to my knowledge, I believe he had that number of subscribers.

468. That would involve 400 or 500 persons as parties to this fraud or evasion?—I have very good reason to believe that that was so.

469. The ward clerks are paid to make out the lists, are they not?—I do not know sufficient of the detail to say whether they are specifically paid for the lists. All the ward clerks in the City have payments of some kind.

470. They are all paid officers?—Yes, they are all paid officers.

471. There is no ward clerk that is not paid by the ward?—He is paid out of the wa rate.

472. He is a paid officer, in fact?—He is paid officer.

473. And making out the lists for juries whic are presented for revision and examination the Common Council yearly, is a part of h duty?—Yes.

474. And he is paid for the work of his office —Yes.

475. The parish officers who make out thes lists in Middlesex, I believe, are not paid?— Formerly the vestry clerk of a parish got pai out of the church rates, and since church rate have been swept away by the decision in th Braintree case, I do not think that there is an fund in any metropolitan parish, except wher they have parish estates, to pay the vestry clerk He was the one on whom the duty used to de volve, and now the overseers get it done as the can.

476. The vestry clerk did it for the overseers —He was the factotum for the parish, and in th good old days when church rates existed every where, the vestry clerk was paid out of the churc rates a salary, and then the work was well done Now there is no source from which payment ca be made unless there are parish estates.

477. The overseer is now more a law office than a paid officer?—The overseer, as he exists in the present day, is purely a nominal officer; his duty is only to make a sufficient rate to answer the precept of the Board of Guardians, and he is generally a tradesman, and has other things to attend to; making out the rate rest with the collectors generally now.

478. He is a Parliamentary name, in fact?— Yes.

479. You said that six courts are sitting at the same time in the City; are they the Courts o Exchequer, Common Pleas, and Queen's Bench —Yes, two of each.

480. When those are sitting, is the Mayor' Court also sitting at the same time?—Yes; an the Secondary's Court sometimes. I have known the Secondary's Court sitting at Guildhall at the same time as the others. He is obliged now t have a room there, because his court at Basing hall-street has been swept away.

481. What class of persons are the juries i the Mayor's Court composed of?—The ordinary Mayor's Court business is discharged by common jurymen. When the compensation cases are taken in the Mayor's Court, they are specia jurymen.

482. But can special cases be tried in the Mayor's Court itself?—Yes, they can. The remuneration that a common juryman gets in th Mayor's Court is only 2 *d.* a cause. The superio courts have power to remove them, but cases o an unlimited amount may be tried in the Mayor' Court.

483. The Mayor's Court is popular, becaus the judge is popular?—Exactly.

484. And also from the despatch with which a cause is tried there?—If it gets into one of th superior courts, it may be 12 months.

485. But the Recorder, who is the judge in th Mayor's Court, has a high reputation?—Yes; n doubt the business is enormously increased.

486. The Mayor's Court can only try cause within the limit of the City?—In which the caus of action has arisen in the City.

487. Eve

87. Even with a person resident outside?—, if the cause of action has arisen in the City.

88. You said that in all your compensation s formerly, you were bound to summon 48 ial jurymen. Were you obliged to have ial jurymen; cannot you have a compensa- case tried by a common jury?—No, not now; use, when I made the reduction from 48 to I provided that it should be a special jury; it had always been the practice for it to be a ial jury.

89. Is that under Act of Parliament?—Yes; have a model Act, the City Improvement of 1847, and the Holborn Valley Improve- t Act has amended that in order to get rid he burden to men attending, by providing 24 only should attend.

90. They must all be special jurymen?—Yes, must; the Holborn Valley Act goes on to that they shall be special jurymen, but prac- lly they were always taken from special men before.

91. That differs from the practice in Middle- does it not?—No, in Middlesex the City ys had a special jury.

92. Two guineas is the ordinary fee which is to a juryman for attendance at compensation s, is it not?—No, one guinea is his fee, but erally speaking there is a view, which entitles to another guinea.

93. Supposing that a case goes over one day? have never known that happen in compen- on cases.

94. Do you know any case where a higher ment is given than the two guineas?—Not in pensation cases.

95. Is that only paid by one side?—The cost ys falls upon the promoters, and therefore it ways paid by them.

96. They do not pay for both sides?—No; ys in our cases we have the 24 guineas, or 12 guineas ready.

97. It is strictly limited to one guinea for the ing, and if there is a view, then another ea?—Yes.

98. Mr. *Wynn*.] Do I rightly understand to say that there are sometimes as many as t courts sitting simultaneously at Guild- ?—Yes.

99. And juries for those cases in eight courts are summoned by the summoning officers of the several courts?—No, by the Secondary, who discharges the duties of under sheriff in London. *T. J. Nelson, Esq.* 24 April 1868.

500. I think we had it in evidence before, that it was not unfrequent for a man to be summoned in two courts in one day?—I have heard my friends and relations complain of that, and on one occasion I recollect three summonses on one day.

501. Although the summoning officer was theoretically the same?—Yes, but that would happen because the special jury at present is the result of an accident. They are drawn by ballot, and therefore a man may be drawn for two different causes in two different courts, which may happen to be fixed to come on the same day. Then I should tell you also that I know from my experience when serving my articles, that when attending to strike a jury sometimes attorneys' clerks would agree, in order to save trouble, to take for two or three causes the same jury, so that a man might be marked for two or three different causes at the same sittings.

502. What record could be made of a juryman's not only having been summoned, but having been struck for a special jury, so as to avoid his being called upon too often?—That would be only a question of expense. The Secondary might have a printed list with columns for the purpose.

503. Where would it be kept?—At the Secondary's office, every juryman being summoned in the office of the sheriff of the county. In London the office of the sheriff is discharged by an officer called the secondary, who is really the sheriff's second clerk. That is a permanent office, and the administrative business of the sheriffs of the City of London is discharged by the Secondary. If he had a printed list, of course he could put a tick against a man's name when he had been summoned on a jury.

504. That office is permanent, and does not change with the sheriffs?—No, it is a permanent appointment.

505. Mr. *Turner*.] You are obliged, in London, to select juries by ballot?—Yes.

506. That is not the case in the country?—No; it used to be the case. They have a panel in the country, which is only a recent innovation within my experience.

Richard Nicholson, Esq., called in; and Examined.

507. *Chairman*.] You are Clerk of the Peace the county of Middlesex, and also for the ty of Hertford, I believe?—Yes.

508. How many years have you held those intments?—Two years in Middlesex and e years in Hertfordshire.

509. It has been told us in evidence, that r the lists have been made up by the parochial ers in the county of Middlesex, and after have been revised, they are then sent to r office before they are finally submitted to sheriff; is that so?—Yes, they are sent to my e under the Act of Parliament of George the rth, are then kept as a record there, and red into a book, which is forwarded to the iff.

510. At your office, do you take any steps to fy the lists or alter them in any way what- ?—None; my duties are merely ministerial.

511. No alterations take place after they have left the hands of the revising authorities until they reach the hands of the sheriff?—That is the practice, and it is one which I think they are bound to observe. *R. Nicholson, Esq.*

512. Is the same course adopted with regard to Hertfordshire?—Yes.

513. But your attention has been called, I believe, in Hertfordshire, to the comparatively small number of persons qualified to serve as special jurymen in comparison with the list of persons who are rated?—I should explain that when I received the summons to attend this Committee I thought it my duty to get as much information as I could to lay before them, and I accordingly sent out a circular to the overseers of the county of Hertford requesting that they would send to me statistics of the number of persons rated to 20 *l.* and upwards in their parishes.

R. Nicholson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

I have received a return, not from the whole of the parishes, but from a considerable proportion of them, and I find that it presents some features which I certainly am not able to explain. In some cases the number of jurors exceeds the number of 20 *l.* houses in the parish. In others they fall short. That they should fall short of the number of houses one can readily understand, because there are exemptions, and widows, and so on, occupying that class of house; but how it is that there are more I cannot understand. I may state that the return which I have, and which is imperfect, because I have no authority whatever to require this information, but it is merely an act of courtesy on the part of the overseers to send it to me, shows that the number of jurors returned in 68 parishes is 1650. The number of 20 *l.* houses in the same parishes is 1,604. One is rather at a loss to understand how these figures have been arrived at, because it is the duty, I apprehend, of the overseers under the Act, as a matter of course, in order to see whether the returns of jurors are correct, to have reference to the rate-book. The Act specially provides that the rate-book shall be at the control of the churchwardens and overseers; and therefore one would suppose that they ought to see that they have got every person that ought to serve upon the panel. I should add, that I do not in any way, in the statement which I am now about to make, wish to throw any blame or any implication of neglect of duty on the overseers; but I should state that I am told, as a matter of fact, that many of the overseers look upon this as a duty which they ought to get rid of with as little inconvenience to themselves as possible, and therefore what they do is to copy the lists from time to time forwarded, and send them on from year to year to the clerk of the peace.

514. Then, practically, the lists are not annually revised as they ought to be?—Except in case of appeals, anybody who feels himself aggrieved might appeal, and then the matter would probably come under revision, but otherwise the lists are not revised. It is just the same as in the case of the land tax assessments. I know as a fact that the land tax assessments in several places are copied from year to year, and have not varied for 50 years, and yet the assessors are bound to assess every year.

515. Are you aware whether in Hertfordshire the jurors are selected by ballot or by panel?—By a panel.

516. You cannot, perhaps, tell the Committee the process adopted?—No, I am not familiar with it.

517. I think I may gather from what you have said, that you believe that the lists, as they are submitted by the parochial authorities, are imperfectly kept, and do not represent adequately the number of persons who ought to serve on a jury?—Yes, I think that may be taken as a fact.

518. Can you suggest to the Committee any remedy by which the evil might be avoided?—I think the duty, to be well done, ought to be paid for; the overseers get nothing for that.

519. Is it the case that they are bound to make the returns, and yet that they receive no remuneration whatever?—They receive no remuneration.

520. I suppose that they receive a remuneration, but that they cannot claim it legally?—I do not think that they get any remuneration. There is no fund from which it can come; it may that by some roundabout way they may l upon it that they are compensated, but I know no fund whatever out of which they can legally paid.

521. You would, in the first instance, sugg that the persons whose duty it is to make out list should be paid?—Yes; I would suggest th there should be some responsible officer, wh duty it should be to do this as a matter of bu ness, and that he should be properly paid doing it, because you can hardly expect people the position of overseers to do more than g over their duties with as little trouble as p sible.

522. With regard to revision, do you thi that the lists are properly revised, or that so mode like the revision of electors lists should adopted?—I see no reason why the system of r vision laid down in the Act should not answ perfectly well, if it is only given proper effect t It might be made compulsory on the overseers seek revision at the hands of the bench at pet sessions. I do not know anybody so likely revise the lists properly as the bench of magi trates, who themselves might offer valuable su gestions as to those who should be omitted added to the lists.

523. Do you receive the lists for the tw counties much about the same time?—As a rul they come in pretty regularly. Your Lordshi is aware that the time prescribed is in Sep tember.

524. Mr. *Whatman.*] Are you aware whethe the magistrates at petty sessions do actually loo at these lists of men qualified to serve on juri at all, or whether they merely pass them as matter of course?—I am not aware, but I kno that under the Act there is a time appointed a which that special business should be done.

525. Colonel *Stuart.*] Who makes out th panel?—The sheriff.

526. In Middlesex, who arranges about th districts from which the juries shall be taken, in stead of taking them from the whole body jurymen?—The sheriff.

527. They take them from one parish in on year, and from another in another, in the differe districts?—My observation leads me to believ that the sheriff selects the jurymen from give districts at different times; for instance, we fin that the jury taken one session may be made u of men from three or four parishes alphabetical arranged, and the next session they may be take from three or four other parishes.

528. That will apply to all juries?—Yes.

529. Then in certain cases the whole of th juries might be drawn almost from one parish?—Yes. In fact, in Hertfordshire our jury is ord narily drawn from not more than three or fou parishes.

530. That rests with the sheriff?—Yes, it res with the sheriff.

531. Do you think that a good plan?—I thin it is open to this objection, that there may b strong local feelings which might affect a ca very materially; for instance, any particular cla of crime might be prevalent in a district, and it so happened that the jurymen were calle from that district, a prisoner would hardly g that impartial consideration which he would ha had if they were drawn from other districts which that particular crime was not prevalent.

532. M

2. Mr. *Turner.*] Is it not your duty to issue
cept in the month of July to the overseers
ie purpose, requiring him to give you a list
ersons qualified to serve on the jury?—
that is the foundation of the system of sum-
ng juries.

3. The foundation of the system is, that in
nonth of July every year you issue your
pt, in which you require the overseer to
you a list of the persons qualified?—Yes.

4. That has to be affixed on the church
?—Yes, for three Sundays.

5. Then, that also has to be allowed by
justices?—It ought to be passed by the
es.

6. It is not a proper list unless it is so
d, is it?—Certainly not; it is one of the
rements of the Act that it should be passed.

7. And then it goes into the hands of the
ff?—No; it comes back to the clerk of the
e.

8. But then you send it to the sheriff?—
The original lists are filed as a record;
by is, under the Act of Parliament, made
a book, and forwarded to the sheriff.

9. When the sheriff gets this list he selects
panels of jurymen?—Yes, he selects the
ls of jurymen.

0. Then, if the jury is improperly selected
the fault of the sheriff?—It rests with the
ff to operate upon the jury list after it
nes his hands.

1. You send it to his hands after it has gone
ugh these different processes?—Yes.

2. And then the sheriff has an unlimited
r of selection?—He has to deal with it ac-
ng to the Act. What he may do with it
not know.

3. The Act gives him the power of selec-
?—Yes.

4. And, therefore, if the evils which you
spoken of exist at all, which I do not
t, it is from some, I will not say a fault,
from some want of judgment on the part
e sheriff. You said, for instance, that juries
times belong to particular parishes, did you
—Yes.

5. Then, if that be so, it arises from want
dgment in the sheriff, or whoever makes
selection?—Yes, it rests with the sheriff
ely to deal with the list of jurors.

6. Are you aware what the practice of the
ff is, as to summoning people more than
before the list has been gone through?—I
ot aware of that.

7. Because if he does not summon them
before the list has been gone through, par-
could not complain of being summoned too
?—No man ought to be summoned twice
all those who are upon the jury list have
d once; the lists should be gone through;
I think is the dominant feature in the Act,
every man should take his turn.

8. And, generally speaking, I suppose the
iffs take care not to summon any man twice
re they have gone through the whole of the
—I believe that they take every care to do
there would be no reason why the sheriff
ld not do his duty in that respect.

9. How would you propose to improve that
em?—The manipulation of the jury lists, so
eak, does not come within my province, and
58.

is not a matter upon which I could offer any opinion worth anything.

R. Nicholson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

550. Supposing that the present system has failed, you have no opinion to offer as to any better mode of choosing the jurors?—Not as to choosing the jurors; I have already given evidence with reference to the mode of making the jury lists, but with regard to dealing with them afterwards, I have no suggestions at all to make.

551. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] Then as far as your observation goes, it is this, that whereas the lists originally are made out and presented to the justices by persons who are unpaid, it would be desirable that there should be a paid officer, the vestry clerk, or some one analagous to him, or the clerk to the justices, the vestry clerk would probably be the better, who should make out the list instead of the overseers?—I think that there should be a paid official, whose duty it should be to do it; as to whether the duty should be performed by a number of persons, by the petty sessional clerk, or vestry clerk; I am not quite sure that I should think it desirable that there should be many employed in such a duty. The question is, whether if there were one officer made responsible for the performance of the duty you would not get it better done.

552. Only the vestry clerk is there, he knows every one in the parish, and he would have a better knowledge of individuals than any man who would be eligible in a large district?—That might be so.

553. Strictly speaking these lists (and I believe it is so in fact) are brought before the justices and sworn to?—Yes.

554. And then they come to you from the vestry clerk?—They come from the overseers properly.

555. Are the juries now formed upon the Act of Geo. 4, or is there anything more recent?—There is an Act, 25 & 26 Vict., which amends that Act, the Act of Geo. 4 is the foundation. It is altered in this respect, that under the Act of Geo. 4, the high constables were the persons to whom the precept was issued, but under the Act of Victoria, the overseers and churchwardens are the persons to whom the precept is issued by the clerk of the peace.

556. Under the old Poor Law Act, and under the Police Act, the constables and the overseers had work to do, and were paid officers?—I believe they were both paid officers in those days.

557. Now the overseer is not paid because his duty has been transferred to the relieving officer?—Yes.

558. Therefore he is merely a name in an Act of Parliament, if he does not perform the duties thrown upon him?—The overseer has other duties to perform, than those thrown upon him by the Poor Law Act.

559. Formerly the overseer was a paid officer in many cases, now that duty has been transferred to the relieving officer, and he is now left as the nominal officer responsible for duties, but unpaid?—Yes.

560. And you think it would be much better that those duties should be transferred to some person who has the responsibility, and is paid for the performance of those duties?—Undoubtedly.

561. Mr. *Wynn.*] Is there not an assistant-overseer who is paid out of the poor rates?—Where there is an assistant overseer I believe

R. Nicholson, Esq.

24 April 1868.

he is paid, but my acquaintance with parochial management is very limited.

562. Mr. *Huddleston.*] You are the clerk of the peace for Middlesex and Hertfordshire?—

563. Have you attended the assizes at Hertford?—No.

564. Do you know anything about special juries summoned before the assizes at Hertford?—No; it is not my duty as clerk of the peace to attend the assizes.

565. Do you know that the class of special jurors in the country have been reduced since the exemption, allowing the Income Tax Commissioners to be exempt?—I believe that the class of special jurors is very much lower than it was.

566. In consequence of the number of exemptions?—Quite so.

567. Have you formed any opinion whether those exemptions ought to be allowed?—I think that there are some exemptions which might not be longer thought to be desirable exemptions.

568. For instance?—On looking at the list of exemptions, I see that they extend over a large number of persons with regard to whose occupations I am hardly in a position to say whether they should exempt them or not.

569. Has your attention been at all turned to the convenient arrangement of courts of justice?—I have noticed, as a matter of fact, that the arrangements in most courts for jurymen are about as bad as they can be.

570. Both for their convenience while sitting in the box, and as jurors in waiting?—Yes; the great point with reference to the jury-box seems to have been to have put the men into as small a compass as possible.

571. With as little convenience as possible?—That would be the result of it; and the other conveniences are also extremely limited.

572. There is no convenience for taking notes?—None whatever.

573. And no convenience for the jurors in waiting?—None.

574. In your judgment, ought there to be reasonable accommodation and comfort afforded to gentlemen discharging a public duty?—I think there can be no doubt that where men are called upon to sit in court something like six or eight hours on a stretch, they should have something like comfort for the discharge of their duties.

575. And space?—And space.

576. And is it your opinion that there ought to be some place allotted to the jury in waiting, so that they might be kept from the rest of the court?—Obviously it is most desirable.

577. Do you think that instead of having a number of special jurors for each cause, a panel of special jurors would be more convenient?—Undoubtedly, and I am only astonished that the present plan of summoning special jurors for particular cases has not long ago been abandoned.

578. Do you think that that course would be conveniently adapted to the summoning of special juries in the country as well as in London?—I see no reason why it should not.

579. In the country, I believe, at present, it is adopted in a great many cases?—Yes, I believe so.

580. There is a panel of special jurors, except where they choose to have the jurors struck in the old way?—Yes.

581. Are you aware that originally the special and common jurors were all in one list?—I lieve they were.

582. And that special jurymen might then summoned in their turn with common jurymen serve upon the same jury?—Yes, that is so.

583. And that the origin of the name "spec juryman" was the fact that the litigants wis a selection of a better class of men from the c list, and therefore they were paid their guine —I believe that was the history of it.

584. That you believe was the origin of spec jurors?—Yes.

585. Do you think that that would be a co venient course now, to have a list, includi special and common jurymen, and that a reas able panel for all causes should be selected fr that list in turns?—An objection occurs to r mind at the moment, which is this: a litiga might desire to have a special jury. If the sp cial jury is to be selected indiscriminately fr those who are included in this panel, who co under the classes of special and petty jurors, might feel himself aggrieved by chance if got upon his special jury a class of men w ought of right to go upon a common jury.

586. But do you think that a good jury cou be selected from such a mixed list?—I confe that I have much more respect for the opinion special juries than of common juries.

587. What effect do you think there would in having a mixed jury taken from a list of th description; some common and some special jur men?—I think it would be a mixture wh would not work very satisfactorily to litigants.

588. You think that the elements would discordant?—I think so; and I think furthe that where a litigant chooses to have his ca tried by a special jury, he looks for a highe class of intelligence; and it is perfectly rig that he should have it if he chooses to pa for it.

589. My question was rather directed to thi Leaving the litigant his right to have a speci jury if he chose, would it be convenient that th ordinary panel of jurymen should be taken fro such a mixed list?—I do not think that the mix ture would work well.

590. You think that the elements of the com mon and special jury would be discordant?—think so.

591. And probably antagonistic?—Very likely indeed.

592. *Chairman.*] On the question of exemp tions, are you aware that there is a very larg and important town or parish in Hertfordshir whose inhabitants are exempt altogether fro serving on juries?—I do not at this moment re collect it, though I ought to know it.

593. I allude to St. Peter's, Berkhampstead are you aware that they have been exempt b virtue of a charter, and that none of their in habitants can be summoned to serve on juries?—Yes, I am aware of that.

594. Have you any suggestions to make t the Committee on the general subject whic they are inquiring into?—I was going, if th Committee would bear with me for a moment to state a fact or two with reference to the at tendance of jurymen at the Middlesex Sessions I am told that there are in the county something like 60,000 special and common jurymen. The Middlesex Sessions are held twice a month fo five days, and there are two courts sitting, so that,

at, in effect, a court is almost sitting *en per-anence;* you have two days out of every fort-ght. The number of petty jurors for each ssion is 70, and the number of grand jurors 3. The petty jurors attend during the whole the session; the grand jury are generally dis-arged at the end of the second day, I believe. is calculated, but I am not able to vouch for e accuracy of the calculation, that even with e present lists a jurymen ought not to be re-uired to attend more than once in three years. ut I know, as a fact, that jurymen are very ten summoned from two places, from their ace of residence and their place of business, for e same session; and again, probably, at the xt session from one or other of these places.

595. Mr. *Turner.*] Does not that arise from the system of ballot?—I do not know whether a system of ballot or a panel is followed in Middlesex.

596. That would not be possible, would it, where the sheriff has the power of selection, which he has in the county?—No.

597. Therefore it does arise from the system of ballot?—Yes, I think it must be the result of that. The only point on which I should venture to offer any suggestion to the Committee would be, that the responsibility of seeing that proper lists are returned should rest upon somebody who should feel that responsibility, and be properly paid for it, and should see that those lists were properly revised. I think he should be made responsible for it under an Act of Parliament.

Thursday, 7th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Viscount Enfield.
Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Headlam.
Mr. Huddleston.
Mr. Alderman Lusk.
Mr. Hastings Russell.
Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Charles Wynn.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, IN THE CHAIR.

FREDERICK DEACON, Esq., called in; and Examined.

F. Deacon, Esq.
7 May 1868.

598. Mr. *Turner.*] YOU are one of the firm of Messrs. Wilson & Deacon, acting Under Sheriffs of Lancashire?—Yes.

598*. Will you be good enough to describe to the Committee the process of making out the lists of jurymen in Lancashire (which is a matter that you are practically acquainted with, though you do not do it yourself), and then the process which is pursued in selecting and summoning the juries?—The lists are made out in the following manner: In the month of July the clerk of the peace issues his precept to the churchwardens and overseers of the different townships throughout the county, desiring them to make a return of persons qualified to act as jurymen. The overseers after having made those lists affix them to the different places of worship on the three first Sundays in September, with a notice described in the Act of 26 Vict., in which is stated the day on which parties having reason to complain should appear before the magistrates to make any objection to the list. Each list having been revised by the magistrates, is then delivered to the clerk of the peace, who, from the several lists so delivered, makes one entire list, and then hands it to the sheriff. From that list the sheriff from time to time selects and summons the jurymen.

599. Will you state how many times a-year the sessions and assizes are held in Lancashire?—The assizes for Lancashire are held twice at Lancaster, three times at Manchester, and three times at Liverpool in the course of the year. The sessions are held eight times at Preston, eight times at Salford, four times at Lancaster, and four times at Kirkdale. The total number of jurymen required for those several occasions is about 3,200. The list of jurymen as delivered to the under sheriff contains about 44,000 names. From those 44,000 names the under sheriff selects and puts into a separate list by themselves those who are qualified to serve on special juries, being merchants, bankers, esquires, and other persons of higher degree, as designated according to the lists. In Lancashire there would be about 1,450 on the special jurors' list.

600. Mr. *Freshfield.*] How many of the 3,200 would be special jurymen?—About 330.

601. Ten per cent. of the 3,200 would be special jurymen?—Yes.

602. Mr. *Turner.*] Will you proceed with your description of the mode in which the lists are made out?—The lists, until lately, have been very inaccurate indeed; latterly they have been more accurate than they used to be. The overseers having been warned from time to time that they were very incorrect, and that steps would be taken to inflict penalties upon them unless they made them more accurate, the consequence is that they are more accurate than they used to be; but at the same time they are not altogether accurate, and if a greater publicity could be given to them than is now given, I think that it might have a very excellent effect. The lists are put upon the church doors, but very few read those lists; and appended to them is this notice: "All objections to the foregoing list will be heard by the justices," the time and place for making objections being then stated. That is the only notice given upon the church doors. The precept states that any inhabitant of the parish must be allowed to inspect the original list, but the notice itself does not state that anybody may see the original list in the overseers' office; I think it would be desirable that that should be stated in the notice, and I think it would also be desirable that there should be a much better way of giving publicity to the lists and notice than has hitherto been given, for people generally are in ignorance about the lists, and even some professional men know nothing at all of the practice. If the overseers were required to placard the lists throughout their township, and if any person who did not object to his name were disentitled to exemption, that would have a very good effect; I think people then would look after it themselves.

603. Mr. *Freshfield.*] What do you say to sending a printed circular to every man, telling him that his name is put on the list?—That would be a very good plan, but it would involve additional trouble.

604. Mr. *Turner.*] In summoning juries, do you compare the lists of the current year with the lists of the preceding year, so as to avoid summoning parties too often?—Yes, we have the five preceding books before us, and sometimes even six, so that practically a man rarely gets summoned oftener than once in six years for the assizes, and for the sessions, once in three or four years.

rs. The law does not compel us to do that; law only exempts a person for two years in county and all other counties, with the exion of Yorkshire, where a man is not bound serve more than once in four years for the zes.

605. By the way in which you work it, a man's n comes round only once in six years for the zes, and once in four years for the sessions?—s, except occasionally.

606. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You were speaking with ard to the lists, and I made a suggestion that ircular should be sent to every man on the y list; that would involve 44,000 circulars?—Yes.

607. That would come to 400 *l.* in postage, ich would probably be considered a fatal ection; and if they were sent without postage would probably cost a larger sum than the cumstances would warrant?—Undoubtedly it uld be a very excellent way of getting accuy in the list.

608. Do you think that it would be too costly the object in view?—I do not know that it uld be; the object is a very important one.

609. Mr. *Turner.*] Has it come to your knowge that the mode in which the jury system is rked in Lancashire gives general satisfaction?—I think that it gives as much satisfaction as y system could, with one or two exceptions, chaps. With regard to common juries, they mble very much that they get no pay. If ey were paid 2 *s.* for every action instead of *l.*, it would make them much more cheerfully dertake the duties.

610. As regards the frequency with which ey are summoned, the mode which you adopt events any complaints on that head?—I think

611. Are there any defects in the way in which ecial jurymen are selected which you think call a remedy?—I think that the list of special rymen might very beneficially be extended.

612. In what way would you propose that that tension should take place?—I have not given at matter any very great thought, but my idea , that every man in the county who rented a use assessed to the house tax at 100 *l.* a-year, ight properly be put upon the special jury list, ie present mode of defining them is not satisfacry at all. A great many are described as merants who in fact are not so.

613. You think that the mode of selection hich you propose would give you men of intelligence and integrity generally?—Certainly; so r as intelligence and integrity are dependent on nan's status, we should get a superior class of en. Frequently now we get men upon the ecial jury list who are not properly special rymen at all. Some of the overseers, being literate men, do not know the difference between "gentleman" and an "esquire," and they do ot know the difference between merchants and erchants' clerks. Sometimes merchants' clerks e on the special jury list when their masters e only on the common jury list.

614. Men sitting as special jurymen are, as far their position, integrity, and intelligence are ncerned, inferior to those who are sitting on a mmon jury at the same time?—Sometimes that so.

615. Instead of getting select men for the ecial jury, you frequently get men inferior to common jurymen?—Yes, occasionally in individual cases.

616. You think the mode which you propose would in some measure tend to obviate that disadvantage?—I think some property qualification would be more satisfactory than the present one: the descriptions are very frequently inaccurate.

617. Do you consider the present system of selection of special jurymen an improvement upon the old system under which they were obliged to be ballotted for?—Yes; but that old system is still in force, if parties wish to avail themselves of it. Any person may apply to the judge, for an order to try the case by what we call a special special jury, which is the usual practice in Middlesex, but is adopted very rarely in our county.

618. The present mode of selection gives such satisfaction, that the power of selecting under the old law is not resorted to?—No.

619. As respects the judges, and as respects litigants generally, have you found that the new mode is regarded as being better than the old one?—Yes. With regard to summoning juries, we make a considerable distinction between those parties whom we summon for the assizes and those whom we summon for the sessions; selecting a superior set for the assizes, and a comparatively inferior set for the sessions. In Lancashire we almost universally get a good jury.

620. That selection is a matter in the judgment of the sheriff?—Yes; there are no less than 44,000 jurors upon the list; of those 44,000 we probably never take more than a half, looking upon a great number of them as very ineligible to serve; for instance, there would be a great proportion of beer-sellers. Then, again, in agricultural districts there are many small farmers. Now a farmer of 20 *l.* a year is, in our county, a labouring man, not at all fit to serve, and therefore we exclude them. Mechanics and people of that class we exclude, as far as we can, both for the sessions and the assizes, so that there are a great many on the list whom we never select at all, and never think of summoning. I may mention with regard to the qualification in agricultural districts, it might be desirable to raise the qualification, because certainly a farmer in our county who is rated at 20 *l.* is nothing more than a labourer.

621. He cultivates his own farm by his own hands, with the assistance perhaps of another man?—Yes.

622. He is a man who, when the cultivation of his own farm does not require his attention, would hire himself out as a labourer to other people?—Yes, his status is that of a common labourer.

623. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Do you see any objection to raising the standard of jurymen generally?—No.

624. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*] You said in part of your evidence, that the list was revised by the magistrates; what do the justices do in the way of revision?—I am not competent to answer that question. I believe that all they do is this, where objections are taken, they listen to the objections and correct the list.

625. They do not consider themselves as responsible for anything, excepting when objections are taken?—No.

626. They listen to objections, and they revise the list?—Yes; I think, in our county, they only revise where objections are taken; I am not quite able to answer that question.

F. Deacon, Esq.

7 May 1868.

627. Lancashire differs from other counties, I suppose, it being a county palatine?—With reference to the jury lists, the law is the same.

628. Are persons residing in any part of the county of Lancashire liable to serve as jurymen at the several places where the assizes are held over the whole county?—For the sessions at Preston we take the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland; for the Lancaster assizes we take those three hundreds and Lonsdale; for the Manchester assizes we take the hundred of Salford; and for the Liverpool assizes we take West Derby hundred

629. Those being populous districts, they give you a good field of choice?—Very fair; but with respect to North Lancashire, the special jurymen in North Lancashire do not number 100, so that we are much too frequently obliged to go to them again; and when I mentioned to you that we do not call upon jurymen in our county more than once in four years, that only refers to common jurymen.

630. Under what Act is it that common jurymen in Yorkshire are called upon to serve only once in four years?—The ordinary Jury Act, the 6 Geo. 4, puts Yorkshire on a different footing to other counties.

631. How is it that Yorkshire is placed on a different footing?—In this way; a man having served once in Yorkshire is not bound to serve again for four years; in Lancashire, under the same Act, he may be called upon to serve again in two years, but practically he does not have to serve so frequently from our mode of selecting juries.

632. Do you know why Yorkshire was given that advantage?—Perhaps at the time that Act was passed (30 years ago) Yorkshire may have been more populous than Lancashire.

633. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You seem to think that the overseers are not a sufficiently competent authority to decide as to who are qualified to serve as special jurymen, and who are qualified to serve as common jurymen?—I think they are not.

634. Can you suggest the association of any authority with them which might aid their judgment in the matter?—I have been thinking over that point, and I am not able to suggest any.

635. The lists are put on the church-doors, and they go to the magistrates; but they are only revised in cases of appeals?—Yes; probably it might be advisable to render it incumbent on the magistrates to revise them; I do not know whether they would like to accept the duty.

636. Could the clerk of the peace assist the overseers?—I think not, because it requires local knowledge.

637. You think the present test of a special juryman, as distinguished from a common juryman, is not sufficient?—I think not.

638. You suggest, as the test of a special juryman, that he should be renting a house of 100 *l.* a year?—I think so.

639. Does it necessarily follow, that a man renting a house of 100 *l.* a year would have a requisite competency and intelligence for a special jurymen?—It would by no means necessarily follow, neither does it follow that merchants or bankers should have such intelligence.

640. That is an inadequate test?—Everything would be an inadequate test, I am afraid.

641. Except the application of the judgment of some man or men competent in the matter?—Yes.

642. Nothing occurs to you, except the additional test of renting property to the extent of 100 *l.* a year?—No; I do not know how you can test a man's intelligence.

643. You think that the qualification of common jurymen is too low on the whole, viz., 20 *l.* a year?—It is too low in some places.

644. Practically, you treat it as too low?—Practically, we treat it as too low. In very many instances it would be a good thing by way of guiding the sheriff, if in the list the amount at which each person was rated were stated; that would only be as a guide for the sheriff in selecting the better class of jurors from the common jury list, more especially for assize purposes.

645. Do you think there would be any inconvenient reduction in the number of jurymen if you were to raise the standard from 20 *l.* to 30 *l.* or 40 *l.*; you have 44,000, you would reduce that considerably?—I think, probably, we should, but I have no sufficient information to enable me to judge what effect that would have; it would be an advantage if the effect were to be to strike out all beersellers and persons of that description.

646. That it would not do, would it?—It would a very great number; I think the standard might with advantage be made higher.

647. Is 1,450 special jurymen enough for the service to be performed?—Yes, in South Lancashire I think we may say it is; but all those special jurymen have to attend on compensation cases and things of that sort, and it would be better, no doubt, if we had a larger list of them.

648. That list might be increased, I suppose, by a little care?—I think so; the overseers very frequently indeed give a man merely the designation of the business he is in, while he may be an esquire and a magistrate; magistrates, no doubt, are men who of all others are proper men to sit as special jurymen. We have cotton spinners who are justices of the peace.

649. All your objections seem to centre in the incompetency of the overseers?—Yes; the unsatisfactory working of the present system is due to the incompetency and the carelessness of the overseers in many instances; and even in some large places where they have assistant overseers, who are paid officers, those men do not do their work properly.

650. Do you think that if the overseers were paid they would do their work better?—I think it is very possible that they might.

651. Do the special jurymen in your county complain of being called upon too frequently to serve?—I have heard very few complaints.

652. Do they complain of the rate of payment?—No, not at all.

653. You say that the common jurymen do complain of their rate of payment?—Yes, they do; and it is very hard upon common jurymen to be paid only 8 *d.* a cause, for sitting perhaps all day or even a day and a half.

654. Do they generally attend when summoned?—Yes; upon the whole, I think they do.

655. You have no suggestion to make upon that score?—I think not; I should explain that our practice is different probably from that adopted in other counties, in this respect; if we have to impanel 72 common jurymen, we generally summon 80 or 90, and then we have a certain

in number of excuses, and we judge which of em are proper excuses and which are not.

656. On what principle would you pay com- on jurymen?—I think the suitor should be ked somewhat more highly than at present for e payment of the jury; say that the jurymen ould be paid 2*s.* each instead of 8*d.*; I do not nk that that would be a very onerous thing the suitors, and it would make the common rymen more satisfied; that does not apply to own cases.

657. On which they sit absolutely for nothing? Yes.

658. You do not think that they should be id in those cases?—I think they should if any ans of paying them could be suggested.

659. Might not you add to the county rates as ich as would be equivalent to a common jury- n's time and expense in attending the court? Yes, if you simply give him his expenses out pocket, it would be a great boon to him, and would do his work more readily.

660. There would be no difficulty, of course, estimating the number of jurymen to be paid as to ascertain how much to charge on the nty rates?—No.

661. Mr. *Whatman.*] You have told the Com- ttee that out of the large list of 44,000 persons o are liable to serve on juries you only make e of about half the number?—That is so.

662. For certain reasons connected with the rly value of their holdings?—Not so much their particular business. We exclude, for stance, beersellers. In Manchester a great portion of those whom we exclude are beer- lers and publicans. Taking some of the ricultural districts, we exclude farmers, who very often an unintelligent race of men.

663. How do you arrive at the amount of the ldings?—We have no means of doing it; we ow the places where there are more likely to be all farmers than larger ones, and we exclude m accordingly. We can judge according to the trict. We know that in some districts, a man o is described as a farmer would be a man ving only a small holding.

664. In short, it depends, to a very great ex- nt, on the best judgment that you are able to ercise?—Yes.

665. You have spoken of the justices revising e lists in sessions. They have only power to er the descriptions of the individuals, and to empt those who are put down from serving account of age, and so on, but they have no wer to add any names, have they?—I can- t answer that question; practically, they ver do. If the overseer omits any names I nk the justices have no power to add them erwards.

666. Mr. *Huddleston.*] In Lancashire you say ere are 44,000 jurors?—Yes.

667. Do you know at all the number of voters Lancashire?—No.

668. Or the number of householders?—No.

669. You cannot tell me the proportion which at 44,000 bears to the number of voters?—I nnot.

670. With reference to the service which com- on jurymen and special jurymen in your county e called on to perform, you say that there are ree assizes a-year at Liverpool, three assizes Manchester, and two assizes at Lancaster?— es.

671. Are they not also liable to be summoned on the Passage Court?—I do not know in what way they are summoned in the Passage Court; they are liable to serve in the county courts.

672. You know that there is a Passage Court in Liverpool which sits monthly?—Yes, I think for that court they summon householders.

673. Are those jurymen who serve on the Passage Court liable to serve in the ordinary panels?—Yes.

674. 674. So that the Liverpool jurors have more duties to perform than jurors in other places? —Yes, possibly so

675. Are there not local courts at Manchester also?—Yes, there is a Court of Record there.

676. Which sits monthly too?—Yes.

677. Apart from the county court?—Yes.

678. And having a very large jurisdiction?— I believe so.

679. Then jurymen are called upon to serve on compensation cases besides?—Yes, there are compensation cases.

680. Besides that, they are liable to serve as common jurymen in the county courts of Liver- pool, and Manchester?—Yes.

681. And all through the county?—Yes.

682. Can you give us any information as to how often jurymen serve, considering the whole of those different courts?—I cannot.

683. How many special jurymen do you sum- mon for the assizes at Liverpool and at Manches- ter?—At Manchester and at Liverpool we summon 48 on each occasion, and at Lancaster 24; we do not summon them in the same way as the others, we name a certain day for them to attend, and then they attend, day by day.

684. On the first day they do not take special jury cases, either at Liverpool or Manchester?— No.

685. How many special jurymen would you summon for the first day, on which they take special jury cases?—We summon the whole 48 at the same time; they all come together.

686. Do those 48 remain during the whole assizes?—So long as the special jury causes are undisposed of.

687. So that you have an opportunity of select- ing from the 48 two or three juries, and have jurymen in readiness to sit on a case, while the jury in the preceding case are considering their verdict?—Yes.

688. Do you find practically that 48 special jurymen will do the work of the special jury cases at the assizes?—Yes, although occasion- ally they have worked the causes with a less number than 12, perhaps 10 or 9, and sometimes one side has prayed a tales, and common jurymen have been put on.

689. Do you find that with such a panel so summoned you have rarely recourse to a tales? —Very rarely.

690. What number of special jury cases are tried, on the average, at Liverpool, and Manches- ter?—I should say the average would be about 30 at each assize.

691. The assizes at Liverpool and at Man- chester last for 10 days to a fortnight and more? —Generally more.

692. Do you think that one panel of 48 is sufficient to deal with from 30 to 40 special jury cases?—Yes, I do.

693. How many common jurymen do you summon at the assizes for the Crown, and the civil courts?—At Lancaster we summon 60 to do the whole work; at Manchester we summon two

F. Deacon, Esq.

7 May 1868.

sets of 72 each, and at Liverpool the same, that is, 144 at Manchester, and 144 at Liverpool.

694. The two sets of 72 are summoned, I suppose, at different times; 72 for the first week, and 72 for the second?—Yes.

695. So that they only serve so many days each?—Yes.

696. Are the 72 common jurors sufficient for both the Crown and the Civil Court?—Yes, we generally find no inconvenience. Sometimes towards the end of the assizes we find a difficulty in getting them together.

697. You sometimes have three or four criminal courts sitting towards the end of the assizes, have you not?—It is very rarely that we have more than one Crown court, in addition to the ordinary one.

698. You sometimes have two civil courts at the same time that two Crown courts are sitting, have you not?—Very rarely.

699. Even in a press of business, you find no lack of jurymen?—No, we find no lack of jurymen. The system answers very well as far as the number is concerned.

700. With reference to summoning juries, does it occur to you that the defect of the present system lies in the mode of collecting the names of persons qualified?—Yes; and paying proper attention to their descriptions.

701. Does it occur to you that with reference to juries generally, there ought to be some responsible paid officer in each parish to collect the names of persons liable, and those capable and competent to serve?—I think that would be the most effectual way of getting a proper list.

702. You think if there were a paid officer appointed, who would inquire into the capability and competency of the persons within his jurisdiction, and report to the sheriff, that would secure a good class of jurymen?—When you say competency and capability, do you allude to his intelligence?

703. To a certain extent. You seem to think that if you find a man who is a farmer paying 20 *l.* a year rent, he is not a competent person to serve on a jury; but there are many men paying 20 *l.* a year rent who would be perfectly competent to serve?—No doubt.

704. Intelligent men who have served the office of overseer and churchwarden, sensible respectable men?—No doubt.

705. Who might be with advantage selected, though they held a property qualification not affording an adequate test in your judgment?—No doubt.

706. If you had a responsible paid officer in each parish whose duty would be to return the persons capable and competent to serve, you might get a very good class of jurymen, might you not?—I do not see how he could judge of their capability and respectability, apart from property qualification.

707. He would probably know them; he would know for instance that a man had served as overseer with intelligence and with advantage to the parish?—I think that would be opening the door to favouritism of every description, and other abuses.

708. What would you suggest; would you propose merely a property qualification?—I think so; I see no other test.

709. With reference to special jurymen, do not you think that the test of fitness as a special juror should rest upon the rateable value of the occupation, such occupation being a private house, not a shop or warehouse simply; and not necessarily because he happens to be esquire, merchant, or banker?—I think that would do, but the fact of a man being a banker should of itself qualify him. I think also if a man were really an "esquire," he would be well qualified. A justice of the peace for instance.

710. Do you find that the designation "merchant" is very much abused?—Yes.

711. You think it would be much better to have a property qualification than merely the appellation "merchant," "esquire," or "banker"?—I think so; most of our special jurymen are described as merchants; the great proportion of them no doubt are merchants.

712. Are you aware that there was a report made by the Common Law Commissioners in the year 1853?—Yes.

713. The Commission was issued in May 1850, and the Commissioners made their report on the 30th of April 1853?—Yes.

714. That was the report of Lord Chief Justice Jervis, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney General; Mr. Baron Martin, then at the Bar; Mr. Baron Bramwell, then at the Bar; Mr. Walton, a Master in the Exchequer, and Mr. Justice Willes, then at the Bar?—Yes.

715. Will you read the passage at page 6 of that report, referring to the constitution of juries?—"While, however, we are prepared to maintain trial by jury in all cases where facts of a more complicated nature are to be dealt with, we are not at all blind to the fact that, in many instances, juries are not so constituted as to insure such an average amount of intelligence as might be desired. A jury of London or Liverpool merchants may be, as we believe them to be, an excellent tribunal to try a commercial cause, or a jury of country gentlemen to try a question relating to a watercourse or the boundaries of an estate; but it must be admitted that, in the agricultural districts, the common juries are sometimes composed of a class of persons whose intelligence by no means qualifies them for the due discharge of judicial functions. Such persons, unaccustomed to severe intellectual exercise or protracted thought, and used to an active life and out-door employment, when shut up for hours in a jury box, bewildered by law terms, by conflicting evidence, and the disputations of contending advocates, who appeal to their prejudices, sometimes pronounce verdicts which bring the institution of juries disrepute. We are of opinion that the standard of qualification of jurymen in the country, which at present is as low as a rating on a value of 20 *l.*, should be raised; and further, that on every trial there should be an admixture of jurymen of the class from which the special juries are now taken. This is, indeed, now the law, though in practice the names of persons qualified to be special jurors are not placed on the common jury panel. There is every reason why jurors of the higher class should assist in the administration of justice to the same extent as those who constitute the common juries. We think the higher class of jurors should bring the assistance of their more cultivated minds and superior intelligence to the decision of cases which, though they may not admit of the additional expense attendant, under the present system, on having a special jury, may not be the less important to the parties whose interests

rests are involved. At the same time, it should e understood that we do not propose to abolish ie right which now exists of having a special jury s at present appointed. What we recommend , that the general jury panel should be made up ıdiscriminately from all persons qualified to serve ı either jury."

716. What is your opinion upon that?—I do ɔt think it would hold good in our county.

717. First, with reference to the admixture of ıe two classes of special and common jurymen; ɔu would not approve of such a plan as that?—do not think there is any necessity for it in our ɔunty where we get such excellent jurymen as e do. I have frequently heard the judges say ıat our Lancashire juries are better than juries almost any other part of the kingdom.

718. You would agree that a jury of Liverpool erchants would be a very good tribunal to try commercial cause?—Yes.

719. You are of opinion that common juries in gricultural districts are not so intelligent as ıose in towns?—Certainly not.

720. Are you of opinion that the standard of ıalification of jurymen in the country should be ised?—Certainly, with reference particularly farmers in certain localities, I have a strong ɔinion that the qualification should be raised.

721. Are you of opinion that there should be ı admixture of jurymen or not?—I think there no occasion for that with us; I think common rymen can do their work, and special jurymen ın do theirs.

722. Have you at all considered the question summoning for scientific cases a certain num-r of scientific men on the jury, that is to say, certain number of engineers in an engineering se, and a certain number of chemists in a ıemical case?—No, I have never thought of but it seems to have common sense to recom-end it.

723. As to putting scientific witnesses on a ry to try a scientific case, you have not con-lered practically the way of summoning such rymen, have you?—I have not.

724. Have you had any experience about a ry *de medietate linguæ*?—Yes.

725. How do you summon a jury *de medietate ıguæ*?—We frequently have a very short time do it in. I send out the officer who knows here to find foreigners, and he summons them; Liverpool we have no difficulty in getting gether a sufficient number, but I do not know ɔw they would get together a sufficient number Lancaster, for instance.

726. How many do you summon?—A dozen; x being all that are required to serve.

727. Those are merely foreigners, not neces-rily of the particular nation of the prisoner ho is tried?—Yes; we generally get Americans, cause we get them more easily than any other reigners.

728. As to the payment of jurors, has it ever curred to you that it would be desirable to pay ecial jurymen and common jurymen so much day?—It has often suggested itself to me.

729. What is your opinion about that?—I ink it would be a very desirable thing.

730. The payment by cause is unequal?—Very ıequal indeed.

731. A special juryman may receive his fees ɔon four or five cases in the day, where they ıve been settled in the course of the cause, or here they are settled before the cause is called on?—A verdict is very frequently taken by consent.

732. On the other hand a special juryman has sometimes to sit three days on a cause, and only receives one fee for the three days?—Yes.

733. I suppose there would be no difficulty in making a fixed charge to the unsuccessful suitor in a cause which would meet the daily remuneration of special jurymen?—No, I think not; it would require some little consideration as to how it was to be done.

734. You would have some appropriation to make of the surplus fund, if there was any?—Just so. I presume you are referring both to common juries and special juries.

735. Has it ever occurred to you what would be a fair remuneration per day to special jurymen?—No, it has not, but I should say, off-hand, two guineas a day would be a fair remuneration.

736. No matter how many causes he tried?—No matter how many he tried.

737. Two guineas a-day would pretty well pay a special juryman's travelling expenses and his expenses during the time he is in the assize town?—Yes, it ought certainly.

738. You summon the common jurymen indifferently for the Crown and for the Nisi Prius Court?—Yes.

739. Might not you pay all common jurymen so much a day for their expenses, charging unsuccessful suitors the expenses of the juries which tried their causes, and spreading the amount over the whole panel?—Yes, you might, I think.

740. That would relieve the county rates from the expenses of juries in Crown cases?—Yes.

741. Then the question would arise, would it be right to tax suitors for the benefit of the country?—There is that difficulty, of course.

742. However, there would be no difficulty in paying the common juryman so much a day in civil causes and making the unsuccessful party pay?—I think not.

743. I presume that some of your common jurymen come from the immediate neighbourhood, and others are summoned from the extreme end of the county?—Not in our county; for the Liverpool assizes we take them from the hundred of West Derby, and we select them for Manchester from the hundred of Salford.

744. Do you think it desirable that, in the payment of a common juryman, you should allow him so much a mile for travelling expenses and so much a day as you do a witness?—Yes, that would be a very fair way of paying both common jurymen and special jurymen; in that case I should not put so much as two guineas for a special juryman; indeed I think, on consideration, two guineas would be too large a sum, including travelling expenses; travelling expenses and one guinea a day would be very fair.

745. First-class fare by railway for travelling expenses, and one guinea a day?—Yes.

746. And a certain amount for coach hire from the place where he may live to the nearest railway station?—Yes.

747. What would you allow to a common juryman?—I would allow a common juryman 6 *s.* or 7 *s.* a day and travelling expenses only.

748. In Liverpool and Manchester where there is a good deal of hotel accommodation, prices are not raised during the assizes?—No.

749. But in small towns when there is an influx of witnesses and jurymen, the expense of

F. Deacon, Esq.

7 May 1868.

hotel accommodation is very much increased?—That is felt at Lancaster.

750. Would you recommend that the jurors in a criminal case should be paid out of the county rate?—I think they might; I see no hardship in it.

751. Has it ever occurred to you that it would be desirable to have special jurors in certain criminal cases, where the facts very often are as complicated as they are in civil cases?—No, it never has.

752. What is your opinion upon that subject?—In our county a common jury would do for almost any purpose; our common juries are so very intelligent that I do not think we should gain much by the introduction of the special juror element in such cases.

753. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that there should be the means of obtaining a view in a criminal case?—I think so.

754. There is no such power at present?—There is not.

755. Have you ever known an instance where the judge has adjourned the court for a certain time to enable the jury to see a particular place which is important in the cause?—Yes; I remember one instance, and only one; that was the case of the Fenians at Manchester, where the judge adjourned for a short time, in order that the jury might see the van.

756. There would be no means of doing that if the place was at a distance?—No.

757. Do you think it very desirable that some such power should exist in a criminal case?—I think so.

758. You have exceedingly good courts, I believe, at Manchester and Liverpool?—Very good indeed.

759. I believe those two towns vie with each other in affording accommodation to the bar and the judges?—Yes.

760. What courts have you at Lancaster?—We have a very large handsome nisi prius court which is used for election purposes, and things of that sort, and we have another smaller court for the Crown court.

761. What accommodation have you at Liverpool, Manchester, and Lancaster for the jurymen while sitting to try a cause either in the Crown court or in the civil court?—The jury box is the ordinary jury box; I think there is nothing to be complained of in that respect.

762. Is it a very small place with no desks?—Yes.

763. And with no means for the juryman to take notes, unless he takes them upon his hat?—If he wishes to take notes, he would probably do it under difficulties.

764. Does it not occur to you that it would be desirable that there should be more accommodation in a court of justice for men discharging a public function like jurymen?—I confess it never struck me; I never heard complaints upon that score from jurymen.

765. What is the size of the jury box in the new courts at Manchester and Liverpool?—I cannot tell you; I know that the jurymen are packed moderately close. I never heard any discomfort complained of at all. I should have had complaints made to me, I have no doubt, if they had felt discomfort.

766. Did you ever happen to be in a court in France?—No, never.

767. What arrangements have you in the courts for jurymen in waiting?—In all the courts there is a gallery appropriated to them exclusively.

768. Is that kept for the jurymen in waiting exclusively?—It is nominally; sometimes, no doubt, others creep in who have no business to go there. If we find such people in the gallery, we eject them.

769. The object of jurymen in a place by themselves being, I presume, to keep persons who are to decide upon the facts of a case from being in communication with those who are parties or witnesses in it?—No, our efforts are not directed to that end at all; I never knew an instance of tampering with a juryman; probably there may be cases of that sort.

770. What is your object in keeping the jurymen separate?—Simply that they may be there ready for attendance; they are not compelled to go up into that gallery.

771. In your judgment it is desirable that they should be kept separate?—Yes, and desirable that they should have proper accommodation in the court too.

772. Mr. *Wynn.*] A special jury is either the plaintiff's special jury, or the defendant's?—Yes.

773. Should you think it fair to charge the expenses of the plaintiff's special jury, supposing the verdict passed for the plaintiff, upon the defendant?—Yes, if the judge certifies that it is a proper case for a special jury.

774. Though it was the plaintiff's special jury, you would still consider that a fair addition to the costs of the cause?—Yes; it is left to the judge to certify or not.

775. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] As to the qualification, what do you think the qualification should be for a special juryman?—My idea is, as I mentioned just now in your absence, that every man who rented a house assessed to the house tax at 100 *l.* a year should be qualified to act as a special juryman.

776. You think the present qualification too low?—The present qualification is in some cases merely a nominal qualification.

777. You think that we should have a property qualification, rather than anything else for special jurymen?—I think so.

778. You think that that should be set pretty high?—Yes.

779. You think that the descriptions "esquire," "banker," and "merchant," do not include all persons qualified to be special jurymen?—Certainly not.

780. A great many men who are very competent to serve evade serving by those descriptions?—Yes; many intelligent men, and men of good position.

781. That applies in your county as well as here?—Yes.

782. There are many men well qualified, and who occupy a good position, who escape altogether?—They do not escape altogether; they escape serving as special jurymen, but they are liable to serve as common jurymen.

783. Is there any difficulty experienced at Liverpool or Manchester in getting on a special jury the right kind of men for the trial of special jury cases?—No, I think upon the whole we have not any difficulty.

784. You do not find that difficulty which is found in London, I am told, from a jury being summoned on a shipping case, for instance, who know nothing about shipping?—No, practically

find no difficulty whatever in that respect; summoned on our juries know sufficiently of cantile business to enable them to go through trial very satisfactorily indeed.

35. Do you think in those particular cases a ping case or a scientific case for example, it ld be a great advantage if, by some means or r, men having a knowledge of the subject to ch the trial related could be placed on the ?—I think there should be a sprinkling of n on the jury, so that they should not all be rely ignorant of the subject.

36. As to travelling expenses, you think that ecial juryman should be paid his travelling enses, and a guinea besides?—Yes.

37. Would it not be more simple to give a l sum which should be supposed to include travelling expenses?—It would be a more le way.

38. Mr. *Turner.*] You were asked a question regard to the Passage Court; will you read paper, which describes the course of proding in that court (*handing the same to the ness*)?—"Common juries to try causes in the rt of Passage at Liverpool are summoned and n according to the directions of the Municipal poration Act, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 121, ch enacts that every person being a burgess ny borough, wherein there shall be a Court of ord for the trial of civil actions, shall be quali, and liable to serve upon juries in causes ble within the borough of which such person l be a burgess. And the registrar of the court Record shall cause to be summoned not less n 36, nor more than 60 persons so qualified liable as aforesaid. The mode of summoning y summons or notice under the hand of the istrar, and is served if possible personally or with some person inhabiting the usual place abode of the juror. A panel is made out at h sitting of the court, which is at present four es in the year, of 60 jurors, containing the ristian names and surnames, places of abode, and criptions of the persons summoned. No person able to be summoned to serve as a juror oftener n once in the year. The present burgess list tains the names of 16,927 burgesses; many, vever, of these are labouring men, mechanics l others, whom it would be impossible to get ether as jurors; many also, by reason of pernent or temporary illness, deafness, old age, l otherwise, are exempt. Practically jurors mmoned to the Court of Passage are not called for a second attendance for from five to six rs. As to special juries, they are summoned virtue of the Local Court of Passage Proce-e Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 21., s. 33, which cts that every burgess of the said borough o shall be described in the juror's book for the nty as an esquire or person of higher degree, as a banker or merchant, shall be liable to serve Liverpool juries in the said Court of Passage, l shall not be liable to be summoned or serve a common juror in the said Court. The regis-r, in pursuance of this direction, on receiving ice and deposit of the necessary fees, summons of the burgesses liable a sufficient number, ot exceeding 24' in all, to try the Liverpool y cases. For the purpose of ascertaining the per parties to serve, a copy of the jurors' book btained, as occasion requires, from the under riffs' agents, the number of gentlemen having two qualifications, viz., having his name in jurors' book of the county, and being also a .58.

burgess, are somewhat limited in number, but practically an interval of about three years elapses before summoning a gentleman a second time." I may say that those burgesses are exempt from serving at the county sessions at Kirkdale, for instance.

F. Deacon, Esq.

7 May 1868.

789. The Court of Passage is merely a local court in the borough of Liverpool?—Quite so, the burgesses are exempted from serving on the county sessions at Liverpool.

790. But they are not exempted from serving on the borough sessions?—No.

791. *Chairman.*] What average notice is given to jurors before they are summoned?—I think from 14 to 20 days; we give, generally speaking, nearer 20 than 14. I am speaking of common jurymen.

792. A common juryman always has, at least, a week's notice before he is called upon to serve?—It must be 12 days according to law; it used to be 10. We summon them now by post, instead of by the officer.

793. Is the law the same with regard to special juries?—Special juries must have five days' notice.

794. Speaking generally, can you tell the Committee how often a special juryman is called upon to serve in a year in Lancashire?—It depends very much upon which part of the county he lives in. In the northern division, where we have only about 100 names on the special jury list, we call upon a man once, perhaps, in two years to serve as a special juryman, independent of being liable to be called upon by ballot to serve. In the southern division we should certainly not call upon a man to serve more than once in three or four years. There are a considerable number on the list there, and we are not obliged to resort to the same man so frequently.

795. Do you put a mark in the list against the name of a man who you know has served as a special juryman in order to exhaust the list, before you come upon him again?—Yes.

796. That mode of proceeding, I presume, gives great satisfaction, showing the special jurymen that they are fairly dealt with?—Yes.

797. Do you think that if that mode could be adopted with regard to London, it would be a good thing?—I think it would.

798. Has it worked well in your part of the country?—Yes; in Middlesex it could not very well be adopted, under the existing system, because they take the jurymen by ballot.

799. If the ballot were resorted to and there were one general panel, means might be adopted to tick off the name of any one who had served, so that the list might be exhausted before the same person was called upon to serve again?—Yes, the present system gives much greater satisfaction than the old system.

800. How long has that system been in operation in Lancashire?—It is under the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852.

801. The system is general throughout the country?—Yes.

802. Mr. *Turner.*] The law as it stands is applicable to the whole country?—Yes, certainly, but whether the old law is resorted to more or less in other counties, I do not know.

803. Do I understand you correctly to say that you think it would be a great assistance to the sheriff in making his selection if the overseer were to add to the usual description, "merchant," and so on, the rating of each party on the jury list?—I think so.

F. Deacon, Esq.

7 May 1868.

804. That would assist the judgment of the sheriff?—Yes.

805. You say that you have never considered whether it would be desirable in chemical or surgical cases that you should have chemists or surgeons upon the jury?—No, I have not.

806. In cases of that kind, would not a common sense man, without any prejudices in the case, hearing scientific evidence on both sides, be as likely to come to a proper conclusion upon the case as a scientific man who may have taken up peculiar crotchets in matters of science?—I think on the jury there should be an admixture of scientific men, so that the whole of the jury should not come with their minds quite new to the subject; I think, certainly, some prior information upon the particular subject assists them.

807. How does the judge get his information upon the subject; the judge is a common-sense man who has probably not attended to scientific subjects?—I think a judge can apply his mind to any such matter coming before him far better than the ordinary run of jurymen; there is no doubt that some knowledge on the particular subject on the part of one or two jurymen does very materially assist the others.

808. Whenever you have a scientific case before a court you find that very clever scientific men are brought on both sides to give evidence directly contrary one to the other, do you not?—They come as witnesses, not as jurymen.

809. You think that scientific men would apply their minds to a case in a different manner as jurymen to what they do as witnesses?—Certainly.

JOHN WAKEFIELD BURRUP, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. W. Burrup, Esq.

810. Mr. *Huddleston.*] You are acting under-sheriff for the county of Gloucester?—Yes.

811. For how many years have you been yourself acting under-sheriff?—I have assisted my father; he is really the acting under-sheriff.

812. How many years has your father been acting under-sheriff?—Thirty-six years.

813. How many years have you assisted him? Twenty.

814. At Gloucester there are only two assizes in the year, are there not?—Sometimes we have a winter assize.

815. What is the number of common jurymen in the county of Gloucester?—The number of common jurymen and special jurymen is 7,005.

816. Of those how many are special jurymen?—251 this year.

817. What is the qualification for a common juryman?—He must have a certain amount of freehold, under the Jury Act. I forget what it is.

818. What is the qualification of a special juryman?—He must be an esquire, banker, or merchant, or person of higher degree.

819. How do you summon the common juries; first of all, how are the common jurymen selected; according to the Act of Parliament a list is made which is put on the church doors?—As the last witness has described. And then we get the jurybook from the clerk of the peace. Suppose a new under-sheriff was appointed, we should hand the book over to him, and he would mark off those who had served in the preceding year into the new book.

820. How many jurymen do you summon for the assizes at Gloucester?—We first ascertain whether we are to have two sets or one set; if one set is required we summon 60, and if two sets, we summon two sets of 50 each.

821. Those serve both for the criminal and the civil court?—Yes.

822. How do you summon your special jury?—We have to take out of the book, sent by the clerk of the peace, the names of persons liable to serve upon special juries; those are marked off in the same way as the common jurymen. We take 48 of those.

823. You summon 48 special jurymen?—Yes.

824. How many special jury cases have you on the average at Gloucester?—On the average, from eight to ten.

825. Do you find practically that a jury panel of 48 special jurymen is sufficient to deal with the whole of the special jury cases that there may be at Gloucester?—They have not prayed a tales the last 15 years, and then 20 jurymen were fined 10 *l.* each.

826. What class of men do you generally find on the common jury list?—Some very illiterate indeed, especially in the mining districts, the Forest of Dean, and towards Bristol.

827. Which do you consider the best class of common jurymen, those from the mining districts, or those from the agricultural districts?—The agricultural; but we get a very good mixture of men from Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester.

828. Do you get tradesmen from Cheltenham, Stroud, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury?—From all those places except Tewkesbury. We do not have jurymen from Tewkesbury or the city of Gloucester.

829. They are exempt?—Yes.

830. As to your special jurymen, what class of men are they?—Some are very fit men for the purpose, but sometimes mistakes are made by the overseers, for instance, at the last assizes they put a man down as a merchant, who turned out on examination to be merely a rag and bone merchant, and could not read and write. And another man came to me, and said, "Somebody has been playing the fool with me, they have put my name down as an esquire, my holding is not above 20 *l.*" I spoke to the clerk of assize about him, and he was sent home.

831. Generally speaking, the Gloucester special juries are very satisfactory?—Yes, they are very good indeed; we do not get any from the city of Gloucester.

832. You get gentlemen resident at Cheltenham, which is a fashionable watering-place?—Yes.

833. You get gentlemen living in villas in the neighbourhood of Bristol?—Yes.

834. Who are merchants in Bristol?—Yes.

835. You get bankers and country gentlemen many of them serving on the grand jury, from the neighbourhood of Stroud, and Cirencester?—Yes.

836. Do you find that the exemptions claimed by persons holding the appointment of income tax commissioners, has reduced the number of special jurors?—Yes; they have got appointed commissioners on purpose to avoid serving on special juries

837. Have

47. Have you any suggestion to make to the mittee, as to the qualification of common men?—I think it ought to be raised; in oning a jury we always prefer a poor's rate fication, to that given by holding freecold; of a comparatively low class may hold a freehold, but a man who pays the necessary nt of poor rate is generally a man of some n.

48. You remember a very intelligent officer, Hemp, the clerk of arraigns, who used to the Crown Court at Gloucester?—Yes.

49. Did you notice that in his time there was s a more intelligent common jury in the n Court than there was in the Civil Court? used to notice that.

50. Will you explain how that was?—use the clerk of arraigns selects from the whom he likes, while in the Nisi Prius t they are ballotted for.

51. The officer of the court from his local ledge, would select from the panel, trades- from Cheltenham, and persons with a good fication throughout the county?—Yes.

52. And then he would leave the rest of the to be ballotted for in the Nisi Prius Court? es.

53. He regarded the standard of common jury- as being too low, and he selected the best for his own court?—Yes.

54. What do you say with reference to the ification of special jurymen?—Of course the gnations "banker," "merchant" and "esquire" e a door open for mistakes, as in the case of rag and bone merchant; but as a general rule, existing qualification does not work badly in county.

55. Do you think it would be an improve- t to make the test of fitness for a special man rest on the rateable value of an occupa- , such occupation not being merely a shop or ehouse, but a private house?—I think it ild if it were put at a good high sum.

56. *Chairman.*] What sum would you put it —To qualify a man to be put on the special list, he ought to rent a house of 60 *l.* or 70 *l.* ar, that would do for towns; it would be a of some status who would occupy a house of . or 70 *l.* a year in a town.

57. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Have you known lesmen in the town, who have served continu- assize after assize on special juries?—I re- nber one case of an ironmonger in the city Gloucester, but who had a private dwelling- se just outside the city boundary; the overseer him down as a merchant; our practice is to mon 48 men about three weeks before the ze time, and if any one in that list is unable to end, we summon a man adjacent to the town lace of the defaulter, and this ironmonger was ays ready to come; he used to be called the petual special juryman, and he made a very d juryman.

58. Mr. *Turner.*] Sometimes he did a good iness, I suppose?—He has netted his five neas sometimes.

59. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Have you anything to gest to the Committee with respect to the ment of common jurymen?—I think that the mon jurymen ought not to make any profit of their attendance. Some come 50 or 60 es; I do not think that they ought to be paid than 10 *s.* a day to secure travelling expenses .58.

and everything. In small places like Gloucester at assize times prices are always raised.

850. The influx of people at the assizes raises the price of everything in the town?—Yes, the price of salmon even goes up 6 *d.* a pound.

851. You would pay common jurymen by the day?—Yes; I think that the fairest way of compensating them.

852. Would you pay special jurymen in the same way?—Yes.

853. What figure would you put for a special juryman to compensate him?—He could not well live in an hotel under a guinea a day.

854. You would not put it lower than a guinea a day, besides his travelling expenses?—No.

855. Would there be any practical difficulty in making the unsuccessful suitor pay the expenses of the jurymen under such a system, instead of paying as he now does 12 guineas for the particular trial?—No, the only difficulty would be that you could not tell beforehand how long a jury would have to stay.

856. Supposing there were a panel of 48 special jurymen, you could easily ascertain what would be the average number of days that they would remain in attendance, and you could ascertain pretty nearly the fixed sum to charge in every case, and the surplus might be appropriated to a particular fund?—Yes; the question would be, who would have the management of that fund. I think in counties generally the under sheriff is supposed to change office every year, though it is not so in our county. I know in Glamorganshire they have a fresh under sheriff every year.

857. Would there be any practical difficulty in allotting a fixed payment to a certain number of jurymen and making a fixed charge in each cause where the parties wished a special jury, which fixed charge might be so regulated that it would meet the maximum expense of a special jury?—No; I should think not, I should suggest that the fee ought to be paid at the time the cause is entered, instead of when notice of requiring the special jury is given.

858. What is the accommodation afforded to jurymen at Gloucester?—It is very bad indeed.

859. In the crown court and in the civil court?—In both it is very bad.

860. The accommodation is very circumscribed?—Yes; and the room in which the jury are locked up is not fit to put a dog in.

861. The seats in the jury box are very inconvenient?—Yes.

862. There is no accommodation for taking notes?—No.

863. You think that the jury ought to have more comfortable seats, and more convenient means of taking notes?—Yes, decidedly.

864. Have you found that practically both special jurymen and common jurymen complain of the great personal inconvenience which they experience from the want of accommodation in the jury box?—I have.

865. Do you think it also desirable that there should be a proper place for the jury in waiting?—We have a box for them.

866. But that is not reserved for them, is it?—I try to reserve it for them as much as I can; the policeman appointed to the door has the jury panel given to him, and I tell him to let no one in, except the jurymen upon the panel; but sometimes the policemen are changed. I think there ought to be so many policemen set apart

J. W. Burrup, Esq.

7 May 1868.

for the assizes, so that there should not be that change.

867. You think it important that the jury in waiting should be kept apart from the rest of the public?—It is more convenient that they should be.

868. What sort of accommodation is given in the room to which the jury retire when considering their verdict?—That is very bad indeed.

869. Without ventilation?—There is a hole in the roof.

870. It very often occurs that 12 men require a good deal of time for deliberation, does it not?—Yes, they are there sometimes to 11 at night.

871. The room is a small room with no chairs?—Yes.

872. With nothing but a bench round the wall?—That is all; there is a deal table to write upon.

873. What is the number of voters in the east and west divisions of Gloucestershire?—I think it is about 16,000, the two divisions, east and west.

874. And there are only 7,000 jurymen?—That is all. In some of the places I should mention the assistant overseers do their work very badly.

875. Do you think it desirable to have in the parishes a paid officer to collect the names of persons liable, and capable, and competent to serve?—Yes, without fear or favour.

876. How often do you find that a juryman serves in Gloucestershire?—On an average once in five years.

877. How often does a special juryman serve?—Sometimes every two years. The city of Gloucester is quite separate from the county of Gloucester, it is a city and county of itself. In the city of Gloucester the juries are summoned from the burgess list; the sheriff summons for the assizes, and the clerk for the sessions, but they never send one another their list, so that the same man may be on the list for the city sessions, and on the list for the assizes too.

878. How do you get a special jury in the city?—From the burgess list.

879. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] In reference to the payment of jurymen, you say that you would prefer that they should be paid by the day?—Yes, I would make the suitors pay their share of the expenses of the special jury.

880. How much would you allow a special juryman?—A guinea and his travelling expenses, and 10*s.* for a common juryman, inclusive of his travelling expenses.

881. Do you think 10*s.* enough for a shopkeeper, coming a considerable distance and leaving his business?—Not for a good man; we get some very inferior men.

882. Should you punish the good man on account of the bad?—No, I know that 10*s.* a day would pay some of our men very well.

883. Do you think that 10*s.* a day would be a fair payment for an average man?—If he came only a short distance, it would.

884. A guinea would be more like the mark, would it not?—We should have a better class; I think both special jurymen and common jurymen ought to be paid.

885. You think that the qualification should be raised?—Yes, and not have so many jurymen; I do not see why six should not be as good as 12; you have five in the county courts.

886. Do you see any reason why jurymen when locked up in a case should be put into a place without seats and without comfort?—No, I do not think that they would be any longer in coming to their verdict if they had comfortable seats.

887. You do not see why a man should be punished because he is a juryman?—No.

888. You think it desirable to give them comfortable seats and other conveniences?—Yes.

889. And that if they had those conveniences they would be more likely to come to a sensible verdict?—Yes.

890. *Chairman.*] What notice do you give generally to the jurymen?—Three weeks.

891. To both special and common jurymen?—Yes; the panel of 48 special jurymen are summoned, and 50 common jurymen are summoned we give the same notice.

892. Have you ever considered the propriety of some paid official making out the lists instead of their being made out as at present by the overseer?—Yes.

893. Do you think that that would be a great improvement?—Yes; in some of the cases the assistant overseer does not half do his work.

894. The overseer being under the jurisdiction of whom?—Under the clerk of the peace, because he has to make his return to the clerk of the peace direct.

895. Are the lists generally carefully revised by the justices in Gloucestershire?—Yes; they take their own names off sometimes.

896. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Do not you think that the board of guardians, if associated with or substituted for the overseers, would be a very good machinery for making out the lists of juries?—I think it would be difficult to get the work done by the guardians.

897. Does not the board of guardians necessarily know the circumstances and position of almost every person in the parish?—They ought to; I think there should be a paid officer appointed to make out the list, responsible to the county.

898. Would it be wise to leave it in the hand of a single officer, seeing the opening that it would give to favouritism?—The assistant overseer now leaves a great many off that ought to be on.

899. Do not you think that the board of guardians, associated with the overseers or acting for them, would be a better machinery than that which is at present adopted?—No; I cannot say that I do.

900. Do you think that a jury selected from the list of jurymen generally (that is to say, the list prior to the elimination being made of the special jurymen from the common jurymen) would be a better tribunal to try criminal cases because you would then have an element of higher rank and higher education and intelligence in the jury than you have at present when cases are tried by jurymen taken from the list after the special jurymen have been eliminated from it?—My idea is to raise the qualification of common jurymen, and then get rid of special jurymen, letting them all work in together.

901. Are you of opinion that a jury so constituted would be a fairer and better tribunal to try all the cases that have to be tried in criminal courts than a jury from which the special jury element has been absolutely eliminated?—No doubt about it.

902. M

02. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] You would recommend that we should raise the standard, and so a better class of men?—Yes; I would get of the special jurymen, and work them all ether.

03. Mr. *Freshfield.*] That would be rather d upon the special jurymen, would it not, beise they would have to serve in the double capacity?—No, they would serve indiscriminately on both classes of juries.

904. You would not deprive a man of his right to have a special jury in special cases?—No.

905. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] You mean that you would pay jurymen better and raise the standard; you would pay them better, and get a better quality of jurymen?—Yes.

J. W. Burrup, Esq.

7 May 1868.

Charles Bull, Esq., called in; and Examined.

06. Mr. *Freshfield.*] You are Under Sheriff Kent and Sussex?—Yes.

07. You know the object for which this Comtee is sitting, namely, to take evidence as to law and practice relating to the summoning, ndance, and remuneration of special and com juries?—Yes; I have read the previous evice on the subject as far as it is printed.

08. Will you give the Committee the benefit our experience upon the subject of our iry. In the first place, how are the lists of the made up?—A list of jurors is returned by overseer through the agency of the clerk of peace, which is ultimately revised by the gistrates, and returned to us in a certified n; that list we call the jury book, and from t we work.

09. That list is attached, I believe, to the rs of the churches?—Yes, by the overseer.

10. Giving an opportunity of appeal?—To magistrates.

11. Then the magistrates examine the list, hear appeals?—The magistrates examine the s and hear appeals, and they exercise a jurisction with reference to the description of the sons, as, for instance, bankers, merchants, or uires, and the list so revised or corrected imately becomes the jury book.

12. Then the duty of the sheriff upon the eipt of that book is, to eliminate from the neral list those persons who are qualified by cription for special jurymen?—Yes; he takes from the list all those against whom the cription of banker, merchant, or esquire, is tten.

13. Will you tell us the number of jurors on list for Kent, as first returned, before the cial jurymen are eliminated from it?—The mber of jurors in Kent is about 16,000.

14. How many for Sussex?—7,500.

15. That is the gross list?—Yes.

16. Will you tell us how many of the 16,000 the Kent list are special jurymen?—400.

17. And how many special jurymen are there the Sussex list of 7,500?—197.

18. Do you consider that the 400 special juryn in Kent is the number it ought to be in protion to the gross number of 16,000?—Certainly ; it is grossly inadequate.

19. Do you apply the same remark to Sussex? Yes.

20. What do you consider to be the reason y you are only able to select so small a number special jurymen in proportion to the entire mber?—Mainly from this cause: take, for inance, Kent; there are a great many men iding at Sydenham, Blackheath, Lewisham, d other suburban localities, who are really rchants in the City, and men of good position d standing, but who return themselves, or get emselves returned, as "gentlemen." As such

C. Bull, Esq.

921. To take Sussex, that includes Brighton?—Sussex includes Brighton.

922. The gross number of special jurymen in Sussex is 197; in Brighton alone there must be a very much larger number of special jurymen than that?—Unquestionably; from my own knowledge four times that amount, but the special jurymen resident in Brighton, as appears by our book, are only 58.

923. You consider that quite unreasonable?—It is out of all reason altogether; it is absurd.

924. The system adopted at present is, in your judgment, very defective?—I think it is defective, and I think this is an instance of it.

925. To examine the cause of that defect; it arises, I suppose, in a great degree from the circumstance that you are bound by the description of the individual given by the overseer?—I think so; we have no alternative; we are bound by the Act of Geo. 4 to take their description as we find it.

926. Can you see any reason why the overseer should mis-describe parties?—The reason I take to be this, that as he is not paid, he does not take the trouble to see that the parties are properly designated.

927. Are the overseers sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the parties to be able to make out a proper list?—In most cases they know nothing about the parties at all.

928. In your judgment, the overseers are not competent officers for that duty?—They are not.

929. Have you any suggestion to make as regards the appointment of a better officer; officer to make out the list?—Assuming things to remain in their present position, I think that another course of action might be advantageously adopted; I think those lists might well be made out in the first instance by the overseer, and revised by or subjected to the inspection of the board of guardians; those are gentlemen who now know everybody, more or less.

930. You think the board of guardians either originally making the list or supervising the list of the overseers, would be able to make a much fairer and better return than the overseers do?—I think so; that is the only course of action one could suggest with the present means at command.

931. You do not recommend the appointment of an officer *quoad hoc* for the special purpose?—I think that would be unnecessary, and what he did would be open to a great many observations.

932. Your suggestion is that the overseers should continue to discharge the duty, but that their discharge of it should be supervised by the board of guardians?—Yes, in this way: you might say that the board of guardians should have power to add to the list as made out by

C. Bull, Esq.

7 May 1868.

the overseers, and that they should also have power or liberty to revise it; that they should be a tribunal through which the list should pass for general revision and alteration.

933. Would you say continuously or before it goes to the justices?—Before it goes to the justices; I think it should go from them to the justices; it is a mere question of convenience, but one's views of the board of guardians are these; they exercise a very strong power with respect to the pockets of the people in their respective localities. As regards the assessment of poor's rates and general rates, and in fact the assessment which they make is more or less the valuation of the whole country, and if those gentlemen are entrusted with such powers as regards the pockets of the people, I cannot help thinking that they would be a very proper tribunal for the purpose of setting in order the jury list.

934. Does your experience tell you in addition to the overseers not being adequately qualified, that sufficient care is not taken by them to examine the lists from time to time to see what deaths and removals have taken place?—Yes, I am satisfied of the fact that the lists are in many cases copied from old lists, and that names of persons are allowed to remain on the list who have left the country or are dead.

935. All that, however, would be cured by entrusting the guardians with the duty of from time to time supervising the lists?—I think so.

936. With respect to the special jurymen, how many special jurymen do you summon at the assizes in Kent?—We are bound to summon a panel of 36, and to do that we summon about 45.

937. Do you find that enough?—Yes, that is sufficient, I think.

938. Do you find that complaints are made on the part of the special jurymen, that they have to serve too often?—Yes, special jurymen complain that their services are too often required; that they are dragged from their homes, and more or less made uncomfortable by performing their duties.

939. In fact you summon 90 to the two assizes?—

940. That is more than 5 per cent. of the whole?—Yes.

941. How many do you summon in Sussex?—We summon about the same number, not quite so many, because we have such a small list.

942. What is the number?—It is about 40.

943. That is 80 at the two assizes?—Yes.

944. That is nearly a third?—Yes.

945. Do they complain in Sussex?—Yes, and I think not without reason, sometimes you bring a man from Rye, or the other end of the county—Chichester, and keep him three or four days.

946. You think that that might be cured by the suggestion you have just made?—Yes, I think the guardians would consider it part of their duty to see that every one was properly described.

947. Do you find any difficulty in the attendance of the special jurymen?—It depends very much upon their locality; in Sussex, for instance, if the special jury come from Brighton, we get pretty nearly our panel, if they come from distances, many of them do not attend.

948. That, of course, is in a great degree incident to the circumstance of their being called upon too often?—I think so.

949. In regard to the common jurymen, there seems to be no inadequate number in either county?—No, the common jurymen fairly represent the population of the counties.

950. As to the class of common jurymen, have you any suggestion to make; do you think that they are, upon the whole, sufficiently enlightened to act as jurymen?—It would depend very much upon the locality; for instance, taking Brighton, you find a very superior class of men, while if you take other parts of Sussex, you find men of no education whatever; men who can hardly read and write.

951. What is the qualification?—It is dependent on a rating of 20 *l.* a year upon a freehold, and the possession of property to the amount of 100 *l.*

952. Do you think that qualification is high enough to secure sufficient education and enlightenment?—I should think not in many instances; I should think grossly inadequate.

953. Do you think it might be raised without detriment to the administration of justice?—You might well raise the qualification, but you should then do away with a number of the existing exemptions.

954. You would reduce the number by that process?—Yes.

955. What would you suggest with regard to doing away with the exemption?—There are a vast number of educated men who escape entirely by the present exemptions.

956. How would you alter those exemptions, taking lawyers you would not allow them to serve, I presume?—I think they had better not.

957. What would you say to doctors?—I think that there would be an outcry if they served.

958. Then Members of Parliament?—I would not have Members of Parliament serve; there are a great many men who might very well serve who are now exempt; I do not see why chemists should not serve, or parish clerks.

959. At present you do not seem to have a dearth of jurymen?—There is no dearth of jurymen in the county that I speak of.

960. And you think that the standard might be raised, still retaining an ample sufficiency of jurymen?—Yes, I think that you might well raise the standard; in purely agricultural parts of the counties you might possibly have no jurors at all.

961. Your objection to the existing exemptions is merely a theoretical one; you think the exemptions too numerous?—Yes.

962. Do you think special jurymen sufficiently well paid?—As a question of payment, in the abstract I think they are sufficiently paid; of course, a guinea does not represent a merchant's or a professional man's time.

963. You think they can afford to make a sacrifice?—Yes; if they are British subjects, they should fulfil their duties as such.

964. As to the common jurymen, do you think they are sufficiently well paid?—Their payment is miserable in the extreme at present, but one cannot help feeling that as regards the payment of a juryman who is called upon to try a question of life or death, or to try a question of liberty, his time ought not to be measured by any payment; he ought, as a British subject, to bear that burthen.

965. And you think that he is able to do so?—Yes.

966. You have no suggestion to make upon that subject?—No.

967. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] You mentioned that

there were only 58 special jurymen in ghton?—Yes.

68. You said that that was almost absurd; do you think it is a little more than that; that unjust that so many persons should be ex- t when they ought to serve as well as others? think so; we are all acquainted with Brighton; not a small place, and it appears by the list there are only 58 men who are bankers, chants, or esquires; if you told them all so would not like it, I suppose.

69. You think it unjust to those who serve so many should escape?—I think so.

70. In reference to the duty performed by the rseer, I think, if I am not mistaken, the over- simply takes the return that he gets?—Some- es he does not get any return; he acts upon own information; he asks the person how he describe him, and he says, "Call me gentle- n, or what you like."

71. Is he bound to take the return as he gets r is he at liberty to put anything he pleases? He may put in anything he pleases.

72. He may describe a person as he pleases? He may describe a person as he pleases; s his duty to properly describe him; some- es the returns are sent out, and then the over- would take such answers as he got from the sons who made the return, but in many cases is own knowledge he puts what he pleases.

73. The guardians as a rule know the status position of the men in their locality?—That he suggestion which occurs to me; that the rdians having got their hands into our pockets w our respective positions.

74. They know the positions of the people in parish better than any other class of men?—

75. They know people's rentals?—Yes, they erally know all about the people in the lity.

76. You think it very desirable to revise the when it comes from the overseer?—Yes, in way: supposing the lists are before the guar- ns, one of them might say, "That man is a chant;" another would say, "Yes, he is a merchant"; and he would describe him as a aler"; another would say, "Here is a gentle- n who we know is a banker in the city"; and would be put down on the list accordingly; ther would say, "So-and-so I know to be a chant in the city."

77. You think the guardians would be the class of men to settle the list?—I think it is only tribunal open to us, not that it is the t, but that it is the best we have.

78. Do you think that the qualification for cial jurymen should be that of bankers, mer- nts, and esquires, or that it should be rental ply?—I think that special jurymen should be cated men, and those descriptions appear to be ode of getting on the list men of education, assumption being that men of that social po- on would be well educated and intelligent n, but there is no reason why schoolmasters uld not be special jurymen as well as bankers.

79. It would be better, in your opinion, to e rental as the qualification, and have nothing o with description, say a rental of 100 *l.* per um?—It would be simpler if a man's social tion is to be judged of from his property or mode of living. You have a large class of very competent, and who, I think, ought to liable to serve on special juries, viz., auc-

tioneers, estate agents, accountants, architects, civil engineers, surveyors, secretaries and managers to public companies and gentlemen, valuers, and brokers of all descriptions.

980. Do you not see this difficulty, that if you describe a man, he is apt to escape your description?—He will evade it if he can.

981. If you made it rental, he could not escape rental so well?—No; because you take his rental from the rate-book.

982. Do you not think that rental would be the best qualification, after all?—It might be one. I do not know that it would be the best, because there are many men who live in lodgings who might be a very eligible class if you could get at them.

983. Do you see any reason why clergymen should be exempt from serving on juries?—I should not like to have a clergyman on a jury with which I had anything to do.

984. Why?—Because they more or less approach all questions with a great deal of prejudice. I do not think they take such calm deliberate views of matters as men of the world.

985. You do not think they are not capable of doing it?—I think they are capable of doing it, but I do not think they do it.

986. Do you see why ministers of dissenting chapels should not serve as jurymen?—The same reason applies to them.

987. Do you see any reason why chemists should be exempt?—None at all. It might be awkward for some people if their assistants were incompetent.

988. You see no reason why there should be so many exemptions?—I think that the exemptions are too large.

989. With reference to payment, do you think that a special juryman receives a sufficient remuneration now?—I think so; it is a compliment you pay him. As a question of payment you can hardly say that a guinea is sufficient for a merchant being taken away from his business for three or four days. But, on principle, one would not be inclined to pay jurymen at all.

990. Do you think it desirable to put jurymen, when they retire to consider their verdict, in a place where they are put to discomfort?—I think it extremely undesirable.

991. You do not see any use in punishing jurymen merely because you want to force a verdict from them?—I see no reason for doing it. We lock them up because they should not receive suggestions from outside, and we put them into as comfortable a room as we can; but in Sussex we sometimes have three or four juries locked up, and we are obliged to put them where we can; sometimes, if the weather is fine, we request them to stand outside; they prefer that to being locked up.

992. Do you think that they are more likely to return a correct verdict by being made very uncomfortable?—I do not think that the question of comfort arises in that case, one does not make them uncomfortable if one can help it. I do not think that the fact of their being without a fire enables them to come to a better conclusion.

993. Or seats or light?—No.

994. Mr. *Whatman.*] You suggest that the board of guardians should scrutinize the list before it is finally passed, they being competent to judge, from their knowledge of the people whose names are on the list, whether the descriptions are accurate or not?—I think the guardians are, as a body of men, generally acquainted with

C. Bull, Esq.

7 May 1868.

the parishes and the respective positions of men in the parishes they represent; but occasionally, for instance, in a large metropolitan parish, the guardians might not know much of the positions of their constituents.

995. Mr. *Huddleston.*] You think that the qualification of common jurymen ought to be raised?—If the qualification were raised in the counties of which we are under-sheriffs, it might in some localities give you a better educated class of men.

996. Has it ever occurred to you that it would be convenient to have some responsible paid officer in each parish whose duty it should be to collect the names of persons liable and capable to serve?—I have heard suggestions to that effect, but I think if any man were appointed to collate the jury lists, such appointment would be open to very great observation; it would be said that he packed the jury, or something to that effect.

997. It would be only an officer to return from each parish the names of the persons who in his parish were competent to serve?—Then the suggestion would be made that he would return men without reference to their qualification, but with reference to their social position.

998. That is a suggestion which has been made to this Committee whether it would be convenient to have a recognized officer in each parish whose duty it would be to select from that parish the persons most competent to serve as common jurymen and special jurymen, and transmit them to the proper central officer?—I do not think that such an appointment would be expedient. I do not think that any good result would follow from it, because with reference to the present system *quâ jurors per se*, you have an abundance; it is the educated class of juror which is wanted. If, therefore, you passed those gentlemen before the ordeal of the tribunal which I have suggested, you would have, I think, all that is required. The suggestion you speak of would go to this. If a man were appointed to make a list of persons qualified as jurors, he might insert anybody he pleased without respect to anything else; he might take some of the streets in London where you would have 300 or 400 jurors, educated men living in lodgings. Take the neighbourhood of the clubs, for instance.

999. You do not think that would be expedient?—I think it would be very inexpedient.

1000. Have you considered the question of paying a jury so much a day instead of so much a cause?—No; I have not considered that point.

1001. Do you not think it would be a convenient course, where you have a jury panel of a certain number, that you should pay them so much a day?—I have not considered that subject.

1002. Can you give the Committee any suggestion as to how the expenses of the jurymen could be paid in such a case. Assuming that the special juryman has a guinea a day together with his expenses, how would you obtain the necessary funds for paying that; have you considered whether you could charge it upon the causes?—I do not think you could charge it upon the causes.

1003. Then, what fund could it come out of? We have had it in evidence that in Liverpool and Manchester a panel of 48 special jurymen will try the whole of the 30 special jury cases, and the assizes will last 10 or 12 days. Each of those special juries would cost to the suitor 12 guineas; that would be 360 guineas for the 30 special juries; but if you were to pay each of those special jurymen a guinea a day, 48 guineas in 10 days would be something like 500 *l.* besides the expenses; how would you get the necessary fund to pay that?—I can make no suggestion, it is not to come out of the pocket of the plaintiff or the defendant.

1004. It would come out of the pocket of the unsuccessful suitor?—Ultimately.

1005. The person who called for the special jury would pay it first?—Yes.

1006. What does a special jury cost now?—Twelve guineas and about 3 *l.* more; it is under 15 *l.* In London and Middlesex 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* is paid to the sheriff, and then 12 guineas to the jurymen.

1007. But in the country there is no fee to the sheriff?—He gets a guinea now.

1008. For summoning the jury?—Yes, for his expense of printing and summoning and correspondence on the matter. I suppose it is for that.

1009. Mr. *Freshfield.*] Is it not the fact that you get nothing unless the jurymen actually attend in court and the cause is tried?—Unless the jurymen serve they get nothing, nor the sheriff; the summoning is gratuitous; we get 30 *l.* in Kent, and 40 *l.* in Sussex; we summon 1,400 in Kent and about 1,000 in Sussex.

1010. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Assuming that when the jury are summoned, they are to be paid a certain sum per day and their expenses; we want to know how that money could be raised best from the suitors, and whether it might be done without creating a heavier tax upon the suitors than exists now. At present, a special jury at an assize costs a suitor something like 15 *l.*?—Assuming that they serve.

1011. If the cause could be tried in a day, each juryman would be paid his guinea, and the expense would be the same as if the payment were a guinea per day?—Yes.

1012. If there were more causes tried in a day, and the juryman was only paid one sum for his day's work, there would be a surplus fund?—Doubtless there would be.

1013. Then if the cause lasted more days than one, and the jurymen were paid so much a day, the expenses would be heavier to the suitor?—Unquestionably; that necessarily follows.

1014. Do you suppose that on the average the payment by the suitor of something like 15 *l.* towards the expenses of a special jury, would cover the expenses of a special jury, assuming them to be paid a guinea a day?—One can hardly speculate sufficiently to give an answer to that question; it would depend upon the number of causes that the jury got through in the day.

1015. In some towns you would perhaps have only one special jury case, or two special jury cases, and the money paid under the present system to that one, or those two special juries, would be in the one case 15 *l.*, and in the other 30 *l.*; but then if you summoned 48 special jurymen, and you had to pay so much a day, that would be 48 guineas, and your 15 *l.* or 30 *l.* would not be enough. If you had four special juries at 15 *l.* each, it would be enough; if there were six on the same day it would be more than enough. Do you think that charging 15 *l.* in each case for a special jury would afford a sufficient fund to pay special jurymen a daily stipend, such as a guinea a day, in the ordinary run of cases?—It is possible that it might; one can only give a speculative answer.

It

would depend upon such a variety of circumnces.

1016. The same would apply, of course, to mmon jurymen?—The same would apply to mmon jurymen. The question of taking men m their business, and paying them anything e an adequate remuneration, must necessarily almost visionary, I think.

1017. Would you pay every juryman sumned, or only those who serve?—If I paid them all, I should pay them all, because a man has great an objection to kicking his heels about e court as to sitting in the box.

1018. Taking the case of Liverpool, 48 special ymen are required for ten days; that would 480 guineas, besides the travelling expenses? Yes.

1019. We have heard that they try 30 special ry causes in that time; supposing each of those ecial jury causes were to pay 15 *l.*, you would t get a sufficient fund?—Not to make such a yment.

1020. You would get 450 *l.* to meet 480 ineas, together with the other expenses?—Supsing the special juryman got through those uses in 30 days instead of 10, how then?

1021. Or suppose they got rid of them in half e time?—Yes; it would be difficult to make a tisfactory calculation.

1022. Do you think on each circuit or in large wns a certain sum to be paid by every person ho required a special jury might be fixed upon fficient to pay the special jury by the day?—think if you formed such a fund you might ake a payment by the day, and I think an verage might be arrived at; I can only answer ich a question speculatively.

1023. Would there be any means of swearing ne jury upon each case so as to enable the rest the jury to be discharged?—You might well that by consent, assuming that the parties ere willing not to challenge any of the jurors.

1024. Then there would be a difficulty about ne jury retiring?—Yes; if a juryman once went way he would not come back; there would be ne difficulty of the jury not being forthcoming, nd the public time might be wasted.

1025. *Chairman.*] What length of notice do ou give in Kent and Sussex to jurymen?—We ive them the statutory notice; I think they are ntitled to 10 days; it is not less than 10 days s regards common juries, and where a special ry is struck, not less than three, but we give them s much time as we can, sometimes a fortnight.

1026. They have at least 10 days?—Yes, except special jurymen; we are not bound to give hem more than four days.

1027. Are there ever complaints made with egard to the insufficiency of the notice?—Comlaints are constantly made of the insufficiency f the notice, and, I think, reasonably.

1028. What time do you think would be fair?—I think special jurymen should have the same otice as common jurymen.

1029. Ten days?—Yes; the object is to give s much time as you can; sometimes the calling f a special jury is a matter of emergency.

1030. Mr. *Huddleston.*] As to the box in which the jury sit, do you find that it is a great deal too small?—It is a great deal too small, and generally placed with the greatest possible intention of its being as inconvenient as possible.

1031. The jury are cramped for room and unable to hear?—They are cramped for room, and unable to hear.

1032. And there is no sufficient convenience for taking notes?—No, as a rule they have hardly any convenience; three or four in the front may have, and the rest have not.

1033. There is no attention paid to comfort in the way of the seats upon which they sit?—No, certainly not; the jury box is as inconvenient and uncomfortable as it can well be.

1034. There is a small rail to sit on, and a thin rail to lean back on?—Yes.

1035. And the jurymen are closely packed?—They could not put themselves in a much more uncomfortable position if they tried, than they are put in a jury box.

1036. Do you think it desirable that jurymen in waiting should have accommodation?—Unquestionably; it amounts almost to cruelty to keep men standing about courts of justice, to be constantly attending at the instance of the plaintiff or defendant or the Crown, and yet to have no place to sit down or to find themselves at ease in any way. At Lewes, last year, I opened the ball-room, and sent the jurymen upstairs; the only other place we had to accommodate them was outside the court, and it was bitterly cold and uncomfortable.

1037. Formerly I believe the judges were in the habit of requiring juries to sit to a very late hour; that has not been the case of late?—They used long ago to sit very late; I remember the court sitting till eight or nine o'clock.

1038. And sometimes to an early hour in the morning; one or two in the morning?—Yes.

1039. I suppose that was not conducive to the ends of justice?—I should think not; possibly it might have been convenient to the jurymen to get away the next morning.

1040. Do you think it desirable that there should be an hour certain at which the court should rise?—It would be rather speculative to give an opinion upon that.

1041. Practically you think it inconvenient for jurymen to sit too long at a time?—Yes; unquestionably.

1042. *Chairman.*] Do you, in your lists in Kent and Sussex, when a special juryman has served, make some mark against his name, so that he is not called upon to serve again till the whole list of special jurymen is exhausted?—We do this; we go through the list alphabetically, and when we have exhausted it we begin again.

1043. So that A. is not called upon to serve again till Z. has served?—Yes, we do that in both counties. With the common jury we have a system by which a man in Kent serves not more than perhaps once in five or six years, and in Sussex perhaps the same; it would depend upon circumstances, but the common jurymen are not called upon to serve very often.

JAMES WHATMAN, Esq. (a Member of the Committee) examined:

1044. *Chairman.*] YOU are anxious to make a tatement to the Committee, with regard to the ractice of summoning special juries?—The lerk of the High Bailiff of Westminster stated at the last meeting of the Committee that all possible endeavours were made (or words to that effect) to avoid summoning members of the House of Commons to serve on juries; I wish to state what

J. Whatman, Esq., M.P.

7 May 1868.

what has occurred in my own case, which does not appear to be altogether consistent with that evidence. The last general election having taken place in the summer of 1865, on 11th January 1866, a summons was served upon me to appear before the High Bailiff of Westminster in a compensation case. That notice was left at my house during my absence, though the house was entirely shut up, and had every appearance of a house not occupied. The consequence of that was that I did not receive the notice until after January the 19th, the day for appearance being January the 11th. Then on February the 16th I received a notice from the High Bailiff of Westminster, dated the 7th of February informing me that I had been fined 10 *l.* for not attending on the 11th of January; I was not in town from the 7th to the 16th of February either. In consequence of receiving that notice I wrote to the High Bailiff explaining the circumstances of my absence from London, my house being shut up and so on, that I had not received the first summons till so many days after the day on which I was summoned to attend, and that I had received this notice of a fine. Then I went on to say that I was not aware that he had such power over Members of the House of Commons, and that if I did not receive any further explanation or something of that sort, I should probably take further notice of it. In reply to that, I received this letter, dated the 17th February 1866: "42, Jermyn-street. Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter, and if you had sent to the court and stated that you were a Member of Parliament, no fine would have been imposed, although Members are only exempt while Parliament is sitting. Your name is on the jury list, and it was impossible for me to tell whether you were or were not in Parliament. I think a less authoritative and more courteous letter might have been addressed to an official. Yours obediently—H. Scott Turner, High Bailiff of Westminster." The remarks which it occurs to me to make upon that are these; first of all, it was utterly impossible for me to make any representation to the court, inasmuch as I did not see the summons till after the day had long passed; and in the next place, with regard to his statement, "it was impossible for me to tell whether you were or were not in Parliament," inasmuch as no one is put upon the jury list without being a ratepayer, that is to say, having a fixed residence, and inasmuch as lists of Members of the House of Commons are constantly being published with their residences, so far as they are known, there cannot be any insuperable difficulty either for the officers of these courts, or for agents of those parties who appear in those courts, to ascertain within a very few minutes whether the small number of special jurymen whom they determine to summon, are exempt on account of being Members of Parliament, or any other obvious reason of that kind. Then I would further say, with respect to other summonses, that on November the 27th, 1865, I was summoned to the Court of Queen's Bench; that I took no notice of, and I never heard of any fine. On June the 15th, 1866, I was again summoned to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench, and on 19th December 1866, I was again summoned by the Sheriff of Middlesex to appear at Red Lion-square upon a compensation case. All those cases occurred within about a year, and it seems to me that the object being to get a sufficient number of jurymen together, a little more care might be taken in selecting the jurymen, and ascertaining whether they are exempt or not, whether on account of being members of this House, or otherwise, and also in ascertaining whether the summons ever has actually reached them or not; I mean whether they are within reach or absent from London. For want of that care being taken, suitors are, in many instances, put to great inconvenience and expense; in this case where I was summoned by the High Bailiff of Westminster the case had to be postponed, in consequence of the total want of jurymen. I would beg to make one further remark, and that is this, if Members of the House of Commons are treated in this way, how may we not fairly suppose that ordinary members of the community are treated? I think also it may fairly be assumed, from what I have stated, that many juries are summoned with less care and supervision than might reasonably be expected from the parties whose duty it is to summon them.

Monday, 25th May 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Denman.
Viscount Enfield.
Mr. Freshfield.
Mr. Headlam.
Mr. Huddleston.
Mr. Alderman Lusk.
Mr. Alderman Salomons.
Colonel William Stuart.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Whatman.
Mr. Charles Wynn.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Honourable Sir WILLIAM ERLE, called in; and Examined.

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

1045. *Chairman.*] BEFORE your retirement, u had been for something like 21 years a dge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Chief stice of the Court of Common Pleas?—Yes; about 10 or 12 years I was a Judge of the ieen's Bench, and about 8 or 10 years in the mmon Pleas.

1046. During all that time, I presume, you nt circuit from time to time?—I did so.

1047. Your attention has therefore, no doubt, en called to the jury system; have you obrved in that system any objections, and, if so, ll you kindly state to the Committee the result your experience and observation on the matter? I had my attention drawn to the subject when vas Chief Justice, in respect to the metropoan juries. I was in communication with Mr. le, my Associate, about the complaints we ard from time to time. Complaints would come cially to him, and if there were any difficulty any particular case it would be presented to ; the result was embodied in the form of a mphlet, written by him, which I took to the me Office and laid before Sir George Grey, the hope of bringing the attention of the nister to what we considered to be matters that ght be complained of on the part of jurymen. ese results have been laid before the Comtee by the officers of the courts, Messrs. rchell, Potter, and Abbott, and by the other nesses, and I am willing to go over the same und before the Committee to any extent they ght think proper. The first point, in order, uld appear to me to be the compilation of the ors' book. It has come under the notice of Committee that the book containing the list jurymen is imperfectly constructed, and that neasures were taken to have a correct list made all the effective jurymen it would be a relief to jurymen, and an improvement. It would use the service over all who were liable, and uld, in the summoning of the juries, give an portunity to the officer to feel confident that jurymen that were summoned would attend; re would, therefore, be a great advantage if parish officers, collecting the names of persons le to serve on juries, took means to get infortion as to who were really liable. One of plans proposed is to send round a letter every person having rateable qualification, ing him his name and calling, and whether he imed to have any exemption, and then to make up the book from the answers so received; and in respect of that book there has been a proposal made, that there should be something in the nature of a revision, like the revision of the lists of voters. I think that would be also an improvement. If you had a correct jury book, it would give you the common, and the special and the grand jurymen.

1048. You believe that if that list was made up more correctly, the number of jurymen would be very much increased?—Yes, there would be the advantage therefore of diffusing the service over a larger number, and there would be the advantage of not leaving the door open to persons liable to serve, to resort to means of evasion. If numbers evade, the question arises with every one, why should not I evade also; if all were compelled to do their duty, this would cease. If a proper jury list, containing the names of all who are liable to serve on a jury, were completed, the next point should be the construction of the special jury list therefrom; and it seems to me that the intention of the Legislature in enacting that there should be a list of jurymen constructed, and that out of that list should be taken a number of names to serve on juries, has been misunderstood. I believe that the intention of the Legislature was, that all who were qualified to serve as jurymen, should serve in rotation, doing the common duty of jurymen in all the departments, civil and criminal, in which they might be wanted, and that out of that list these should be taken for special service, men who, I presume, were thought likely to have higher intelligence, and to be fit persons to dispose of matters of greater importance and greater difficulty. "Merchants" may have been designated as being supposed to be men conversant with commerce, and as being competent to deal with matters compared in our law merchant; "bankers" were supposed to be conversant with the questions relating to money; and "esquires" may have been specified as being persons conversant with rural interests. I believe the intention of the Legislature has been departed from, and to my mind a very pernicious custom has been introduced, whereby the right to resort to a special jury has been so given as to foster the notion of there being class prejudices pervading the jury box, and that a party wanting to rely upon a certain class prejudice, would take one jury, or the other accordingly. If the whole of the

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

persons liable to serve were called upon to do their duty, and those presumed to be specially gifted with intelligence, were called upon in addition, to try questions of difficulty and importance, I believe that change would be a salutary one; I might add, that it should be provided that those who served on any jury, should have their exemption till the whole list had been gone through, till his turn came round again; but it is a very important question for the Committee to consider, after the length of time that the mode of selecting the special jury from the general list has existed, how far a fusion of the two classes into one to do the common duty of jurors could be practicable, without causing too much disturbance. These are the main matters as regards the construction of the jury list, and the selection of special juries therefrom, which seem to be pointed at by the witnesses, and which I have had in my own mind all the time I have been in office.

1049. Have many complaints come under your cognizance from jurymen?—There have been great complaints in Middlesex, and in my opinion very well founded, in consequence of the system of summoning special jurymen for each particular cause. That system has produced an accumulation of jurors distressing to look upon by anybody who knows the value of time; men will be continuously waiting day by day, and after all the cause will be postponed. During the time I was in office both the associate and myself spared no pains to save the time of jurymen as much as possible, but I heard with extreme regret complaints without end from men having important interests to attend to, who could be usefully employed elsewhere, coming day by day to receive only the information that the cause probably will come on; the cause before the one on which they are summoned lasting sometimes three or four days. The whole of that class of evils to my mind would be removed if the special jurymen were summoned by a panel of about 30 names, which would make two complete juries with six in addition in case of accident; and if those men were summoned two days or three days at a time, and the service was diffused in the manner I have mentioned, I believe that the opportunity to serve as a juryman would be regarded as a boon by almost every man of high faculties and high principles. It is an opportunity to be extremely useful in an important duty, and many people would desire to perform that duty, but the waste of time I have spoken of has made it a very painful service, and a subject of great complaint.

1050. The system of selecting a panel, I believe, prevails all over the country, with the exception of London and Middlesex?—The system of summoning a panel according to the number expected to be required, pervades the whole of England; it was supposed to be a privilege to the metropolis to be excepted from the operation of the general system; I believe in London there may be reasons justifying an exceptional system; the citizens of London may be in the neighbourhood of the court, not called upon to leave their homes, they may very well be within call almost, and still going on with their ordinary business; I believe the special jurymen of the City of London are chosen in a very satisfactory way, but in a way which is not practicable in other counties and other places; according to the Secondary's evidence they are chosen by the alderman, the deputies, and the common council of the ward who are well acquainted with the important men; that is, the men of sound judgment and experience in business; and, according to the statement in that evidence, it is on account of the known personal aptitude of a man to perform this important duty that he is chosen and placed upon the special jury in the City of London. Acting in that way on your knowledge of your neighbour, and recommending him for an important trust, would not be practicable in other counties; certainly not practicable in anything like the same degree; I should say that in recommending a panel of 30 special jurymen, I should add to that recommendation the suggestion that those 30 special jurymen for each of the courts of London (making 90 altogether), should be interchangeably jurors for each of those courts; it would be convenient to summon each set of 30 to attend at one of the courts, but with the liability to be asked to attend in either of the other courts, according to the need of the day; I think that that is a very important consideration, not merely in saving the attendance of a number of jurors (for one jury may be occupied for three or four days in one cause, and the other courts may have a rapid succession of causes), but also, in my opinion, it is important that the parties who have causes to try should, under the direction of the judge, have a very considerable freedom of challenge, not challenge on account of disrepute, but because they see in the panels the names of persons who are fit in every way to have the reliance placed upon them, both for their experience and for their standing as men of business. I see no harm in two parties having confidence in each other, agreeing, "Here are several of these men who are admirably qualified to decide the cause to be tried: let us select so and so;" and the jury might well be selected in that way. What I have said applies to the law as it now stands, but things are in a transition state. It is probable that one of the modifications in our judicial procedure will be a classification of causes to be tried in the civil court, and a classification of the offences to be brought before the criminal court, so that as to causes, there should be many causes that should pass without the need of any jury at all, being left to be tried according to the direction of the judge, by himself, by referees, or by a jury. It is not improbable that some such changes as those may be brought forward; and that would make a great change in the need of jurors for the civil courts. With that there might be a public prosecutor appointed; and if so, the need of a grand jury would be very much done away with, and a vast quantity of jury power liberated in that shape. Those are speculations of the future; but as regards the present, I should be extremely desirous, from a sense of justice, that the time of the common jurors should be guarded from being wasted with very much more scrupulous care. Only those that are required should be summoned, and those that are summoned should only be summoned for limited periods. I think it would only be just that a jury fund should be established, whereby jurors could at least be repaid their expenses. My own notion is, that it is a high honour and a high privilege for a man, who can afford it, to have the advantage of exercising his highest faculties and his highest feelings in co-operating with others in the administration of justice; and therefore a man of wealth need not be paid; but a common juryman, it seems to me, ought to be paid, at least an indemnity, if not something for the

e waste of time; and the suggestion of Mr. bbott is perfectly coincident with what has en in my mind a long time, which is, that a aintiff requiring a cause to be tried should posit a considerable sum, which should go into jury fund. That the deposit of 6*l.* 6*s.* for a ecial jury ought to be required is, I think, nost self-evident, considering the vexatious ıy in which causes, after applying for a special ry, are withdrawn, and the jury not allowed y indemnity. But what my mind has most velt upon is a jury fund, from which there ould be something given to the common jury ıich would be fairly remunerating. The ankfulness with which the 1*s.* per cause is ceived by common jurymen, satisfies me that ., or something of that sort, would be con- ered by them an indemnity and a great ng. When I first entered the profession, the ors of a court of justice (according to the taphor which prevailed at that time) were d to be very heavy to open, and a poor man ry often found that he could not open them; d then, as is usual in England, the pendulum ayed very high to the opposite extreme, till w any man can, almost for nothing, sue out a it, and as far as that goes, has the opportunity having his complaint heard; but nobody, to mind, has paid sufficient attention to the ense calamity that it is to many people to be de defendant with an unprincipled and pro- bly an insolvent opponent; therefore it seems me that the suggestion is a valuable one, that ery man who entered a cause to be tried ould, at all events as a pledge that he has a real mplaint, make a deposit. Mr. Abbott sug- sted 5*l.*, but, whether that or a less sum, there ould be something in the way of deposit, that ıich in the wisdom of our ancestors was re- ired of every one who wished to bring a law- it against another, he should give some secu- y that he was responsible, and had a real case.

1051. Mr. *Denman.*] You say that at one time u laid your objections before the Home Office; s that from time to time as cases arose, or did u at any time send in a bede roll of objec- ns?—Not the least. I have been unwilling interfere with others about the performance their own duty. I have kept to my own rk very much. I went out of my way in that in- nce, because I thought that the jurymen had h strong grounds of complaint, and I knew that y did complain several times; so that in that tance I went to the Home Office. I have no cific recollection of seeing Sir George Grey; is only from a letter to my associate that m reminded that I had called at the Home fice, and had left his pamphlet with Sir George ey. It was my intention to get some relief the jurymen, both common and special, if ssible.

1052. There is no document in which you ted down your observations so that we might able to procure it?—No; it required all my ention during the time that I was Chief Justice finish on Monday the work of Monday clear, that there should be no after question and after thought about it, and the same process Tuesday; and I really believe that the year nt round with the days so occupied.

1053. I gather from what you said that you quently had to decide claims of exemption on part of jurymen?—I had. The associate posed of all the ordinary claims according to the best of his judgment, and the difficult ones were brought before me; but they were all of them, if I may so say, in the nature of personal inconvenience.

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.* 26 May 1868.

1054. They were not claims, for instance, of exemption on the ground of living in ancient demesne and questions of that kind; for instance, being an income-tax commissioner, those he would himself decide?—I never remember any question that called for any concentrated attention; any question like that of living in ancient demesne.

1055. You do not recollect enough of such questions to be able to say whether, in your judgment, the number of exemptions claimed has seriously diminished the available number of jurors, because we have evidence to the effect that the jurymen are reduced in number by unreasonable exemptions which might very well be repealed?—No; the cases which came under my cognizance were always in respect of jurymen in court who put in an application that they might be allowed to go away; there was no inquiry or means of inquiry about those who did not appear in Court.

1056. Mr. Alderman *Salomons.*]—You think that it should be the object of the Legislature to raise the general character of jurymen?—I beg to speak, with the most unqualified respect, of the large mass of the jurors that have come before me as far as intention has been concerned; of course we have sometimes men with original notions, and determined to carry them out; but the experience that I have had in 22 years has left a feeling of most sincere respect for the great mass of our jurymen, and I believe that serving upon a jury is salutary in the way of education for many men whose minds come into collision with men of more powerful intellects, communing upon matters where nothing but a sense of duty and a desire to ascertain the truth are prevailing. In many of them it has not happened that that species of intercourse has been usual, and I should therefore be loth to exclude anybody from the jury-box who is now qualified to serve in it.

1057. As I have gathered from you, you would desire to raise the standard of juries generally?—I should like to see men of sense and worth in the jury box as well as elsewhere; but I do not see any reason to complain of the qualifications of the men who now come; at times there are persons summoned from localities where fashionable and wealthy tradesmen reside; they have a different class of intellect and manner and language from the men who come from the opposite end of the town; but looking upon all men equally, I do not think that I have seen anything wrong-headed, certainly not anything ill-intentioned, from any one class of jurymen more than another.

1058. With regard to the City, you say that in special jury trials in the City the special jurymen are well chosen?—The jurymen in the City are men, to my mind, entitled to the greatest weight. I have seen them perform laborious duties hour after hour, and day after day, never uttering a syllable except by their foreman, and then they have been relevant and important words, decisive of the issue, to the satisfaction of all capable of judging.

1059. Would you say generally, that the special jurymen summoned on trials in Guildhall are better than the special jurymen summoned on

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

trials at Westminster; I mean better adapted for their work?—I think the juries in the City of London are men more conversant with the course of business than is generally the case with juries in the County of Middlesex. There is a known course of business, and the evidence of the witnesses ought to be appreciated, tested by its accordance with that known course of business, while any departure from the known course of business is to be noticed as a sign of improbability.

1060. There is no reason why the juries of the County of Middlesex should not be just as good, if the selection were better made, is there?—No, I think not. I proposed that there should be a panel of 30 each for the three different courts, and if that panel contained both the name and the calling of the men, if a jury were required to try a particular class of case, the two opposing attorneys could, if they pleased, so arrange the selection as to have a jury qualified to try the case, and in that way you could very well obtain in Middlesex a jury of the same character, as regards mind and intellect, as I have frequently seen in the jury box in London. No doubt in Middlesex there are abundance of men of the greatest experience in mercantile matters.

1061. Mr. *Headlam.*] Would you go so far as to abolish the distinction between special jurymen and common jurymen?—I think the distinction between special jurymen and common jurymen, taking out of the jury panel men to serve as special jurors, was a very pernicious institution. I think that the Legislature never intended it; and, as I have said, I think it has helped to introduce class prejudices into the jury box, and to give rise to the supposition that common jurymen have a spirit of opposition to special jurymen. How, as society is now constituted, the class of special jurymen could be induced to take their turn without a feeling of dissatisfaction, and perhaps some angry feeling, which would be very far from salutary, in the jury box, is a matter for the Committee to consider; but I think if the whole of the jury panel were called upon to serve, and the under sheriff, with discretion, was to fuse the different classes so that there should be in the criminal court, as well as in the other courts, men who now serve as special jurymen fused amongst the jury, that would be a great improvement upon the present system.

1062. Have you found any evil in the administration of justice from the deficiency of jurymen, arising from the great number of exemptions?—The same men have very frequently served, according to my observation; that has been because they are known to be good jurors, with whom the parties would be well satisfied. At the same time I have heard very great complaints of the same men being summoned over and over again.

1063. You have not found that trials have been delayed on account of a want of jurymen?—We have never lost above a few hours; very little time has been lost for want of jurors. If there has been a deficiency of jurors the sheriff has always been able to find some to go on with.

1064. Mr. *Huddleston.*] At Question 715 of the Evidence taken before the Committee of the 7th of May appears a passage from the Report of the Common Law Commission in 1850, embodying some observations upon trial by jury, upon which the Committee would be very glad to have your judgment. Do you approve of the first proposition that the standard of qualification of jurymen ought to be raised. Do you consider that the 20 *l.* in all counties except Middlesex, and the 30 *l.* in Middlesex, or the holding of a house with 15 windows, is a sufficient qualification for a juryman generally speaking?—I do not think that the intellect of a man can be correctly estimated by the rateable value of the house that he lives in. My expression of extreme respect for the jurymen I have seen must be accompanied with the observation that numbers of juries that I have known have had upon them men of a very low scale of intellectual faculties, and as far as I could judge, liable to be swayed by extremely low motives; but looking at juries generally, I hardly have in my mind's eye during the 48 or 49 years that I have been conversant with juries, as barrister and as judge, a single instance of a jury in which there was not at least one person of full intelligence to appreciate everything relevant to the case that could be said to him. While I was at the bar it seemed an instinctive movement of one's mind to perceive the leading intellect upon the jury, and then the whole transmission of ideas from my mind was into the mind of that man, taking it for granted that the greater intellectual power would prevail with the lesser intellectual powers, and that the verdict would come right. It was the involuntary tendency of one's mind to do that. Juries always, within my experience, have quite a sufficient amount of intelligence to come within that principle, and, in the very large majority of trials, to give a right decision.

1065. That implies the transferring of the power of the eleven to one?—The notion of unanimity in my mind stood rather upon the principle that the high intellect might be very much in the minority, but that the man who had the larger intellect and was capable of forming a firm opinion, would be more decisive in standing against what he believed to be untrue, and that the men who had the less powerful minds, after due converse in the jury room, would come over to the side where the truth was.

1066. We have had some evidence that the 20 *l.* test would be sufficient in the towns, but would be insufficient in the counties, is that your opinion?—I am very little able to form an opinion about that; the bounty of Providence in giving a man a sound judgment is not in the least degree confined to persons who dwell under good roofs; persons may be distinguished for memory and imagination, and worthless for decision; but the value of a man on a jury is in proportion to the soundness of his judgment, and I do not think that that is at all dependent upon rateability; the whole of that paragraph about juries which you read to me I fully agree with, except the part about the agricultural juries; agricultural juries may be open to remark for slowness of apprehension at times, not being accustomed to the language of a court. I have heard them spoken of disrespectfully; that is to say, I have heard advocates endeavour to strike out the brains of a jury, as they called it, and challenge every tradesman and the like, but the judges have always put a stop to it

1067. One of the witnesses from the country particularly mentioned the course of proceeding which used to be adopted at Gloucester, where the late Mr. Hemp, when selecting his jury in the Criminal Court, and who had the opportunity of selecting the jury without ballot, took the responsible tradesmen from Cheltenham and Stroud,

ɔud, and the neighbourhood, and sent the rest he common jurors, the agriculturists and so into the civil court to be balloted for, and the ness said that he found that the criminal jury elected by Mr. Hemp was always of a superior ıdard to the agricultural jury in the civil rt; is that consistent with your experience? Ly own observation would concur with that, ome extent, but that goes to the question of ɔsing a jury from the panel; I certainly did think it was a violation of my duty as a judge onfer with the officer of the court who was ng the jury; and in my time I have had munications with Mr. Hemp and other officers, have given my sanction to measures for ıring a jury well qualified and fit for the duties ıd to perform; I have seen a kind of selection le; but it was a selection more on account of appearance and conduct of the men in court ı of the class they belonged to.

068. We have had the suggestion made to us instead of having jurymen selected accord- to a certain rateable value, it might be desir- that paid officers should be appointed in each sh, who would select persons of known intel- nce and integrity, men who have served the e of overseer or churchwarden, for instance, ɔe returned as jurymen?—The question is, is to nominate them.

069. The suggestion has been made to us that fficer of that description would be desirable, ıgh a great many objections have been made , the Committee would be rather anxious to w your opinion upon that subject?—I do not eve that you could find a single officer in any of the country who could well estimate the th and faculties of all the people in the parish, to whom could be entrusted the power of ing people on the list; there would be a lia- y to abuse of such a power, and he would e a temptation to put people on the list for of giving offence to the people whom he left I do not think that that suggestion could tically be made available.

070. The former part of that paragraph to ch I have referred contains the recommenda- that a general jury panel should be made up ı of special and other jurors from whom the men should be taken indiscriminately; what our opinion upon that?—My belief is that was the intention of the Legislature when passed the Statute, and that it is contrary to intention of the Legislature that the sheriffs ıld take out of the jury list, (that is what do in most counties) the names of all those are fit to serve as special jurymen; they ıt to have had them all on one list, and for ial occasions to have selected those men who ıld have cast upon them the duty of serving ı those special occasions, and then be paid an a fee for that extra duty.

071. Do you think that a mixed jury of that ription, so taken from such a panel, would be ı to an objection which has been mentioned, ely, that there would be a conflict between special jurymen and the common jurymen in r deliberations in the box?—I believe that it ld strongly tend to a unison among different ses of society, and it would tend to take away notion of standing by one class and setting class against the other.

072. In that respect you would quite concur ı the report of the common law commission? s I said before, it remains for the Committee to see, now that there has been established by long usage a distinction between common jurymen and special jurymen, whether it is practicable to call upon every class of society to serve in every court where a jury is wanted.

1073. It is the fact, I presume, that there is some little antagonism between common jurymen and special jurymen, when there are tales men upon the jury?—I should hardly entertain the notion that a man would enter the jury box with the design to stand out against another party in the jury.

1074. Any objection of that kind founded on the existing system would not apply when they were taken from one common panel?—They would be all considered to belong to one class. I sincerely believe that they would co-operate together.

1075. We have had great objection made to the description of a special juryman by Act of Parliament, namely, that he should be a merchant banker, or esquire or of higher degree; and we have found that persons, who are very often of a very inferior class, designate themselves as merchants. We had an instance of a man put on the special jury list who was a rag merchant; and the title of esquire is very often misapplied. The suggestion has been made to us, that it would be desirable that the persons who are so described as bankers, merchants, and esquires, should also have a property qualification to make them special jurymen, such as renting a house, not a warehouse, of 70*l.*, or 80*l.*, or 100*l.* a year; what is your opinion upon that point?—My mind had gone in that direction. I think that if, in addition to his calling, "merchant, banker, or esquire" (merchant must always be an indefinite word), you required that the person should have a property qualification, it would be an additional security.

1076. Would you retain the number of exemptions that exist at present; we have an immense string of exemptions in the Act of Parliament, and added to those exemptions we have income-tax commissioners; is not the area of special jurymen thereby very limited?—Income-tax commissioners need not be exempt, I should think.

1077. Do you think that many other exemptions might be abolished?—As to the members of the three learned professions, I think the exemption ought only to be in the cases of those who are in actual practice, either in medicine or in the law. With respect to clergymen, I believe they might find the jury box a salutary means of coming into collision with other minds; but all things considered, I believe it to be desirable to continue the exemption of clergymen.

1078. Mr. *Headlam.*] Have you ever found any evil from the narrowness of the venue in many cases. Take for instance a town which is a county in itself?—Yes, I should hope that in a few years the towns which are counties in themselves would be fused in the county.

1079. At present the jurymen of a town which is a county in itself are exempt from serving upon trials within the county?—I believe so; I have reason to believe that in those small venues the parties come with a preconceived opinion; the case has been tried and sifted beforehand.

1080. Mr. *Huddleston.*] You are clearly of opinion that it would be much more desirable to have in London and Middlesex a jury panel as we now generally have in the country?—I am strongly of that opinion, subject to observations

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

I have heard from legal men of the greatest experience who have taken a considerable interest in that subject, who think it is desirable to retain in London the system which is now adopted there. That has made me hesitate, but I never could see the reason of the difference in London. By having a panel of 30 for three courts, you might always have a special jury chosen by the parties.

1081. The clerk of the peace at Liverpool told us that his habit was to summon 48 special jurymen to serve during the assizes, and that the average number of special jury cases at the assizes at Liverpool, and at Manchester, was something like 30. They found that the 48 special jurymen summoned were sufficient to try the whole of the special jury cases at Liverpool, and the same was found to be the case at Manchester. Do you think you would require as many as 48 for each court in Middlesex and London?—Thirty, I think, would be enough, each 30 being interchangable among the different courts.

1082. So that where the three courts were sitting at Nisi Prius, 90 special jurymen would be quite enough to do all the work, instead of having now sometimes as many as 720?—Yes.

1083. With respect to the remuneration of jurymen, it was suggested, that instead of paying special jurymen and common jurymen by the cause, it would be a convenient mode to pay them by the day; has it ever occurred to you that that would be the best way of remunerating jurymen?—I am strongly of that opinion. All those summoned, whether they serve on a jury, or wait in court, are alike entitled to whatever compensation is given. If a man is a special juryman, called upon for extra duty, he might very well claim the guinea a day, or whatever might be considered the proper allowance, but if he were called upon to serve with the common jnrymen, I do not see any reason why then he should be paid at a higher rate; indeed, common justice requires that he should not be paid more than the common jurors were paid.

1084. Different witnesses have suggested different sums; the sum suggested as being the proper sum to pay a special juryman has varied from one to two guineas a day, with travelling expenses, and from five to seven shillings a day for a common jurymen, with his travelling expenses; the special juryman's travelling expenses being first class, and the common juryman's being second class; so that, no matter how many cases the juryman tried, he should still have that sum per day; do you think that would be a good plan to adopt?—I think it would be an improvement. As I have already said, I think every man claiming a special jury ought to pay at least 6 *l.* 6 *s.* into court; I do not think it would be demanding too much if he were required to pay 12 *l.* 12 *s.* into court, and that should be a fund to be handed to those who come to perform the duty.

1085. We have it in evidence that the expense of a special jury would be from 16 *l.* to 20 *l.*; that is, 12 guineas for the jury, and other fees; and it has been suggested that a person claiming a special jury, should, when he claimed the right to have a special jury, deposit that money, which should go into a fund for the purpose of paying the jurymen at the end of the assizes?—I should say certainly, the party claiming the special jury ought to deposit half the cost of it at least, because those who are the moving parties to bringing about a special tribunal for their own purposes, ought to deposit at least half, to show that they think they have a good reason for doing so.

1086. Though no doubt plaintiffs often bring vexatious actions into court, to which a check would be imposed by requiring them to deposit half the cost of the special jury; is not that the case very often with the defendant who sets up a vexatious defence, and applies for a special jury for the purposes of delay?—Frequently, the vexatious exercise of the right to a special jury is on the part of the defendant; defendants who have not money, cast about for time, and a special jury is one of the common resources they avail themselves of.

1087. There is another subject which we have had before us, namely, that the accommodation in the courts for the jurymen in the shape of the jury box, is exceedingly deficient, there being no convenience for taking notes, and no comfort of any description; has that want of accommodation come under your observation?—All the courts which have been spread over the country by first-rate architects have uniformly provided a reasonable amount of accommodation for jurymen in waiting, so that they might have their physical power as well as their mental power fresh when called upon for duty. It is a very bad arrangement to have a man exhausting his physical power, upon which, to a great extent his mental power depends by wearying himself in standing about a court.

1088. My question rather had reference to the jury trying the case; is it not the fact that generally there is no convenience in the jury-box for their taking notes, that the accommodation, as far as seats go, is generally circumscribed, and that the position in which they are placed is by no means a comfortable one?—I have frequently observed juries of the City of London, merchants and so on, and the perfection of their conduct has been, that though the trial might have been a long one, no juryman has uttered a syllable except the foreman, returning for the plaintiff or the defendant, and it has appeared to me that they have been men of the highest capacity and intellect, men who have observed and have remembered everything without taking any note.

1089. My question was directed rather to the accommodation afforded to the jurymen while in the box; do not you think that they ought to have better accommodation and more comfortable seats?—One can support himself by leaning forwards, and another can support himself by leaning back; I should say that such men in their counting houses would none of them have an easy chair.

1090. You would recommend that there should be convenient accommodation for the jurymen in waiting?—Certainly; I think they are not properly accommodated.

1091. Mr. *Whatman.*] I think that the tendency of your suggestions with respect to the distinction between common jurymen and special jurymen is rather to abolish that distinction, so that those who are now specially designated as special jurymen should work on a perfect equality with those who are now left in the list to serve as common jurymen after the special jurymen have been absolved therefrom; you propose to do away with the distinction, so that there should be a fusion of all classes in the jury-box?—It is my belief that the legislature intended that, when the statute was passed, and I believe in some counties

unties it has been carried into practice without y ill effects, but on the contrary, with good ects, all classes being represented on the jury; t in other counties I believe there is a strong ling against it. It is for the Committee to cide, if they think it salutary, whether it could forced upon the country generally without eating mischief in the compulsion.

1092. Do you apply that to criminal trials as ll as to trials in civil courts?—I should wish ry strongly to see it adopted in criminal courts; ook forward to the time when there will be a ssification of offences as well as a classification causes; some for summary jurisdiction, some quarter sessions (that is to say, those of less ficulty, and less weight), and some for assizes; d it is my opinion that the under sheriffs, many whom are men of the greatest experience and owledge, could select from the jury list a jury culiarly qualified to deal with particular cases.

1093. You suggest, as I understand you, her a free right of challenge if a system of s kind were adopted; as there would be so ny jurymen in attendance I presume you con- er that that principle might be easily applied; t would it be equally practicable in the country circuit where there is only a limited number of rymen to summon?—I think there ought to be e greatest caution in respect to giving the right challenge. I suggested that in causes in the tropolis involving important questions, the so- itors on each side having the fullest confidence each other, could communicate with one an- her in respect of the panel, and, as it were, allenge the jurymen by making a selection be- een them, of particular persons, but for the or- nary administration of justice, with the dis- nce that there is ordinarily between the oppo- e legal advisers, there ought to be a very nited power of challenge in civil cases. I also ink the granting a large number of challenges prisoners a very pernicious institution. Time as when the people who held the courts had a rsonal interest in getting a man convicted be- use they had his goods and chattels, and many stitutions have come down to us from that period. ut now a criminal has been committed for an fence, or a bill has been found against him, the esumption of his innocence is for a time sus- nded, persons are summoned by the sheriff to me and try them, then that he should be at berty from notions of physiognomy or the like to t aside a great many persons, has appeared to me be always a mistake. I remember a trial in which ere were four or five prisoners to be tried; and, anticipation of their severing in their challenges, e sheriff had 400 jurymen present in the Old ailey, in order that their challenges might be tisfied.

1094. Mr. *Freshfield.*] I think you agree with e witnesses who have been examined who think ere is a defect in the compilation of the jury sts?—According to the evidence of the wit- sses there seems to be that defect.

1095. According to their account it has been ft very much to chance?—Yes.

1096. You suggest that a letter might be sent und to persons liable to serve as jurymen, hich, of course, would be an expensive pro- ss?—Yes; but less than personal inquiry.

1097. It has been suggested to us that instead as at present the jurymen being selected by e overseers, the guardians of the poor, who ould necessarily know the situation and cir- cumstances of all persons entitled to be jurymen would be the best authorities to select jurymen; does your experience lead you to confirm that idea?—The guardians are most likely men re- siding in the neighbourhood and having a per- sonal interest in it, and they would know the character of the men residing in the particular locality. I think it would be an improvement to put it into their hands.

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

1098. Do you think it would be advisable to pay the overseer for making the list?—I think it would be politic to have some paid officer to make an accurate list of qualified persons.

1099. You suggest that there should be a de- posit paid by one of the parties, the plaintiff or the defendant, before or contemporaneously with the summoning of the jury, whether a special or a common jury, in order that it should go to a fund to pay either class of jurors, by which means a check you think not only would be put upon needless litigation, but jurymen would be paid better than they are at present?—I take that idea from Mr. Abbott's evidence, it being also part of the train of ideas that has passed through my own mind.

1100. I believe you are not enamoured of the number of twelve for a jury?—When the changes to which I have referred as being sug- gested have taken place I should think that question would be opened. The experiment of the county court is in the opposite direction, but I should be in favour of something between the county court and the twelve. I think a jury of nine, with a majority of seven, or something of that sort, would be a very good working jury; that would be a great saving of jury power.

1101. You think such a jury would be practi- cally effective?—According to my observation it would be so, because I have tried many causes with seven jurymen, where a tales has not been prayed. The county court judges with whom I have been in communication are well satis- fied with five, and as far as the administra- tion of justice in their hands is concerned, they are not of opinion that any increased number would be a benefit. I think, however, that such a change would be too rapid for us, and also there would be more chance of having a strong minded man on the jury by having a few more.

1102. Would you require unanimity?—I ba- lance very much upon that question. The pre- ponderance of my opinion all the time I was at the bar, and on the bench has been rather in favour of unanimity, upon the principle that the strongest man is certain to be able to com- pel his brother jurymen to listen to him and ap- preciate his ideas before the verdict is given, and I am not aware that anything else would secure that. All the time I was at the bar I used to no- tice that there was generally one man who was the eye of the jury, and the eye of that man would generally guide the eye of all the others.

1103. Mr. Alderman *Lush.*] You think the plan of having panels of juries is the best, as a rule, throughout the country?—Yes.

1104. Do you also think it would be the best for London?—I think so; as I explained, or meant to explain, as regards the City of London, a panel of 30 for the three courts would really give the parties interested the same opportunity of striking a jury.

1105. You entertain a different opinion to Mr. Secondary Potter, who tells me he thinks that a panel would not answer well in London?—Yes;

Right Hon. Sir *W. Erle.*

25 May 1868.

I know he says so, and some of the solicitors of the greatest weight and experience have also said the same. That makes me pause, but, as the result of my own observation, I am very distinctly in favour of a panel.

1106. Do you think you could get, for example, the proper class of men by a panel to try causes involving technical matters; for example, with a panel would you get the right man to try a shipping case?—I propose that there should be three panels of 30 each, making 90 men, who would be merchants, bankers, or esquires, and if it was a shipowner's case to be tried, you would find out of the 90 12 men who were known to be merchants or men qualified to try such a case.

1107. A panel for London has been objected to on the ground that you might have a jury from Farringdon street, while the class of men required to try the particular case would be men from Mincing-lane, or Mark-lane?—I see that Mr. Secondary Potter, says that; but the calling of every juryman is put down, and whence he comes, and if you had a choice of 90 men, you could very well avoid Farringdon-street, and prefer Mincing-lane, and look for the man according to his business and locality.

1108. Do you not think that the description of special jurymen could be extended in some way, so as to embrace some men very well fit to serve as special jurymen whom the present designations of "merchant," "banker," and "esquire," do not reach?—I am strongly of opinion that there ought to be an explanation given, so that those words should be expanded to take in colonial brokers, ship brokers, and agents; many of whom are men of the most practised intellects, and of the greatest knowledge. It is well worth the attention of the committee, whether it would not be well to expand "merchants, bankers, and esquires," to take in a much wider class.

1109. Do you think that the exemptions might be modified a good deal?—I do not see why the income and property tax commissioners should be exempted. Members of the learned professions, if in actual practice, I think ought to be exempt. I do not think that you ought to take a lawyer or a medical man from his duties, if he is in actual practice.

1110. As a witness put it; why should the best headed men be withdrawn from juries? — In almost all businesses, the business can be carried on by another, a farm can be managed by a bailiff, a counting house by a clerk; but if you wish to have maintained at law your right, there is, perhaps, but one man whose services would be satisfactory to yourself; and the same, in case of a dangerous illness, there is, perhaps, only one man in whom you have confidence, although I do not say your life would be lost if he sent his agent. It is the personal service which the lawyer and the medical adviser give; and it is a continuous service in the case of the lawyer, and also in the case of the medical attendant; his advice to-day depends upon what has gone before, and what he thinks likely to come after.

1111. As I understand you, you do not think that business men called upon to serve as common and special jurymen, receive an adequate remuneration for their loss of time?—I should like to see them indemnified for their loss of time while waiting.

1112. However, you do not think it just or fair to keep a number of poor men sometimes for a fortnight, and then remunerate them as they are paid at present?—I am very strongly of opinion that they ought never to be summoned for such a length of time, and during the time they attend certainly they ought to be indemnified. In the case of those persons whose time is their livelihood, it is a great grievance to have their time wasted without any remuneration.

1113. Do not you think that in some cases of murder, involving difficult points, it would be advisable to have a jury composed of special jurymen?—I do not think that sound sense and right feeling goes with any class at all; I have seen in many of the juries in the criminal courts men well qualified both for the appreciation of evidence, and for legal reasoning thereon. Capacity for legal reasoning is a test of worth for a juryman as well as a judge, and this capacity does not seem to me to depend in the slightest degree upon elevation in society or high education.

1114. In cases of murder, sometimes difficult points arise, for the proper appreciation of which a great deal of knowledge and power of intellect is required. If a special jury is supposed to be needed in a commercial case, is not it more needed in a case of life and death, depending perhaps on circumstantial evidence, requiring minds of a somewhat high order to come to a just decision upon?—It would be very desirable to have as much high intelligence as you could secure, but I am not certain that it would be obtained by having special jurymen; however, that is a matter for the Committee to decide.

JOHN MATTHEWS DREW, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. M. Drew, Esq.

1115. *Chairman.*] YOU reside at No. 10, Avenue-road, Regent's Park?—

1116. Are you in any profession?—I am in business in London; that is my private residence.

1117. You addressed a letter last year to the Committee of which I am Chairman, in which you stated that you had been a sufferer yourself from the present practice of summoning special juries, and that you were anxious to give evidence; we shall be glad to hear what inconvenience you have yourself suffered from the present system, and any suggestions which you have to make, by which, in your opinion, the inconvenience to which you and others are subjected could be remedied?—It was suggested to me by one of the officers of the court, who saw the number of days that I was summoned at each sittings, that I should come forward and give evidence before the Committee, stating the fact; because it appeared to him, as is the fact, that I am in attendance during the greater portion of the special jury sittings. I have sometimes five or six summonses during those sittings, and it takes a very great portion of my time for the fortnight or three weeks that those sittings extend over.

1118. Last year were you summoned more than once to attend as a special juryman?—Yes.

1119. How often?—At one of the sittings I had as many as six summonses at one time.

1120. For different courts? — For different courts. I think in that case four in one court and two in another; sometimes it would happen to be in each court at one time.

1121. What

1121. What course do you adopt in such cases; you select one court?—I generally pass from urt to court, and see how the causes stand, and ke the one I am summoned for that comes on st; it has never happened that I have been ed for not being in the other, though some of y brother jurymen in the like circumstances ve been fined.

1122. What is the greatest number of days u have served as a special juryman in any one ar; I mean the number of days you have been ken from your own avocations to attend as a ecial juryman?—From 12 to 15. It is only ree times a year that we are liable to be called .

1123. You have attended as often as 15 days one year?—Yes, 12 to 15 altogether.

1124. How many consecutive days have you tended?—I do not remember attending more an four consecutive days.

1125. Have you any complaint to make with gard to the shortness of the notice you have ceived, or of the accommodation when you ve had to serve: first, with regard to the tice, what length of notice have you received? It varies considerably. Sometimes I get not ore than 24 hours' notice; but sometimes I get o or three days'. I think it is very incon-nient having so short a notice as 24 hours. I ink two or three days should be given to make rangements.

1126. When attending at the court, have you ffered any inconvenience from being unable to d a place to sit in, or, when serving, have you und the accommodation afforded to the jurymen sufficient?—The great complaint I have to ake is having to attend so many days without ing required at all. It has sometimes happened at I have attended four days before I have been lled at all.

1127. And you have had to remain about the urt all that time?—Yes, that is the great ievance of a special juryman at the present ne, I consider.

1128. Mr. *Huddleston.*] Are you summoned nder the description of "merchant," "banker," "esquire"?—"Merchant."

1129. Where is your place of business?—In olborn, in the county of Middlesex.

1130. You are summoned on a Middlesex jury d not upon a City one?—Yes.

1131. Do you think that special jurymen ould be quite willing to serve in their turn, pro-ded they were certain, when they arrived at estminster, to be put upon a jury for the day ey were summoned for?—I think that would mediately remove the ground of complaint at we have: we desire to go on immediately.

1132. We have had it suggested that there ould be a panel for all the courts, so that when juryman was summoned, he would sit on the ry for the day for which he was summoned, d then be relieved?—I believe that would be rfectly satisfactory.

1133. Do you think it would be satisfactory to ecial jurymen to receive payment for the day stead of by the cause?—I think so.

1134. In your own instance, where you waited ur days, you only got, at the expiration of those ur days, one guinea, whereas if you had been pt the four days on the panel you would have d a guinea each day?—Yes; I think that would a much fairer way of remunerating the jury-en.

1135. Do you think that a guinea a-day would be a sufficient remuneration to a special juryman, together with his travelling expenses, first class?—Quite; we consider that we are discharging a public duty; I do not consider that parties ought to be highly paid for the performance of it. *J. M. Drew, Esq.* 25 May 1868.

1136. And in that case you would be able to make with certainty your arrangements for the day's attendance?—Yes; that is the grievance that we cannot do so now.

1137. I believe you have very often been on a special jury?—Yes.

1138. Have you often had to sit with tales men?—Sometimes.

1139. Have you ever found that there is practically an antagonism between the special jurymen and common jurymen?—I have known it so in one or two cases where the common jurymen have arrived at a different conclusion from the special jurymen, but it has not always been so; I have known it perhaps in one or two instances.

1140. You have found practically when there has not been a sufficient attendance of gentlemen summoned on the special jury, and a tales has been prayed, there has been a little antagonism between the two classes of jurors?—I think I have found it so in one or two cases; there is a great difference in common jurymen, some are men of a very low standard.

1141. There are certain prejudices, for good or for evil, that vary according to whether a man happens to be a special juryman or a common juryman?—I think there is a little of that sort of thing.

1142. Practically, is there sufficient convenience in the jury box for the jury?—I think not; I think the seats are too much contracted; it is painful to sit out the whole day.

1143. The seats are hard and ill-constructed, and the space very confined?—Yes.

1144. There is no convenience for taking notes?—I think there is great cause of complaint in that respect.

1145. An eminent judge, for whose opinions we all entertain the greatest respect, seems to think that the jurymen do not suffer inconvenience because they do not complain?—They do suffer inconvenience: in the second row of the jury box there is no convenience for taking notes at all; in the first row you have a small ledge, a very small affair; there should be more convenience for jurymen, decidedly.

1146. With respect to juries in waiting, do you find practically the absence of accommodation a great inconvenience?—There should be some place in the court where the jury could wait.

1147. You have to stand in the body of the court, or to sit among the witnesses, and be brought sometimes into contact with the very litigants themselves?—Yes; we often come into contact with the litigants, and get into conversation about the cause that is coming on. I have often known the whole history of the next case from a man sitting on my right or left.

1148. Sometimes you get talking to witnesses?—Frequently.

1149. Without knowing that they are in the case?—Yes; the man lets out that he is interested in the case, or has something to do with it.

1150. That is an inconvenience?—I think it is not desirable; it would be better that you should enter upon a cause without knowing anything about it.

J. M. Drew, Esq.

25 May 1868.

1151. Mr. *Denman.*] Could you judge, on those occasions on which you said persons got into conversation with you, whether they were persons really seeking for an opportunity of talking to the jury?—Not at all. I do not think they were seeking an opportunity of talking to the jury; but they would say, "Are you on the next jury?" and I would say "Yes." "Do you know what the case is about?" "It is so and so," describing the plaintiff's case, or the defendant's.

1152. It did not strike you that, knowing you were a juryman, they were deliberately trying to influence your views on the case?—No; I do not think they entered into conversation with me in that way, to improperly influence me; but still I heard one side and not the other, in that way.

1153. From what you have gathered, either by conversation with brother jurymen or in any other way, can you tell us how you account for your having received so many summonses; or is yours an exceptional case?—I do not think mine is an exceptional case; because many of my brother jurymen say they have had an equal number; in fact, some appear to have had more, though others have not had half so many.

1154. Have you any theory as to how it is that you have been so unlucky?—I cannot at all account for it, unless the solicitors allow my name to remain on when they strike out others; they say there is not the slightest use letting So-and-so's name remain on, because he never attends. We know you to attend on your summonses. The solicitors have said that "We allow your name to remain on because we know that you will be there."

1155. So that the more passive and submissive you are, the more the grievances accumulate?—Yes; you are aware that they strike out 24 of the 48; they strike out those who they are sure will not attend.

1156. You do not carry on your business in the City?—No.

1157. Besides those summonses on juries for Middlesex, have you ever been unlucky enough to be summoned on compensation juries too?—No. I was summoned once, but that went off.

1158. Have you been summoned on the grand jury?—Yes; I have been summoned on the grand jury at the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster two or three times.

1159. What waste of time does that involve?—Two days; one day at the first day of Term, when we are kept about an hour or so; and at the last day of Term we have to attend again, and are discharged by the judge.

1160. Are you summoned on any other sort of juries, coroners' juries?—I have been on the grand jury at the Middlesex sessions.

1161. How many times?—I think I have been twice on the grand jury at the Middlesex sessions. Compensation juries I am liable for, but I have never been summoned on one, except that one which went off. I asked Mr. Burchell how that was. He said he did not know. I said I had more than my share generally of special juries, but I did not get summoned on compensation juries at all.

1162. Do you happen to have an intimate personal acquaintance with the officer who comes to fetch you?—Mr. Burchell and I are trustees in some matters, but it is not through Mr. Burchell that I get summoned. I asked him whether he could account for it, and he said he could not.

1163. If he wished to favour you he would put you on a compensation jury?—Yes, because the fees are higher. I have been on a lunacy case; those are troublesome things.

1164. Have you been on many of those?—One within the last two years.

1165. On lunacy cases 23 are summoned?—A great number; it is more than the usual number.

1166. What do they give you in a lunacy case?—A guinea a day, I think.

1167. Mr. *Whatman.*] As to those tales men, how do they manage to get on special juries?—They would be common jurymen; they would only be called in in consequence of being in attendance as common jurymen.

1168. Are not there many men hanging about the courts perfectly ready to be summoned when men are wanted, and who come in for their guineas?—But they would not be called, because if a tales is prayed the officer of the court takes the box containing the names of the common jurymen summoned for that court for the day, and calls out from that the names; they must be summoned there as jurymen to be called at all.

1169. How do those men, who go by the name of guinea-pigs ever get into the box, then?—In each court, though they are trying special jury causes, there are always common jurymen in attendance, and they are put on the special jury.

1170. Are not there a certain number of people qualified to serve as special jurymen hanging about the courts?—Those would not be called, because the officer of the court would call the names of the common jurymen; he has the names before him.

1171. Who are those people known by the common name of guinea-pigs?—I think that is a term that used to be applied to people who were in league with the officer to get summoned oftener than others.

1172. Can you give us any information about how such people manage to get on special juries?—I do not know anything of it of my own knowledge; I do not think it has been of late years; I think the system used to be in existence many years ago; I do not think that anything of the kind can be done now.

1173. Do you imagine if the distinction which is now made by marking off the special jurymen was done away with, there would be any disinclination on the part of jurymen to serve in common on any trials?—I should not imagine that it would be desirable to abolish the distinction.

1174. Have you considered that suggestion?—I have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to keep the distinction up.

1175. Mr. *Denman.*] Have you any further suggestion to make to the Committee?—No, I think not; the principal thing I wished to impress upon the Committee was, that if a different arrangement were made, a less number of jurymen might be summoned. There is at present an enormous waste of time from jurymen having to wait for causes to come on.

JOHN DAVIS ROBERTS, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1176. Mr. *Huddleston.*] YOU are a Justice of Peace, and reside at 19, Royal Crescent, Notting Hill?—Yes.

1177. Are you sometimes summoned on special ries?—I have been.

1178. Do you find that where, according to the sent system, special jurymen are summoned a particular cause, it very often happens that re is not a sufficient number of jurymen to try t cause?—Frequently.

1179. I believe you were once yourself a de dant in a case in which that occurred?—Yes.

1180. And in consequence of the absence of a ficient number of jurymen, the plaintiff not ying a tales, and your solicitor being absent, cause went off from a defect of jurymen?—s, it was postponed.

1181. Then it came on again the following sit gs?—Yes.

1182. What was the result; how much did you fer yourself, in consequence of that having been stponed?—I consider I lost 200 *l.* in conse ence of the insufficient number of jurymen, the postponement of the case.

1183. The whole costs were 600 *l.*—Yes.

1184. There were some expensive professional tnesses, were not there?—Yes.

1185. Have you any observation to make with pect to the description of special jurymen; do u think the description of merchant, banker, or quire, is sufficient or insufficient?—I think it very insufficient, and very indefinite. I have own cases where respectable men, such as wine rchants, have been omitted from the list of cial jurymen, while rag-merchants and bone rchants have been summoned sometimes as cial jurymen.

1186. I suppose you would agree with other tnesses that, besides that description, it would well to have a property qualification for special rymen?—Quite so.

1187. Do you consider it a grievance that jury n are so frequently summoned?—I think it is ardship.

1188. What is your opinion as to the practice having a panel instead of a special jury for ch particular cause?—I think it would be pre rable to have a panel.

1189. Do you consider that special jurymen ould be satisfied with remuneration by the y instead of remuneration by the cause; if a ecial juryman were paid so much a day for his tendance besides his travelling expenses, do u think that that would be satisfactory?—I ould say so.

1190. Paid during the time he was in attend ce?—Quite so.

1191. Have you found yourself any practical convenience from want of accommodation in e jury box?—No; my experience has been incipally in the country.

1192. In what part of the country?—In ales; there is not so much complaint upon at head there as there may be in Middlesex or ondon.

1193. You agree that there ought to be some commodation for jurymen in waiting, both com on and special?—Certainly.

1194. Have you in any instance got into con rsation with either the litigant parties, or the witnesses, when you have been in attendance as a juryman in waiting?—I cannot name any instance.

1195. In what part of Wales have you served as a juryman?—In Pembrokeshire.

1196. Mr. Alderman *Lusk.*] Do you know much of the West-end of London, Notting-hill, and Tyburnia?—No; I have not resided there long.

1197. You think the description of special jurymen is not quite broad enough?—Yes.

1198. Looking at the neighbourhood of the West-end of London, do not you think that, even according to the present system, there are plenty of persons liable to serve as special jurymen?—I think so; there are many persons at present who are not very frequently summoned as jurymen, and who would not object to attend; gentlemen who are in an independent position, who are not so frequently summoned as those to whom it is an inconvenience.

1199. Looking at the houses at the West-end, and the class of men who inhabit them, do not you think that there are thousands of men who might be made special jurymen?—Certainly.

1200. Would you say that there would be 10,000?—I should think so.

1201. We might, if we managed our present system well, do without a panel?—Yes, possibly.

1202. You do not think the present system well managed?—No, I do not think it is.

1203. Because you had not enough jurymen in your own cause, you think you were put to expense?—About 200 *l.* extra expense.

1204. Was that the fault of the advocate, that he did not pray a tales?—It happened in this way. Mine was the third case for the day; two cases went off earlier than expected, and at the time the case was called on the solicitor was outside the court with the witnesses, and the barrister, who happened to be in court when the case was called on, said that he was not in a position to pray a tales, and therefore the other side would not do it, and the case went off.

1205. It was his fault more than the fault of the system, perhaps?—The judge gave us very little time to consider. The case was called on immediately. If there is so much delay for days, it cannot be expected that we can be constantly in attendance.

1206. Mr. *Denman.*] How long have you lived in London?—About 18 months.

1207. Have you had any summons as a juryman since you have come to London?—No, I have not.

1208. *Chairman.*] You have only served in the country as a special juryman?—Yes.

1209. Do you remember what length of notice you received?—I generally had a week's notice, I think.

1210. Do you know whether you are on the common jury list or the special jury list, in London?—No, I do not.

1211. Mr. *Whatman.*] You must appear in the rate book before you appear in the jury list?—Yes; I am on the list of voters, I know; two of my friends who have lived in houses of the same style as my own for a much longer time than I have, have not been summoned.

Friday, 5th June 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Denman.	Mr. Hastings Russell.
Viscount Enfield.	Colonel W. Stuart.
Mr. Headlam.	Mr. Whatman.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. JOHN MARKS, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Marks.*

5 June 1868.

1212. *Chairman.*] YOU reside in Drury-lane?—I reside at 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, but I hold property in Drury-lane.

1213. What is your occupation?—I am a plumber and builder.

1214. Have you been summoned either as a special juryman or a common juryman?—I have been summoned as a common juryman, but I have never been summoned as a special juryman, though I have served several times on special juries.

1215. As what is called a *tales* man?—Yes.

1216. Have you any complaints to make, first, with regard to the length of notice you have received as to the day when you would be required to serve as a juryman?—No, I think not; I have generally had sufficient notice.

1217. What notice have you had?—Generally a week or ten days, I think.

1218. What is the greatest length of time you have ever served?—Six weeks.

1219. Consecutively?—No; we get relieved a day perhaps by the Court, and have to come the next day, and so on; sometimes the Court does not sit for a day or two, but still we have to be there till the end of the term.

1220. What remuneration do you receive as a common juryman?—One shilling a trial, I think it is; but I think the most I have ever received for the six weeks' service, or whatever the time may have been, has never arrived at 2*l.* I might explain how that has occurred. It has generally been arranged between us, after the first day of attending at the Court, as to whether the gross amount paid to all the jurymen should be put into a common purse and so shared at the end of the term, or whether each party going into the box should keep his remuneration for his own use. Every term but this one, it has been always so arranged that we have divided it, and it has come out 24*s.* or 25*s.* each, but the most, I think, I ever got was 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, that is including special juries; we have been, perhaps, on 20 special juries at least.

1221. During that six weeks you have been more or less taken from your occupation, by having to attend the Courts?—Yes, and it has been a very serious loss.

1222. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee by which the system of summoning common juries could be improved?—I have thought, in the first place, that there are too many summoned. I find that there are six juries summoned. I cannot understand why so many should be summoned. If there were a smaller number summoned, and that number were called to attend, it would not come round to our turn so often; there is a great laxity in jurymen attending in consequence of that. I know, in several instances, my brother jurymen have come down to the Court, and have stood in the Court and heard their names called and not answered to them; they have seen the box filled and have gone away; very often they have not come at all; they say to themselves, "There are plenty there;" and it becomes harder upon those who have to serve. I see quite plainly it is necessary to keep an attendant jury, because, in one or two instances where we have not agreed in our verdict, another jury has gone into the box, and we have been locked up. I have thought it would be an improvement if a certain number were summoned and compelled to attend, say three juries, but I think two would do, because it is very seldom the case that two juries would be locked up in one day; but there is a probability of that occurring, and to remedy that three juries would do. Still the Court has power, if there are not a sufficient number in attendance to make a jury, to go into the adjoining Courts and call upon jurymen to come into the box. Those who are summoned should be compelled to attend, because, if I am fined for non-attendance, and that fine is not enforced, I do not care about it, and I run the risk of it. I know that two or three guineas would not compensate me for my loss of time, but still, if I knew that I would be summoned, and have to pay five guineas for non-attendance, I should know what to be about. I should say, "I am summoned on this Court, and I will make my arrangements." I should say, "I shall not be home till five o'clock," and I should make my arrangements with my men accordingly; but now it is not so. I leave home in the morning and I have to look to my men in the best way I can. I say, "Perhaps I shall be home at one o'clock, but if I should not be home by one o'clock

ock, you may not expect to see me till four ive." I think that is a state of things that ht be remedied; and also, I know that re are plenty of jurymen get off by a little bit feeing certain parties; that I think is very ly managed. The present system not only ows a great onus on a class of jurymen, but I nk that suitors in all cases do not get the ice done them in their verdicts that they erwise would. For instance, there are plenty tradesmen of a very low class, but still com- ent to serve on juries, who are summoned, le others who can afford to stay away, and be d, do stay away; consequently, very often find on a jury a class of men who really, in mind, are hardly competent to go into the e, or to understand much about it.

1223. With regard to remuneration, do you nk that the remuneration should be per case per diem?—I think it ought to be per case, ing regard to the interests of the suitors; but ertainly think, if it was per day, a man ought to be taken out of his business under half a nea.

1224. At present it is a shilling a case?—Yes. many cases we do not take it.

1225. Mr. *Denman.*] You say you think that ny jurymen manage to get off by a little bit feeing; have you any reason for saying that; you get it from brother jurymen, or how s it come into your mind?—I hardly like to pressed with that question.

1226. Without pressing you to give names, en you say that, have you in your mind cases individuals who, by conversation or otherwise, ve induced you to suppose that jurymen do ape by feeing?—I know it to be the case.

1227. Of your own knowledge?—Yes.

1228. From conversations between yourself l other persons?—Yes.

1229. Do you think that goes on to any large tent?—I cannot say; I should think it is haps more than we might anticipate.

1230. Have you formed the opinion that it es on to a large or only to a trifling extent?—ie first time my attention was ever called to ything of that sort must be perhaps 10 or 12 ars ago. I was complaining to a neighbour of ne of the inconvenience resulting from being mmoned on these juries, and the loss it was to in my business, and he said, "Oh, the thing easily done, why not go and see the summon- officer?" I said, "What do you mean?" is reply was, "Put a guinea in his hand." at was the suggestion a neighbour of mine ade to me, "Oh, that is easily remedied, you ed not go."

1231. Did he give you reason to understand at he himself had escaped in that way?—Yes, t that is not a solitary instance; I have heard veral make the same remark.

1232. You have had conversations of that kind th jurymen?—Yes.

1233. Are you liable to serve on Middlesex London juries?—Middlesex. I have never rved in any Courts but the Courts at West- inster. I have never been summoned to any iminal Courts.

1234. How often has it come round to your rn to serve?—I think it comes round about ce in three years.

1235. And then you have to serve for about x weeks at a time?—Yes. I cannot positively y that it is six weeks; sometimes it is less.

The longest time I have served (I forget whether it was at the Court of Common Pleas or the Exchequer Court, or the Divorce Court, but I think it was at the Exchequer Court) was six weeks from the time of the summons till I was released.

1236. Besides serving on those occasions, have you been summoned on coroners' juries?—Yes, that is a common occurrence whenever any accident arises in my parish.

1237. You are known to be a good juryman, probably?—I do not know that; I slip out of it as much as I can; it is not a pleasant thing to go on a coroner's jury.

1238. Who selects the coroner's jury?—I think the beadle.

1239. Have you any complaint to make of the accommodation afforded to jurymen in the Courts?—Very great complaint. There is not room. I am speaking of the jury box, and also of the Court. I have no more time to spare than I can help, so I get down to the Court just when I am wanted, and if there is a case going on at all interesting, I must push and be pushed about anywhere to get a seat. In one instance I nearly got struck in the Divorce Court. When it was first opened it was very much patronised by the public out of curiosity. On the occasion to which I refer, four or five jurymen had been fined the day before, and I got down to the Court pretty soon, and when I got there I saw a gentleman sitting in the box, who I thought had no right to be there. I asked him, "Are you on the juries?" he answered, "No." Then I asked him to step out; he would not, and I pulled him out by his collar, and in so doing I very nearly got struck.

1240. You find yourself mixed up with the witnesses, the attorneys, and the counsel?—Yes; a juryman, if he chose, might hear a good deal of the case before it came on for trial.

1241. In the course of your service as a juryman, have you ever known parties try to instil into your mind anything about the cases that were to come on for trial?—No, I would not listen to it for a moment, if they did.

1242. Have you seen any attempts to do it?—No; but you hear parties talking loudly, and so forth.

1243. Have you ever served at the Old Bailey?—No.

1244. When you say that the most you have received has been 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* for the whole of your services, that includes your service as *tales* man on special juries?—Yes; that has been when the whole remuneration has been made into one common fund. Then after the juries have disposed of the whole of the cases, they have participated in that fund, and in many instances I have seen people come in for their share that I have not observed before. Probably there would not be more than, say, 70 *l.* or 80 *l.*, there seldom being more than from 30 to 40 jurymen to participate.

1245. Is it the universal practice to put what the jurymen receive into one common fund?—No, that is arranged between us.

1246. At the beginning of the sitting?—Yes; I am on the Queen's Bench now, and it is the first time that I have entered into a different arrangement to that which I have refered to. I gave way to the majority; each man as he goes into the box is paid. I have been down to Westminster, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (I got

Mr. *J. Marks.*

5 June 1868.

got off attending for Thursday and Friday, on the representation that I was summoned here to-day, and a case if begun on Thursday might last over the day), and for those three days I have not received a farthing. I was there the whole of last week, and only received 2 *s.*

1247. For serving on two cases?—Yes, in each case it would be 1 *s.*; I have received none this week.

1248. Colonel *Stuart.*] Have you often been kept many days waiting, and then not been wanted?—No; the practice is this: suppose I come into the Court this morning, and I am summoned, and go into the box; we may get through two or three cases, or we may not; we may be on a case that is adjourned, then we have to be there the next day; but the usual practice is, after sitting all day and finishing any cases that may come before the Court, that we have to be in attendance the next morning by 10 o'clock. I am speaking only from my own observation; but I think the clerk sitting before his Lordship generally puts down the names of those who have been in the box, say, to-day, which names he ties up and puts on one side, and those names he does not call at all that day; but supposing there is not a sufficient number of other names to fill up the box, he will have resort to those names he had so tied up.

1249. Are you safe in going away during a trial?—No; you have to risk that.

1250. I have heard complaints on the part of jurymen, that they had to be in Court day after day for a month together in case they are wanted; is that consistent with your experience?—Not consecutively. This time the Judge gave us Tuesday; he said, on Monday, "Having been in the box to-day, you need not attend till Wednesday." I never knew that before this time; we have had to be in attendance, and take the risk of going away.

1251. Mr. *Whatman.*] As to this feeing the summoning officer, and so escaping service, you believe that that has been done to a considerable extent?—I should think it had; I should think it is a common practice.

1252. Did you ever try it yourself?—That is rather a pointed question.

1253. You really do belive that it is a common practice?—I do believe it.

Alexander Henry Ross, Esq., called in; and Examined.

A. H. Ross, Esq.

1254. Mr. *Whatman.*] You have been summoned, have you not, to serve on special juries?—Yes.

1255. In Middlesex?—In Middlesex. I was summoned once when I was abroad. I left England early in December, and I was summoned, I think, some time in January, and I was fined 10 *l.*; my mother had to make an affidavit to say I was abroad, and then the fine was remitted. Another time I was summoned the same day in two Courts; for the last three years I have not been summoned at all.

1256. On that occasion when you were fined for not attending at the time you were abroad, was anybody living in the house?—My servant was living in the house; the house was shut up; we were all out of town.

1257. Would it be evident to anybody calling to leave a notice, that the person usually occupying the house was not living there?—Yes; at all events, if he had asked the servant, he might have ascertained that the occupier was abroad; the house had the appearance of nobody living in it except the servant.

1258. The notice was left some time before you returned from abroad?—Yes.

1259. Your mother had to make an affidavit that you were abroad?—Yes.

1260. Have you ever been fined on any other occasion?—No; I have not always attended, but I have never been fined except on that one occasion.

1261. Mr. *Denman.*] I have a pleasing recollection of your having been a practising barrister a few years ago?—Fourteen years ago.

1262. How many times have you been summoned on special juries since then?—I have been for eight years liable to serve; that is, since my father died, and I have been summoned six times at the outside.

1263. As much nearly then as once a year?—If taken in that way it would be; but for three years I have not been summoned at all; I have been summoned three times in one year, I think; I was summoned once or twice to appear in two Courts on the same day.

1264. You have been liable to serve on juries for eight years?—Yes.

1265. During that time you have been summoned six times?—Yes; I think it is six times.

1266. That must have been in the course of about five years?—Yes; for the last three years I have not been summoned.

1267. Was it always on special juries in Middlesex that you were summoned?—I have been summoned on compensation cases; I count them in the six times.

1268. Have you been summoned on any other sort of juries besides?—No.

1269. Not on the grand jury?—No; I have only been summoned on special juries, and those compensation cases.

1270. How many days do you suppose you lost upon those six summonses?—I have not always attended; one case I was summoned on was a sewing machine case. I attended two or three days, and then I thought it would not come on for some time, and I came rather late one day, and found they had got the jury for it; that case lasted seven or eight days.

Mr. David Meredith, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *D. Meredith.*

1271. *Chairman.*] You reside in the Strand, and follow the occupation of a hosier?—Yes.

1272. You have been summoned occasionally to serve as a juryman; has that been as a common juryman or as a special juryman?—Both.

1273. You heard the evidence given by the last witness but one, Mr. Marks, with regard to the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of jurymen; have you any suggestions to make to the Committee upon those points?—I think, in the

first place, there is a great deal of bribery ong jurymen; I think jurymen are divided three classes, one of which classes never end at all. There are the better class of desmen, the middle class, and the lower class. e majority of your jurymen come from the rd class; the upper or the better class of desmen never attend at all. They say, "Our ie is more valuable."

1274. How do they evade service?—In this y; they say, "There is a certain number mmoned, say 60, and there is sure to be ough to form the panel without us, and sup- e there is not, all they can do is to fine us, l we will pay the fine."

1275. Do you think the number of jurymen mmoned is in excess of what is necessary?— cidedly.

1276. What number should you say would be ficient?—Thirty-six would be quite sufficient; t would be one panel and two in waiting; so t supposing the one not to agree, there would another to go into the box; it is an isolated e where they want three in one day.

1277. Do you think the length of notice ich you receive for your attendance is suffi- nt?—I do not complain of that.

1278. What length of time have you gene- ly been allowed?—About a week.

1279. As to the question of remuneration, I esume you consider it is very inadequate at esent?—Yes.

1280. Should you recommend that the re- uneration should be by the day or by the se?—I think by the case; I think the same ry ought not to try a second case; I think ey ought to leave the box, and there ought to a fresh jury empanelled.

1281. At the present moment you receive a illing per case?—Yes, a shilling per case.

1282. What do you think a fair remuneration r a juryman on the one hand, and not exces- ve to the suitors on the other?—I think half a uinea per case would be fair.

1283. Have you any complaints to make with gard to the inconvenience experienced by jury- en in attending the Courts?—Very great com- aints.

1284. You are crowded and pushed about?— es; there is no accommodation of any kind for ie jurymen.

1285. Are you speaking of the Courts in Vestminster or all the Courts in Middlesex?— I am speaking of Westminster Hall.

1286. Those are the only Courts you have ttended?—Yes.

1287. Have you ever heard of jurymen evad- g their responsibilities by giving small fees to ie summoning officer?—Oh yes, many cases.

1288. Do you believe that that system ex- nsively prevails?—It prevails amongst what I ll the second class of jurymen.

1289. Mr. *Denman.*] Are you in Middlesex?— Yes.

1290. As to the fines, have you known com- on jurymen fined often?—No, I cannot say I ave.

1291. How often have you had to serve?— bout once in three years.

1292. For how many years?—For about 12 years.

1293. During that time have not you known common jurymen fined at all?—No; the fine has not been enforced.

1294. I do not ask you that; has it been imposed?—It has been given out as such in Court.

1295. What has been the amount of the fine?—It is supposed to be 10 guineas.

1296. You have known cases where the judge has fined a common juryman 10 guineas?—Yes.

1297. But, according to your evidence, it is an unusual thing for a judge to have to fine a common juryman at all?—Yes.

1298. In your judgment the number summoned is much larger than is necessary in order to insure a full attendance of jurymen?—Much, as far as my experience goes.

1299. Have you ever known the 10 guineas to be paid?—No.

1300. When it has not been paid, has there been an excuse?—I suppose so; I do not know of my own knowledge.

1301. You have never been fined yourself?—No; I have always attended.

1302. You expressed the opinion that the same jury ought not to try a second case; what do you give as your reason for that?—Because if you are going to pay per case, that would give the whole of the jurymen in waiting an opportunity of earning the same amount of money as those who try the case.

1303. You mean you would not have the same jury try a second case running?—Quite so.

1304. You do not mean you would discharge the jury?—No.

1305. I suppose you would not differ from so very great an authority as Sir William Erle, in recognising the benefit which the jurymen themselves derive from serving upon a jury?—That depends upon the class of jurymen you get.

1306. An intelligent gentleman, or a not very well-educated man, ever would, I presume, unless very proud, admit that he obtained some advantage from sitting upon jury after jury, and listening to the arguments of counsel, and to the summing up of the judge laying down the law?—I have frequently seen some of the jury go to sleep in the box.

1307. Not very often, surely?—I saw a case the other day in the Queen's Bench.

1308. Do I understand you as really thinking that the process of deciding cases has not a beneficial effect upon a juryman who discharges that important function?—To some extent.

1309. Not to a considerable extent?—No, I think not.

1310. You do not in any way consider yourself better for the experience you have had of jury trials?—Perhaps I may be, individually.

1311. *Chairman.*] How often in the year have you been summoned?—Only once in three years on common juries, but on coroners' juries of course you may be summoned twice or thrice a month, as the case may be.

1312. That depends upon the beadle of the parish?—Yes.

1313. Have you ever served on a compensation case?—Once.

HENRY AVORY, Esq., called in; and Examined.

H. Avory, Esq. 5 June 1868.

1314. Mr. *Denman.*] HAVE you been for many years Clerk of Arraigns at the Central Criminal Court?—I have held that office since 1860; but I have been at the Court and connected with the business there since 1840.

1315. During the whole of that time, has it been your duty to pass several hours actually in Court watching the proceedings of trials?—Constantly.

1316. Is it part of your business to call the juries?—Yes.

1317. From what counties, and within what radius of London, are the Central Criminal Court juries summoned?—From the whole of London and Middlesex, and certain parts, defined in the Act of Parliament, of Essex, Kent, and Surrey.

1318. Can you tell us at all how many jurymen are liable to serve on juries at the Central Criminal Court?—It would be the whole of the jurymen within that range. I have not the number of persons.

1319. How many do you, in fact, summon at every sitting of the Central Criminal Court?—About 60 grand jurymen for each session, or call it 700 in the year, and about 130 petty jurymen, or 1,600 a year.

1320. How many Courts sit at one time at the Central Criminal Court usually?—Four, after the first two days.

1321. Do you find that the number of 130 petty jurymen is sufficient, or too large, or too small, to do the business that is required to be done in those Courts?—We find it generally just about sufficient, but it may be from various causes utterly insufficient; thus, supposing there are three prisoners indicted together, those three prisoners can reject 60 jurymen without assigning any cause.

1322. Therefore, in criminal cases, you are obliged to have a much larger margin than is necessary in civil cases?—Yes, on account of the right of challenge.

1323. Do you think at any time it would be wise to start the proceedings at the Central Criminal Court with a less number than you have mentioned, 130?—No; the number summoned is reduced by excuses, &c., to about 90.

1324. Does that right of challenge frequently cause you to require more than 130, or is it a very unusual occurrence?—It is a very unusual occurrence.

1325. The other day, at the trial of the Fenians, you had to summon a very much larger number, had you not?—We had very nearly 500 jurymen summoned then.

1326. Who summons the juries for the Central Criminal Court?—The precepts are sent by me to the Sheriffs of London, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, directing them to summon a competent number.

1327. Do you send the precepts to all those officers at once for each sittings, or in rotation?—To all for each sessions.

1328. Then has each officer to furnish his quota?—Yes.

1329. How many is each required to furnish?—I have not the exact figures, but Middlesex would be about 70, London probably 12, Essex 8, Kent 16, and Surrey about 20.

1330. In your judgment, are the men you get well qualified men for the discharge of their duties, as a rule?—As a rule I should say yes, but there are exceptions.

1331. Frequent or infrequent exceptions?—I should say that every sessions there are some, perhaps a dozen persons, summoned, who ought not to be summoned; persons who are dependent for their livelihood on their manual labour; journeymen, men actually working with their own hands, carpenters, and so on, get summoned, because they live in a house which is rated sufficiently high to qualify them, although probably they may only be occupying one room, and letting out the rest as lodgings.

1332. Do you exercise any discretion at all in such cases as these?—The Court does. I will tell you our course of proceeding. On the Monday morning my practice is to take the whole of the names of the jurymen, each written on a separate piece of paper, and I put them all into a ballot box. Then from that ballot box the name of every man is called who has been summoned, and as he is called he is asked if he has any excuse to offer for not serving. Then if he is one of the persons I describe, if he says, "I am a man dependent for my living upon my own manual labour," the Court excuses him. If he says, "I am not qualified, because I live in a house of too small a value," again he is excused. We go through the whole list and deal with all the excuses, and then we have the residue of about 90 men who are willing to serve. They are separated into parcels of 14 each, and we call them our first, second, third, fourth, and fifth jury, and so on. Two of them are directed to remain in attendance for the Monday, and the rest are all discharged till Tuesday. Then again, those who serve on Monday are discharged till Wednesday, and those who come on Tuesday serve, and are discharged till Thursday. But sometimes if there is a great pressure of business, we are obliged to have the same jurymen on succeeding days.

1333. You have also had considerable experience on the Home Circuit?—Yes.

1334. What is the office you hold there?—Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns.

1335. You are therefore able to compare the jury you get on circuit with the jury you get at the Central Criminal Court; do you notice any distinction between the two which would make you say that the one was better or worse than the other?—Undoubtedly a London jury is generally better than a country one. That applies more particularly to the county of Sussex, for instance, where we frequently get jurymen in the box who evidently have the greatest difficulty to understand what is going on, and have the greatest difficulty in keeping themselves awake. There will be perhaps nine out of the twelve in smock frocks; but I should not at all desire to be supposed to be associating the want of intelligence with wearing smock frocks, because that is a common thing in Sussex among well-to-do farmers; but you get on juries in Sussex men who are very little removed from common labourers.

1336. Upon the whole, you would give the preference to Central Criminal Court juries, as compared with those who have to try cases in Sussex?—Yes; that would not apply, of course, if the jury happened to come from Brighton.

1337. Have you any suggestions to make to the

Committee as to how the system might be roved?—I have thought it over, and am per-ly sure that a very great amount of evil exists he present system, but my difficulty has n to devise some plan by which it could be edied.

338. Will you first give us an enumeration what you consider to be the weak points of existing system?—First, I think the original which is the foundation of the whole jury em, is very carelessly attended to. I believe t hundreds of names are never inserted in it ch should be there, by reason of which the vice of jurymen is rendered more frequent n it otherwise would be. I notice particularly t on our grand juries at the Central Criminal rt (which is, of course, the corresponding rt to the assizes in other counties) the class of h summoned as grand jurors is not what it uld be, in my opinion. It not unfrequently pens that we have a gentleman and his butler mmoned to serve on the same grand jury; the son of that is that the butler is a married man o takes a large house at the West-end, perhaps he rate of 300 *l.* a year, his wife letting it out apartments. He gets on to the jury list as a n occupying a house of 300 *l.* a year, and then gets on the grand jury list and special jury

339. He would not be on the special jury by reason of his occupying a house of the ue of 300 *l.* a year?—No; but very likely the rseer would describe him, instead of his de-ibing himself, as an esquire.

340. That is the first mischief you point out, , that the original list is very carelessly ended to; have you any suggestion to make to how that might be remedied?—No; except vigorous enforcement of the existing law, ich imposes penalties on overseers who omit man from the list who ought to be there. e Jury Act, the 6th of Geo. 4, s. 45, imposes enalty on the overseer: "Be it further enacted, t if any churchwarden or overseer of any rish, or any overseer of any township within meaning of this Act, shall refuse or neglect less prevented by sickness) to assist in making any list required by this Act, so that the ne shall not be made out at the time and in manner hereinbefore directed, or shall wil-ly omit out of such list any man whose name ght to be inserted therein, or shall wilfully ert therein the name of any man who ought be omitted, or shall take any money or other ward for omitting or inserting any man what-ever, or shall wilfully insert therein a wrong scription of the name, place of abode, title, ality, calling, business, or the nature of the alification of any man, or shall refuse or neg-t, in case the number of forms delivered by high constable shall be insufficient, to apply the high constable for a sufficient number, so at the list may be made out at the time and in e manner hereinbefore directed," or if he shall use or neglect to do certain other things, in ch case he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *l.*, at the discretion of the justice before whom shall be convicted.

1341. Judging from your experience in crimi-l law, would not you find a very great difficulty convicting any overseer who should merely glect to make due inquiry?—Undoubtedly. I nk the only way in which you will ever get a rfect list of men liable and qualified to serve on juries is by omitting that word "wilfully," and putting a penalty on every overseer for every name omitted; you will never get a perfect list without that.

1342. You would suggest in any legislation upon the subject that the word "wilfully" should be omitted from the clause which relates to the duties of the overseer?—Yes; and that the overseer should be liable to a penalty if the list for which he is responsible is not perfect, so as to make the duty upon him an active one, that he should have some reason actively to interfere, and see that the duty he is called upon to do is done properly.

1343. Have you any suggestion to make beyond that, as regards enforcing the duty of the overseers?—No.

1344. Passing from your first point, viz., the carelessness with which the original list is compiled, what do you say is the next cause of the unsatisfactory attendance or character of the jurymen who are summoned?—I do not think that I have anything to say as regards unsatisfactory attendance, because, as a rule, I find they attend remarkably well, but I think some alteration should be made in the qualification.

1345. You say that they attend remarkably well; they have no remuneration for attending at the Central Criminal Court at all?—No.

1346. Do you hear complaints of that occasionally, or is the non-payment cheerfully submitted to?—It is very rarely that we have a complaint; some one asks if he is not to be paid, and my answer is, "No; you will probably want a jury to try some offender against you some day, and you probably would not like to pay them."

1347. You find that they submit to it?—Generally they acquiesce.

1348. As far as your experience goes, no serious grievance is felt by jurors in having to do their duty in the Central Criminal Court without remuneration at all?—I think not; the complaint has been so infrequent, that I should take no notice of it.

1349. On the circuit, the same jury are summoned, are they not, to try civil actions and criminal causes?—Yes.

1350. Do you find that that has the effect of rendering it more difficult to obtain the attendance of jurymen in the Criminal Court?—No.

1351. You do not find that they shirk the duty in the Criminal Court in consequence of there being no remuneration in that Court, whereas in the Civil Court the jury are remunerated?—No; the remuneration is so small as not to be worth consideration; they get 8 *d.* a cause on the circuit. I have occasionally observed that some of the jurymen summoned seem to take up their places in the Nisi Prius Court, and others will be waiting quite patiently in the Criminal Court, and the general result has been that we have never had any difficulty at all in getting jurymen.

1352. Does it agree with your judgment upon the matter, that jurymen take a greater interest in criminal cases than they do in civil cases?—I think that is so.

1353. They feel that they are more interesting causes to try?—I think so.

1354. They feel and appreciate more easily the observations of the judge and the testimony of the witnesses?—Yes, I think so.

1355. Therefore, it is a less difficult duty and a more interesting duty?—Yes.

H. Avory, Esq.

5 June 1868.

1356. That may be one reason why they undertake it more cheerfully without remuneration?—Yes.

1357. I think I interrupted you when you were about to suggest some alteration in the qualification?—The existing qualification seems to me to be a very unsatisfactory one, but it is very difficult to suggest a better. The existing qualification is set forth in the Jury Act. The lowest qualification is the occupation of a house rated at 30 *l.* in Middlesex, and 20 *l.* in any other county; and there is another qualification which has ceased by the abolition of the window tax, "occupying a house containing not less than 15 windows."

1358. Therefore you have jurymen in the Central Criminal Court of different qualifications, according as they come from Middlesex or from Essex, Kent, or Surrey?—Yes; I was going to say that that sort of property or residence qualification of course embraces a vast range of people; some of them of very high intelligence, who are living in small houses, and others of no intelligence at all, utterly unable to read or write, and utterly unable to appreciate the difficulties of any serious case.

1359. Do you see any good reason why there should be a different qualification in London and Middlesex from that which exists in Essex and Kent?—If the possession of property is to be taken as any index at all of a man's position in life, and his intelligence, and so on, I would require a higher qualification in London than I should in the country, because a man living in London in a house of 20 *l.* a year is probably a man of less intelligence than a man living in Essex or Kent in a house of 20 *l.* a year, simply because house-rent in London is higher; but I do not at all say that the possession of any amount of house property or wealth, or the payment of any amount of house rent, is to be taken as an index of the fitness of a man to serve on a jury.

1360. Are the jurymen well accommodated at the Central Criminal Court?—I think they have nothing to complain of. They have a box which is called the box for the jurymen in waiting, and if they are not serving in the jury box they are seated in some other part of the Court.

1361. You keep a separate place for the jurymen in waiting, where they have comfortable accommodation?—Yes.

1362. And you do not have complaints?—Except probably on account of limited space; a man has not room to sit at his ease.

1363. The Court itself is very small?—Yes, they are all very small Courts.

1364. On the Home Circuit have you not occasionally complaints of want of accommodation for the jurymen?—Yes, frequently; in Surrey especially there is really no place for them to sit; they stand or walk about amongst the general public.

1365. Do you not occasionally find that complaint is made at the Central Criminal Court that, in a case of misdemeanor, the jury are discharged for the day, and sent to their homes, and that between that time and their assembling on the following morning, something or other has happened which has given them a distorted view of the case?—No, I have never heard any complaint of any attempt to approach a jury on the subject of the trial.

1366. This complaint has sometimes been mooted amongst members of the Bar, that a person, who is in waiting in the Court, will hear the name of a certain juryman called several times and notice that that particular juryman does not answer, and that then, the case of his own friend being about to come on, he will answer to the name of that juryman, and go into the box with the view of acquitting his friend; has anything occurred to induce you to suppose that that is a possible or a probable occurrence?—No, I cannot call to mind any instance. I have frequently heard jurymen, when called, ask to be excused because they knew something either of the accused person or of the prosecutor.

1367. In the whole of your experience, which is ever since the year 1840, you have never known any serious complaint of any such thing as that having happened?—No, certainly not; I do not call to mind any such instance.

1368. Colonel *Stuart.*] That would be personation, in fact?—A case of personation I can call to mind, but not at the instance of either the prosecutor or the accused.

1369. Mr. *Denman.*] I did not suggest that it might have been as a volunteer?—There was an instance of personation at the Central Criminal Court a short time ago, which I detected. A man, a saddler by business, was summoned to attend on a jury, and in due course I called his name, and a man answered who was placed upon the jury, which jury tried the tailors for conspiracy. Upon the second day of the trial, the summoning officer called my attention to him and said, "I have a doubt upon my mind whether that is the man." I thereupon went to the jury box, and I said, "Is there a Mr. So-and-so on this jury?" He said, "Yes." I said "Living at so-and-so?" To which he answered "Yes." I thereupon told the summoning officer that he should be very careful before suggesting such things; but, however, he did not seem to be satisfied, and I directed him to make further inquiry, and, upon his making further inquiry, it turned out that the man serving was the foreman of the man who had been summoned, and he (the foreman) had never been summoned, nor was he qualified to serve. I called the attention of the Court to it, and the man actually serving was fined 10 *l.*, and the master, who had sent him to serve, was fined 100 *l.*

1370. I presume the only motive on the part of the master was to avoid being fined?—To avoid attending.

1371. *Chairman.*] Was the fine levied?—It was mitigated; the master ultimately had to pay 50 *l.*, and the fine of the man who had personated him, I think, was mitigated to 5 *l.*

1372. Mr. *Denman.*] In your judgment, the penalties which the law would inflict in such a case are, practically, a sufficient safeguard against the personation of jurymen?—Yes, I think so; of course personation may take place in a vast number of cases which we never detect. That is the only case that I have ever known in the whole course of my experience.

1373. Have you heard rumours to the effect that such cases do occur?—No; I never had an idea of such a thing before.

1374. Have you anything further to suggest to the Committee connected with the subject of their inquiry?—With regard to the observation I heard made by one of the preceding witnesses as to bribery of the summoning officer, that is forbidden, and made an offence, by the 43rd section of the Jury Act, and a penalty thereby imposed

posed. I never heard of it being enforced, but a case which occurred a short time ago at the ntral Criminal Court: it appeared that a man ned Mayhew actually kept an office in the y of London, and offered, in consideration of ubscription of a guinea a year, to guarantee persons from serving on juries. That is an lated case in my experience, though rumours e continually reached my ears that the tem does go on of avoiding service, by bribing sheriff's officer, but I never knew an instance which it was proved by any evidence.

1375. It might go on, I presume, on a largish le, without its being possible to prove it?—s, clearly so; the only instance in which I ve ever had sufficient ground to believe that does go on is the case of a friend of my own, a he merchant in the City, who continually says me, "When a man comes to me with a sum-ns, I know exactly what it means; it is a estion of so many shillings, or so many bottles wine."

1376. And you do not think that he is joking? I believe he is in earnest. That is the only tance in which I have really substantial reason supposing that such a thing goes on; that it es go on I have not the least doubt.

1377. Would that gentleman be a special jury-n or a common juryman?—A special jury-n. Persons who are summoned on juries at e Central Criminal Court, and who are seeking get excused on the ground of their business, quently say, "because we do not choose to ort to a fee to the sheriff's officer we get sum-ned, and those who do resort to it are allowed escape."

1378. Colonel *Stuart.*] Do the overseers get proper remuneration for making out the jury t?—I do not know that they are paid any-ing.

1379. Do not you think that they should be id properly for making out the list?—Cer-inly, especially if they are put under the sponsibility I would put them under.

1380. It is impossible to fix any sum, because at must depend upon the locality?—Yes; I ink the overseer should be paid some reason-le sum.

1381. As to personation, I have heard from ntlemen who have been summoned themselves, at while they have been waiting for their names be called they have heard a name called once twice, and on no one answering to the name, ey have seen persons who have been in wait-g step forward and answer, evidently for the ke of getting the fee; has such a case ever me under your notice of a common juryman or man not summoned at all, waiting, and then, on nding a demand for special jurymen, coming rward and answering?—I do recollect an stance on the Home Circuit, where I had occa-on to doubt whether a particular man in the x was a special juryman; we made inquiry as on as the cause was over, and it turned out at he was not a special juryman, but in that stance there was this odd circumstance, that his rname was the same as that of the special jury-an's who was called, the Christian name being fferent; after cross-examining him, and so on, e came to the conclusion that it was a mistake; at is the only instance I have known. It is a mmon thing for both common jurymen and ecial jurymen to stand by and not answer to eir names till they see that the fine is becom-

ing imminent. If a special juryman is anxious to escape serving on the jury, he stands by and hears his name called twice or thrice, and will not answer to it till there is a threat to fine him; that may give rise to the supposition that other persons than those called enter the box. When a person is seen to go into the box after the name has been called twice or thrice, it may be thought that he is not the person originally called.

1382. *Chairman.*] I think you stated that, in your opinion, the original jury lists are very defective?—Very so.

1383. The descriptions being constantly inaccurate?—Yes.

1384. Can you suggest any mode in which the descriptions of persons might be made to correspond more with their real status in society than they do at present?—The Act of Parliament requires that a man's exact calling shall be put against his name, and then it is the business of the sheriff to separate from the general list those who are called esquire, banker, or merchant; but I am unaware of any machinery by which you could compel a man to call himself a tailor if he insists upon calling himself a merchant tailor or a merchant.

1385. An "esquire" is a special juryman, while a "gentleman" is a common juryman?—Yes.

1386. You cannot suggest any way by which the overseer could give a more accurate description of the persons he returns as liable to serve?—No, I cannot. He may not be able to give a correct description on account of his absolute want of knowledge of the real position of the inhabitants of a particular house.

1387. Have you ever considered the question of the exemptions?—It has often occurred to me that a great many persons are exempt who ought not to be.

1388. Will you specify whom you think should no longer enjoy that immunity?—I see no reason why a solicitor should be exempt, or a medical man, or a schoolmaster, or a clergyman.

1389. You think that class of the community might render good service as jurymen?—I think so.

1390. Colonel *Stuart.*] Would you shut up a school or a church for the day?—Yes. By-the-bye, schoolmasters are not exempt, unless they are also "dissenting" teachers or preachers; we frequently have schoolmasters summoned at the Central Criminal Court.

1391. *Chairman.*] There is a section of the legal profession who are not exempt, namely conveyancers?—Yes, they are liable to serve if they are not at the bar; and, in fact, all attorneys and all barristers if they are not actually practising.

1392. Mr. *Denman.*] Are special pleaders in actual practice liable to serve?—They are not considered at the bar, therefore they are not exempt.

1393. *Chairman.*] Commissioners of Income Tax are exempt?—Yes.

1394. Is there any reason why they should be exempt?—I cannot conceive any.

1395. Does not it very often happen that persons make application to become Commissioners of Income Tax in order to evade serving on juries?—Very often.

1396. Have you any idea of the number of Income Tax Commissioners in Middlesex?—No.

H. Avory, Esq.

5 June 1868.

1397. The number must be very large, must it not?—It is, I believe.

1398. Are you aware that there are a certain number of places in England and Wales, the inhabitants of which are exempt from serving on juries by certain prescriptions, charters, grants, or writs, of old standing?—Yes; at least I know bodies of people claim to be exempt; the Artillery Company of London makes a claim of exemption under a charter, and it frequently gets allowed, especially in the superior Courts. A man presents himself in the uniform of the Artillery Company, and he represents to the judge that by charter they are exempt; we have invariably refused to recognise the exemption unless the charter is produced. Our belief is, that it is confined to officers holding Her Majesty's commission in the honourable Artillery Company.

1399. Are you aware that in Sussex there are eight places that claim exemption, viz., Battle Hundred, Gostrow Hundred, Bexhill Hundred, St. John's Liberty, Lodsworth Liberty, Bosham Liberty, Tarring Liberty, and Patching Liberty?—I am not aware of the specific places claiming exemption. The second section of the Jury Act, the 6th Geo. 4, which sets forth the grounds of exemptions, concludes with these words: "Provided also, that all persons exempt from serving upon juries in any of the Courts aforesaid, by virtue of any prescription, charter, grant, or writ, shall continue to have and enjoy such exemption in as ample a manner as before the passing of this Act, and shall not be inserted in the lists hereinafter mentioned." That proviso is repealed as to boroughs by the Municipal Corporations Act, the 5 & 6 Will. 4, s. 123. "And be it enacted that after the passing of this Act no person in any borough shall continue to be exempt from serving on juries in any of the King's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the superior Courts, civil or criminal, of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or in any Court of Assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, gaol delivery or sessions of the peace, or in any other of the King's Courts, by virtue of any writ, grant, charter, prescription, or otherwise."

1400. Mr. *Denman.*] That only refers to boroughs?—Only to boroughs.

1401. *Chairman.*] That would not affect those hundreds?—No.

1402. Have exemptions ever been claimed, in your experience, by persons residing in those hundreds?—No, I never met with a claim of exemption on that ground.

1403. Colonel *Stuart.*] The exemption, if recognised at all, would be recognised by the overseer, and you would not be aware whether the claim had been made or not?—No; the overseer would not put them in the original list, in all probability; but if a man summoned to serve at the assizes claimed exemption by charter, we should require evidence of it before we allowed the exemption.

1404. Mr. *Denman.*] Which practically he would not be able to give you?—No.

1405. Aylesford, which is very near Maidstone, is within an ancient demesne; that is, it is a place that was named in "Doomsday Book" as "*terra regis*," "Doomsday Book" being the sole evidence of an ancient demesne; if a place is mentioned as "*terra regis*" in "Doomsday Book," then the inhabitants of that place are held to be tenants of an ancient demesne, and have certain privileges, amongst others, exemption from serving on juries, and in many cases they still do practically get exemption by the overseer omitting them from the list: do you see any reason why such persons should be exempt?—I see no reason why they should be exempt.

1406. Have you formed any judgment as to whether it would be desirable and practicable to have upon common juries, especially in important criminal cases, a mixture of special jurymen?—I certainly think it would.

1407. In all cases?—In all cases.

1408. Have you thought at all as to how that might be brought about without doing violence to men's prejudices?—No, it is extremely difficult; I have thought of it, and I have tried to frame a clause for the purpose, which might be inserted in a Bill.

1409. What has been your notion of the best mode in which that might be done, recognising that it is a desirable thing to do if it could be done?—My first idea was, that it should be done on the application of either party; that if the prosecutor thought that the case was of sufficient importance, or if the defendant could allege any sufficient reason, then the Court should have the power to order that the case should be tried by a special jury.

1410. By a special jury entirely, or a jury composed in part of special jurymen?—I would leave it to the discretion of the Court; it might consider that a small infusion of the superior element would be sufficient, or it might think that the whole of the jury should be of the superior kind.

1411. Do you see any objection to making every juryman, common and special, liable to serve upon every ordinary jury, as they are, in point of law, liable?—They are, in point of law, liable; and I see no reason why they should not be so in practice.

1412. Would that practically be a better mode of accomplishing the object in view, having regard to prejudice between class and class, than by having a special jury, or a mixed jury, by order in special cases?—Yes; though I think in important cases you might happen to fall upon the 12 least intelligent in the whole jury list.

1413. You know nothing of special juries at the Central Criminal Court?—No.

1414. At the Central Criminal Court, where a case arises requiring, on the part of those who are to decide it, a good deal of discrimination and some knowledge of science, have not you some mode of selecting a better jury than you have in an every-day larceny case?—No.

1415. I remember, in the case of Bernard who was tried for a conspiracy to murder the Emperor of the French, it was said that you had as foreman of the jury a very eminent horse-dealer, and that he showed very great capacity and cleverness in doing his duty as foreman of the jury, was that a pure accident?—A pure accident. As I have already said, on the Monday morning we ballot all the jury, and at one sitting they are divided into sets of 14. As soon as 14 men have answered to their names, without making excuse for not serving, we call that our first jury, and we say, "Gentlemen, will you go into the Old Court." Then to the next 14 we say, "You, gentlemen, go into the Old Court and remain in waiting." Then to the next 14 we say, "You, gentlemen, go away, and attend to-morrow at 10"; the next the same, and the next

xt the same. Then to the next we say, "You, ntlemen, will remain in this Court to serve." ose jurymen are all put down in our list in ose fourteens, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and h, and it is a pure accident what cases they y try. It may be that, by the system of bal-ing, there may happen to be thrown together highly intelligent men, and they may happen try half a dozen wretched little larcenies, ile, at the same time, 12 men of less intelli-nce are engaged in trying the most important se of the sessions.

1416. Do you think that those who are now ble to serve as special jurymen would rebel ry much against a proposal to render them ble to serve on common juries in criminal ses?—I have not the least doubt of it, but I ink they are entitled to far less consideration an the petty jurymen; they are persons who n better afford, as a rule, to give their time to e public than the petty jurymen.

1417. Do you think that the feeling would be great that it would be unwise of the Legisla-re to attempt that alteration of the existing stem?—No; I think the general public would il it as a great improvement.

1418. The ex Chief Justice of the Common eas, Sir William Erle, the other day seemed qualify all he said in favour of that proposal, th the observation that you must consider the elings of different classes of society, and not do too great violence to anyone's feelings; t in your judgment, as I understand you, ough there would be a rebellion against it in e minds of the persons concerned, upon the hole public opinion would support it?—I think certainly.

1419. At all events, it would have a salutary fect as regards the administration of justice?—think so.

1420. *Chairman.*] Have you ever matured y plan by which that could be carried out?—o.

1421. Colonel *Stuart.*] Do not you think that what you have suggested were carried out, it ould lead to an antagonism between the two asses in the box?—No.

1422. Perhaps you are aware that in Poor aw Boards the elective guardians take one ew because the *ex officio* guardians take an-her?—That is so, but I do not think that would ise. In special jury trials at the assizes, where rhaps two or three tales men have been on the ry, I have watched them with some interest, d I have seen them engaged in the discussion e same as the others. Of course it all depends on the amount of their intelligence, but it has peared to me that the special jurymen invite em to the consideration of the case, and as far one is able to judge and see, without hearing hat is going on, they are received into con-rence with just as much willingness as if they d been special jurymen.

1423. Mr. *Denman.*] If they were placed on e common list they would not know before they me into Court anything about their fellows, d the classes not having been previously dis-nguished in any way, there would be no oppor-nity of antagonism, would there?—I think t.

1424. I mean as compared with what there ould be if they were put into two different sts?—No; one would not know who his fellow ryman was or where he came from.

1425 *Chairman.*] How often does the Central Criminal Court sit?—Twelve times a year. They are obliged to meet 12 times a year; they may meet oftener if necessary.

1426. What notice do you give to the jury-men you summon and ballot for on the Monday morning?—Ten days in Essex, Kent, and Surrey and Middlesex, but in London we generally give them about eight days.

1427. I presume I need hardly ask you whether you think the system, which I believe is adopted with regard to special jurymen, of sometimes only giving them half a day's notice, a vicious system and unfair both to the suitors and the jurymen?—Yes, very. It is not to be expected that a man can make arrangements within that short time to enable him to attend; he has, in all probability engagements that he cannot dispose of in so short a time.

1428. You would also, I presume, consider it an objectionable practice to summon a juryman to serve in five different Courts on the same day?—Yes.

1429. Do you take the whole list of jurymen when you summon them at the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, or do you make a selection?—We simply issue the precept to the sheriff; we have nothing to do with the jury list.

1430. Do you leave to the sheriff to select the number requisite?—He always summons the accustomed number; the precept requires him to summon a competent number. Upon the first reception of such precept, in by-gone years, he would say, "How many do you want?" Having ascertained that number, his successors go on summoning the same number as a matter of practice, they generally return a panel consisting of the number I have said, about 130, that is the five panels. They summon a very far less number from Essex, Kent, and Surrey than from Middlesex, because the whole county of Middlesex is within our jurisdiction, while only small parts of the other counties are within it.

1431. After the jurymen have been summoned from those different counties, is any mark placed against their names showing that they have been summoned?—The sheriffs are bound to mark them as having served.

1432. Then they would not be called upon to serve again till the whole list had been gone through?—They ought not to be. Section 40 of the Jury Act points out the duty of the sheriff, so far as the superior Courts are concerned, and Section 41 points out the duty of the clerk of the peace, so far as the Courts of Quarter Sessions are concerned; and the sheriff or clerk of the peace is bound, upon payment of a shilling, to give to any juryman who serves a certificate that he has served, and then the Act says the juryman having that certificate shall not be returned to serve again within certain periods.

1433. Does that Act refer to Middlesex?—Yes; Section 42 is, "That no man shall be returned as a juror to serve at any session of nisi prius, or of gaol delivery, in the county of Middlesex, who has served as a juror at either of such sessions in the said county, in either of the two terms or vacations next immediately preceding, and has the sheriff's certificate of having so served; and no man shall be returned as a juror to serve on trials before any Court of Assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, or any of the said Courts of the three counties palatine, or the said great sessions, who

H. Avory, Esq.

5 June 1868.

has served as a juror at any of such Courts within one year before in Wales, or in the counties of Hereford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, or Rutland, or four years before in the county of York, or two years before in any other county."

1434. Mr. *Whatman.*] You suggested some alteration in that Act with respect to parish officers omitting the names of persons qualified to serve as jurors; if the Act were made much more stringent, that is to say, if a penalty were inflicted in all cases of omission of names from the list, whether wilful omission or otherwise, would there not, in your opinion, be some difficulty in getting gentlemen to serve those parochial offices?—It would, of course, increase the indisposition to serve the office of overseer which exists at present; but seeing that, notwithstanding that indisposition to serve, people are found willing to serve, I do not see any harm in heaping upon them a little further responsibility, if it would lead to a great advantage.

1435. You think that there is great want of more correctness and more completeness in the lists?—Yes, I think that is the foundation of a great many evils which exist.

Sir WILLIAM HENRY BODKIN, called in; and Examined.

Sir *W. H. Bodkin.*

1436. *Chairman.*] YOU are Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions?—Yes.

1437. You have held that office, I believe, for seven or eight years?—Yes.

1438. I daresay you are aware of the object for which this Committee was appointed last year, and re-appointed this year, viz., to inquire and take evidence and report as to the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of special jurymen and common jurymen; the Committee would be glad to hear from you the result of your experience of the working of the jury system, and any suggestions you may have to make upon either of the points which the Committee has been appointed to inquire into?—As to special juries, or juries summoned on civil process, I have not anything to lay before the Committee; but as regards juries summoned for my Court, though the system of summoning the juries may be theoretically good, the jury list is not properly prepared by those whose duty it is to do it. For instance, lately out of 84 summoned there were only 49 available for service, and on another occasion 65 were summoned, and 33 only were available. The duty of preparing a panel or register every year of persons liable to serve on juries is so inadequately performed by the overseers, who have no interest in it, and do not care about it, that persons are summoned who are dead or have moved away, the consequence of which is that we are obliged to issue a fresh precept for an additional jury, and those jurymen being summoned at very short notice, of course extreme inconvenience is caused to them and the Court, the business of the Court being frequently stopped by it. The system is really good in itself, if it were properly and efficiently carried out, and I would suggest that what is wanted is some superintending power over the overseers to compel them to do the duty which the law imposes upon them; at present they do not at all care about it. Every year they send papers round the houses in their parishes. One half of the people who receive them take no notice at all of them, and the consequence is that the register is in this state, and this inconvenience arises. I would also take the liberty of saying, that inasmuch as, in the county of Middlesex particularly, the duties of jurors are extremely onerous, the age might be very properly extended from 60 to 65, considering that persons now, generally speaking, are active to a later period of life than formerly. A great many persons come to us to be excused on the ground of age. The moment they say they are 60 years, our power over them ends, though they are perfectly able to do the duty. If the limit were put at 65, the duty would be less onerous upon those liable to serve, and that would be a very great improvement. Then there should be some mode of distinguishing between jurors qualified to serve on grand juries, and those qualified to serve on traverse juries. I have known a gentleman to be summoned on a grand jury, and his butler, at the same time, to serve with him. These anomalies constantly occur, because the sheriff who summons the juries has nothing to guide him, except that by practice, if he finds the word "gentleman" against a name, he summons the person for the grand jury; and in consequence of the lax way in which the overseers do their duty, if they do not find any particular calling affixed to the name of a man, they put "gentleman;" hence we have these people called together in this incongruous manner. I do not know whether the Committee have at all thought whether a higher rating, or some other mode, could be adopted, by which a distinction could be drawn, because it appears to me that there should be some distinction between those who are liable to serve on grand juries, and those who are liable to serve on traverse juries.

1439. Mr. *Denman.*] You say that out of 84 jurors, in an instance which you recollect, there were only 49 available; by that you mean that you had to excuse, or that you found there were non-existent, 35 persons?—Just so.

1440. Are those very extreme cases?—No, they are not extreme cases; they are fair samples of the state of things.

1441. I suppose, in the Court you preside over, the sheriff is the person responsible?—Yes.

1442. The overseer, in the first instance, for preparing the lists, and the sheriff for summoning the jurors?—The sheriff can exercise no discretion; he has the list before him, and he summons the persons in the list.

1443. Do you think your Court has more reason to complain than other Courts have?—I can only speak from my own experience; and we have a very extensive jurisdiction; I think we try an eighth of all the criminal business of the kingdom.

1444. I rather appeal to you as having had large experience in the Courts of Westminster Hall, as also at the Central Criminal Court; have you observed whether the juries are summoned for your Court with less care than in the case of other Courts?—I think the same objection must prevail in all the metropolitan Courts.

1445. You

1445. You suggest that the age should be extended to 65; do you think, if the age were extended to 65, you would not only get a larger number of jurymen, but you would get men quite as well, or even better, qualified than the average of those you now get?—Yes, I think so, because there would be the same discretion as to purchasing individuals on the ground of physical incapacity, whether the age were 60 or 65.

1446. Is there anything in the fact of a man being between 60 and 65 that should make him worse qualified as a juryman than before reaching the age of 60?—When judges are sitting after 70 years of age, it does not seem that a man is incapacitated because he is 60 years of age. If you take into consideration the vast number of jurymen that are called together in the county of Middlesex, and in the city of London it certainly would be a very great boon to the public to increase the number, so as to spread the burden over a larger area.

1447. Do you find that you are deprived of the services of any men whom you would otherwise get as jurymen, on the ground of exemptions, or are exemptions claimed before the oversheriff, so that they do not come under your cognizance?—The Act exempts large classes of persons, but they sometimes are summoned, notwithstanding that—then they state their exemptions, and they are at once discharged.

1448. Does that happen to a very large extent before you?—Yes.

1449. What is your judgment about those exemptions; are they in any cases, or in many cases, exemptions which you think might be abolished?—I think, in many cases, they might be.

1450. What are the exemptions that generally come before you besides those of age?—All legal and medical practitioners, all clergymen, all dissenting clergymen, are exempt, and such persons frequently claim exemption; and then we have continually letters from heads of departments of the Government, stating Mr. so and so is summoned, and it will be greatly to the public inconvenience if he is obliged to serve; but such persons are not exempt by the Act, and we do not feel ourselves justified in extending exemption to them unless under very peculiar circumstances.

1451. Practically, is much of your time taken up in considering those exemptions?—Yes.

1452. In your judgment, the public are deprived of the services of good jurymen by reason of some of the exemptions which might just as well be abolished?—Yes, certainly.

1453. Is there any exemption under charter or prescription in Middlesex?—Yes, there are some; one or two of the companies in the City claim exemption under charter, and we are obliged to yield to those objections when they are taken.

1454. I need not ask you whether you think the retention of those exemptions desirable?—Certainly not; the number of juries called together for civil and criminal purposes in the metropolitan county is so great, that I should think it comes to the turn of each juryman almost every other year, and frequently calls for the sacrifice of a week, which is to a man of business a very serious matter.

1455. How many Courts have you generally sitting at once?—Two.

1456. How often in the year?—Twice every month.

1457. For how many days each time?—Generally four or five.

1458. All through the year?—Yes.

1459. Upon the whole, do you find any reason to complain of the intelligence and capacity of the jurymen called upon to serve in your Court?—On the whole, they are of fair average capacity. They complain very much of being so frequently called upon, and with some reason. I do not know whether it is within the province of the Committee, but certainly it would very greatly facilitate the transaction of our criminal business in Middlesex, if the intervention of the grand jury were in some cases abolished. I know there is a very strong feeling against the abolition of grand juries as a whole, but in the metropolitan district, in cases where parties have been committed for trial by police magistrates who are lawyers, I should say in certain cases (which could be scheduled to an Act of Parliament, larcenies and embezzlements, and matters of that kind) the intervention of the grand jury might safely be dispensed with. A man is indicted for embezzling 5*s.*, and the magistrates, though they have summary jurisdiction in a case where a man has been stealing five times the amount, have no jurisdiction in cases of embezzlement, so that all the process of the grand jury has to be gone through.

1460. But you have known, no doubt, in the course of your experience, a case where a magistrate has felt himself bound to commit for trial, and yet the grand jury has very properly thrown out the Bill?—And frequently very improperly; the result of my experience is, that the grand jury, in ordinary cases, if they do anything, do mischief; they either go through the *pro formâ* matter of sending the prisoner to be tried where a magistrate of competent judgment has already done the same; or if there is to be a case bought off, or any corrupt arrangement to be made to get out of difficulty, it is always managed before the grand jury; you have no check upon the proceedings of the grand jury.

1461. There is nobody to conduct the case before the grand jury?—No; and the depositions are not before them.

1462. In the vast majority of cases, in fact you might almost say in all the cases, that come before you at the Middlesex sessions, the grand jury is useless?—In a great many cases; at the same time, I should not like to deprive the subject of the right of going before the grand jury in certain cases if he thought fit; therefore I would have the grand jury summoned, and dismissed if not required.

1463. You would give the right to parties to appeal to the grand jury from the magistrate?—Yes.

1464. Would not they exercise it; where the magistrate has committed, would you give the prisoner the power to appeal to the grand jury?—I would not give all prisoners the power of going to the grand jury; I would retain the grand jury for cases not mentioned in the Schedule.

1465. Mr. *Whatman.*] You stated that the depositions are not before the grand jury, are not the witnesses mentioned on the bill?—Yes; the witnesses are all on the back of the bill; they are all sworn, and they are examined before the grand jury, but there is no check upon a man saying before the grand jury the reverse of what he said before the committing magistrate.

Sir *W. H. Bodkin.*

5 June 1868.

1466. As to the class of jurors that come before you in criminal cases, do you consider that there would be any advantage in having amongst them men of higher standing, some of those, for instance, who are now reserved for special juries?—No doubt; we always like to see the highest kind of character and intelligence in a jury; but I am afraid it would not be very pleasant to gentlemen now qualified to serve on special juries, if you mean that they should be bound to serve on traverse juries.

1467. Do you mean because society has become so completely separated into classes, that a small infuson of one class in a jury mainly composed of another class would not be agreeable to those persons so placed on the jury?—A man would not like to be sitting as a juryman with his groom by his side, or his butler, as in the case I quoted.

1468. With reference to those men being summoned together, it has been stated to us that that would arise from the rating of those respective persons being taken as the qualification; for instance, a butler or a footman of a gentleman will occupy a house at a considerable amount of rent, and if he is not otherwise particularly described, some of the parish officers write "gentleman" to his name?—That is so.

1469. Therefore he and his master, who has not otherwise described himself, may occasionally get summoned together; can you at all suggest to us how that might be prevented?—To put a minimum of rating for the qualification of a grand juryman would hardly meet the case to which I refer; in that case the gentleman lived in Portland-place, and his butler lived in a street adjoining; he lived in the kitchen and let every room in the house, which was a very large house, the rating of which would probably be 50 *l.* or 60 *l.* a year, so that rating is not a criterion in all cases; it might be useful as one element. The cure is to make the overseer actually describe on the register what the man is; if in that instance the butler had been described as "man-servant," he would not have been summoned on the grand jury; but from mere carelessness and indifference, they put him down as "gentleman," because they cannot find anything else to put against his name, and it must be inferred that for years they do not go through any proper revision of the lists, because parties are summoned who have been dead five or six years, others have gone away from the neighbourhood five or six years, but they still appear on the list, and the sheriff is bound to summon them.

1470. Are those summonses of men who are dead, and others who are no longer on the parish, instances of frequent occurrence?—Constant occurrence, at every sessions.

APPENDIX.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *H. S. Mitchell*, 26 March 1868. Appendix.

NOTICE.

PARISH of ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

JURY LISTS.

A LIST of persons in this parish liable to serve on juries lies at my office for inspection between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the evening. All persons placed thereon, who have attained the age of 60 years, and who wish to be exempted, should give me notice thereof in writing, *on or before Friday the 27th day of September instant.* After the lists have been approved of by the justices, it will be too late to claim exemption for the current year ending in September 1868; and persons summoned during that time must serve, although they are more than 60 years of age or otherwise disqualified.

H. S. Mitchell, Vestry Clerk.

Vestry Clerk's Office, 5, Great Prescot-street,
Whitechapel, September 1867.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1868.

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I N D E X

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FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 July 1868.

401—I.

I N D E X.

[*N.B.*—In this Index the *Figures* following the Names of the Witnesses refer to the Questions in the Evidence; and the *Numerals* following *Rep.* to the pages of the Report.]

A.

ACCOMMODATION. Several instances of complaint relative to the bad accommodation provided in the courts for jurymen, *Mitchell* 40——Respects in which improved accommodation is much required for jurymen, whether engaged in any case or waiting to be called, *Deans* 301–311——Statement relative to the very inferior accommodation available for jurymen in the courts in the City of London, *Nelson* 453–460——Comment upon the extremely bad accommodation in the courts in Middlesex and Hertford for juries and for jurymen in waiting, *Nicholson* 569–576.

Particulars relative to the accommodation provided for jurymen at the courts at Liverpool and Manchester; witness has heard no complaints on the subject, *Deacon* 758–771——Separate accommodation provided in these courts for jurymen in waiting, *ib.* 767–771——Very bad accommodation for jurymen both in the Crown Court and the Civil Court at Gloucester, it being highly expedient to provide improved accommodation, *Burrup* 858–872. 886–889——Very inadequate and inconvenient accommodation provided for jurymen in the courts in Kent and Sussex, improvement arrangements being much required, *Bull* 990–993. 1030–1036.

Doubt as to there being good ground for the complaint that the accommodation is very defective in the courts both for the jurymen in waiting and for those in the jurybox, *Sir W. Erle* 1087. 1089, 1090.

Statement to the effect that the accommodation in the courts in London and Middlesex is exceedingly defective both as regards the jury in the box and the jury in waiting, *Drew* 1142–1152——In the second row of the jury box there is no convenience for taking notes at all, *ib.* 1145——Frequent instances of jurymen in waiting coming into contact with the litigants and hearing something of the case, *ib.* 1147–1152.

Expediency of accommodation in the courts for jurymen in waiting, *Roberts* 1192–1194——Great want of accommodation for jurymen in the courts at Westminster Hall, *Marks* 1239–1242; *Meredith* 1283–1286——Fair accommodation provided at the Central Criminal Court for jurymen, *Avory* 1360–1363——Great want of accommodation in courts on the home circuit, *ib.* 1364——Witness has heard no complaint of any attempt to tamper with or prejudice jurymen at the Central Criminal Court before the trials come on, *ib.* 1365.

Conclusion of the Committee that better accommodation than at present exists in most courts of justice ought to be provided, *Rep.* iv.

Age for Exemption. Persons might serve on juries up to seventy years of age, *Greenwell* 137——Improvement if the age for exemption were extended from sixty to sixty-five, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1438. 1445, 1446.

Attendance. Recommendation with a view to obviating the complaint that the same men are often summoned by the sheriff for attendance two or three times over within a short period, *Mitchell* 15. 18. 83–86. 103——Frequent complaints by persons that they are summoned too often upon special juries; amended system required, *Greenwell* 125–128. 147——Expediency of some restrictions as to the time for which common jurymen are required to attend, *ib.* 145–148.

Well grounded complaints consequent upon the system in Middlesex of summoning special jurymen for each particular cause; great waste of time and attendance thereby, *Sir W. Erle* 1049——Expediency of saving the time of common jurors as much as possible, *ib.* 1050——Frequent complaint made by jurymen of their being summoned over

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Attendance—continued.

and over again, *Sir W. Erle* 1062—— Rare instances of loss of time of the court through a want of jurors, *ib.* 1063.

Complaint as to the undue number of summonses received by witness as special juryman; and still more as to his frequent attendance and loss of time, he constantly attending without being called upon to serve, *Drew* 1117–1131. 1154. 1161, 1162. 1175 ——Service of witness as a common juryman about once in three years, sometimes for six weeks at a time off and on; great inconvenience thereby, *Marks* 1218–1221. 1234, 1235——Improvement if there were but three juries summoned instead of six; laxity of attendance under the present system in Middlesex, *Marks* 1222; *Meredith* 1273–1276. 1298.

Risk incurred by jurymen not remaining in constant attendance until they are called, *Marks* 1248–1250——Practice of the better class of jurymen in London not to attend at all, and to risk being fined, *Meredith* 1273, 1274——Witness is summoned as common juryman about once in three years, this being irrespective of coroners' juries or compensation cases, *ib.* 1291, 1292. 1311–1313——Good attendance, as a rule, of the jurymen summoned to the Central Criminal Court, *Avory* 1344.

Conclusion that the ordinary attendance of jurymen ought not to exceed one week at a time, *Rep.* iv.

See also *Fines. Mayhew, Charles. Notice of Attendance. Rotation of Service. Summoning of Jurymen.*

Avory, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been Clerk of Arraigns at the Central Criminal Court since 1860, and has had experience in the court since 1840; 1314–1316 ——Extent of district whence the juries of the court are summoned, and number of grand jurymen and petty jurymen summoned at each session, 1317–1319——Sufficiency generally of the number of petty jurymen, there being 130 usually summoned, this number being none too large, 1320–1325——Practice of witness to send the precepts to the sheriffs of London, Middlesex, &c., directing them to summon the required number, 1326–1329.

Instances of unfit men being summoned; practice of the court in excusing the service of these, 1330–1332——Separation of the jurymen into parcels of fourteen each, and into seven divisions, the same jury not serving on consecutive days except in time of pressure, 1332. 1415——Less qualified character generally of country jurymen, as in Sussex, than of jurymen at the Central Criminal Court, 1335, 1336.

Very careless and defective formation of the jury lists by the overseers, this being the chief mischief that requires correction, 1337–1340 ——Expediency of a strict enforcement of penalties against overseers for omission of names from the list, irrespectively of such omission being "wilful," 1340–1343. 1434, 1435——Good attendance, as a rule, of the jurymen summoned to the Central Criminal Court, 1344——Importance of some amendment in the qualification of jurymen; different regulation hereon in Middlesex as compared with all other counties, 1344. 1357–1359.

Statement as to there being virtually no complaint by jurymen at the Central Criminal Court that they receive no remuneration, 1345–1356——Fair accommodation provided at the court for jurymen, 1360–1363——Great want of accommodation in courts on the Home Circuit, 1364——Witness has heard no complaint of any attempt to tamper with or prejudice jurymen at the Central Criminal Court before the trials come on, 1365—— Doubt as to any personation of jurymen at the instance of the prosecutor or accused; effectual penalty in such cases, 1366–1373. 1381——Case of personation in order to save a juryman from attending; heavy penalty inflicted, 1369–1371.

Conclusion as to the summoning officers receiving bribes, though the cases cannot be proved, 1374–1377—— Expediency of the overseer being paid a reasonable sum for compiling the list, 1378–1380——Difficulty as to more accurate descriptions of the position or calling of each person on the list, 1382–1386——Consideration of the numerous exemptions from the list; suggestions for removing such exemption in numerous cases, 1387–1405.

Evidence favourable to the proposition for making special jurymen liable to serve on common juries in criminal cases, 1406–1424——Mere accident at present whether any specially important case at the Central Criminal Court is tried by a more intelligent or a less intelligent jury, 1414–1416——Notice of from eight to ten days given to the jurymen summoned to the court, 1426——Strong disapproval of the very short notice sometimes given to special jurymen, 1427——Disapproval also of summoning a juryman to serve in different courts on the same day, 1428.

Duty of the sheriff to see that a competent number of jurymen are summoned to the Central Criminal Court, 1429, 1430——Obligation upon the sheriff, under section forty of the Jury Act, to mark jurors as having served, and not to summon them again till the whole list has been gone through, 1431–1433.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

B.

Ballot. Practice in the City of London of selecting the special jury by ballot, *Nelson* 505 —— Similar system formerly in the country till a panel was introduced, *ib.* 506.

Barristers. Barristers not certified as practising should be liable to serve on juries, *Greenwell* 138, 139. 199, 200.

Boards of Guardians. Objection to the boards of guardians in association with the overseers as the parties to make out the lists of jurymen, *Burrup* 896–899——Suggestion that the lists when made out be submitted to the board of guardians in order that the descriptions may be corrected by them, *Bull* 929–935. 946. 973–979. 994. 998—— Improvement if the guardians were to make up the lists, *Sir W. Erle* 1097.

Recommended revision of the lists by the guardians of the poor before being sent to the justices, *Rep.* iv.

Bodkin, Sir William Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, 1436, 1437——Representation as to the exceedingly defective manner in which the jury list is prepared by the overseers, 1438. 1469, 1470——Very large proportion of those summoned to witness's court who are not available, many being retained on the list who have died, or have moved away, 1438–1444. 1469, 1470——Want of some superintending power over the overseers to compel them to perform their duty in a more careful manner, 1438.

Very onerous duties of jurymen in Middlesex, 1438. 1446. 1454–1459——Improvement if the age for exemption were extended from sixty to sixty-five, 1438. 1445, 1446 ——Expediency of some well-defined distinction between jurors liable to serve on grand juries and those liable to serve on traverse juries; lax practice of the overseers on this score, 1438. 1468, 1469——Numerous exemptions under the Act, many of which should be abolished, 1447–1454.

Fair average capacity of the jurymen in witness's court, 1459——Suggestion that the transaction of criminal business at the Middlesex sessions would be much facilitated if the intervention of the grand jury were in many cases abolished, 1459–1465——Expected unwillingness of special jurymen to serve in the same cases with common jurymen, 1466, 1467.

Bull, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is under sheriff for Kent and Sussex, 906 ——Summary of the course pursued in making out and revising the jury list, 908–911 ——Duty of the sheriff to make out the special jury list by extracting merchants, bankers, and esquires from the jury book, 912. 925——Exceedingly small proportion of special jurymen in Kent and Sussex under the present system of description; great inaccuracy in this respect as illustrated in the case of Brighton, 913–928. 967–972 ——Unfitness of the overseer as the officer to make out the lists, 926–928. 934. 970–972.

Suggestion that the lists when made out be submitted to the boards of guardians in order that the descriptions may be corrected by them, 929–935. 946. 973–977. 994–998 ——Objection to a paid officer for making out the lists, 931. 996–999——Statement relative to the number of special jurymen summoned at the assizes in Kent and Sussex respectively; complaint frequently made on the subject, 936–948——Very inferior qualification of many common jurymen, so that witness considers the qualification may well be raised, 949–960. 995——Expediency of abolishing many of the exemptions concurrently with raising the qualification, 953–961. 983–988.

Doubt as to the necessity of any increased payment of special or common jurymen, the duty performed being a public one, 962–966. 989——Suggestions for enlarging the special jury list by amending the qualification, 978–988——Very inadequate and inconvenient accommodation provided for jurymen in the courts of Kent and Sussex, improved arrangements being much required, 990–993. 1030–1036——Consideration of the question of paying special juries by the day instead of by the cause; difficulty in calculating the fund to be required, 1000–1022——Payment now made to the sheriff for each special jury in addition to the twelve guineas paid for the jury, 1006–1009.

Notice of ten days given to common jurymen in Kent and Sussex, it being very desirable that special jurymen should have similar notice instead of only three or four days, 1025–1029——Doubt as to the expediency of any definite limit upon the time of sitting of juries, though they are often kept to a very inconvenient hour, 1037–1041—— Practice both in Kent and Sussex of exhausting the special jury lists alphabetically, 1042, 1043——Average service of the common jurymen about once in five years, 1043.

Burrup, John Wakefield. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is acting under sheriff for the county of Gloucester, 810–813—— Statement of the number of common jurymen and special jurymen in the county, and of the practice in summoning each class to the assizes, 814–822——Sufficiency of a panel of forty-eight special jurymen for dealing with all the

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Burrup, John Wakefield. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

special jury cases, 822-825——Very unfit men frequently on the common jury list, whilst the special jurymen are, as a rule, a very eligible body, 826–836.

Expediency of raising the qualification of common jurymen, 837-843. 885——Approval of special jurymen being qualified by holding a house of 60*l.* or 70*l.* a year rent, 844-846——Instance of very frequent attendance at Gloucester on the part of the same special juryman, 847, 848——Suggestions for an amended system of payment of common jurymen and special jurymen respectively, 849–857. 879–884.

Very bad accommodation for jurymen both in the Crown Court and the Civil Court at Gloucester, it being highly expedient to provide improved accommodation, 858-872. 886–889——Advantage if there were a paid officer for making out the list, 873-875. 892–895. 897——Average service once in five years of each common juryman in Gloucestershire, the special jurymen sometimes serving once in two years, 876, 877——Distinct system in the city of Gloucester, the juries being summoned from the burgess list, 877, 878——Opinion that a jury of six is sufficient, 885——Practice in the county to give three weeks' notice to jurymen, 890, 891——Objection to the boards of guardians, in association with the overseers, as the parties to make out the lists, 896-899.

Proposition that the qualification of common jurymen be much raised, and that there be no separate list of special jurymen, one list doing for all cases, 900–905.

C.

Central Criminal Court. Extent of district whence the juries of the court are summoned, and number of grand jurymen and petty jurymen summoned at each session, *Avory* 1317–1319——Sufficiency generally of the number of petty jurymen, their being 130 usually summoned, this number being none too large, *ib.* 1320–1325——Practice of witness to send the precepts to the sheriffs of London, Middlesex, &c., directing them to summon the required number, *ib.* 1326–1329——Instances of unfit men being summoned; practice of the court in excusing the service of these, *ib.* 1330–1332.

Separation of the jurymen into parcels of fourteen each, and into seven divisions, the same jury not serving on consecutive days except in time of pressure, *Avory* 1332. 1415——Mere accident at present whether any specially important case at the Central Criminal Court is tried by a more intelligent or a less intelligent jury, *ib.* 1414–1416——Duty of the sheriff to see that a competent number of jurymen are summoned, *ib.* 1429, 1430.

See also *Accommodation.*

Challenge, Right of. Inexpediency of much latitude in respect of the right to challenge, *Sir W. Erle* 1093.

Churchwardens and Overseers. See *Overseers.*

City of London. Very good common juries obtained in the City, *Nelson* 447, 448——Explanation as to the large number of cases applicable to the country which are tried at Guildhall, *ib.* 449–452——Total of six courts sitting at the same time in the City, besides which there is the Mayor's Court and sometimes the Secondary's Court, *ib.* 454. 479–487——System of a ballot for the selection of the juries, *ib.* 505, 506.

Very satisfactory way in which special jurymen in the City of London are chosen, *Sir W. Erle* 1050. 1058, 1059.

See also *Accommodation. Compensation Cases. Mayhew, Charles.*

Civil Servants. Civil servants, except they are heads of departments, should not be exempt from serving on juries, *Greenwell* 143.

Clergy, The. Objection to the exemption of clergymen from the jury list, *Greenwell* 144; *Avory* 1388–1390——Approval of the exemption of clergymen, *Bull* 983–986; *Sir W. Erle* 1077.

Clerks of the Peace. After revision by the magistrates the list of jurymen is sent to the clerk of the peace, by whom it is submitted to the sheriff, *Mitchell* 13. 97–101; *Greenwell* 123, 124. 163–165——Transmission of the lists of jurymen, when revised, to witness (as clerk of the peace for Middlesex and Hertford), by whom they are submitted to the sheriff in the form of a juror's book, *Nicholson* 509–512. 535–538——Issue by the clerk of the peace, in July, of precepts to the overseers and churchwardens requiring to be furnished with lists of persons qualified as jurymen, such lists being subsequently revised by the justices, ib. 532–534. 553–555.

Common Jurymen. *See* the headings generally throughout the index.

Common Law Procedure Act. Conclusion of the Committee that there is no good reason why the system provided by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852 should not be adopted in London and Middlesex for the summoning of special jurors; recommendation to this effect, *Rep.* iii, iv.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Compensation Cases. Duty of the high bailiff of Westminster to summon juries in all compensation cases in which land is taken compulsorily in Westminster, *Deans* 231–235——Instances of the extremely limited attendance of special jurymen summoned in compensation cases, *ib.* 235. 273–275——Statement as to a small number of persons being very constant in attending cases of compensation; explanation hereon that there is a fee of a guinea for each case, and another guinea for viewing the premises, besides a luncheon, *ib.* 256–272.

Particulars relative to the process adopted by the high bailiff in selecting persons to be summoned on compensation cases in Westminster, *Deans* 318, 319. 333–337——Instances of compensation cases having been postponed, at much expense, through the non-attendance of special jurymen, *ib.* 327, 328——Very few juries required in compensation cases in Westminster till within the last few years, *ib.* 357, 358.

Statement that compensation cases in Westminster could not at present be legally tried before the sheriff of Middlesex, *Deans* 364–367——Charge made by the high bailiff upon the company under Act of Parliament, *ib.* 373, 374——Obstacle to a system of not summoning persons in compensation cases who have served once or twice in the year already in the superior courts, *ib.* 395–400.

Facility in getting special juries in compensation cases in the City of London, *Nelson* 413–415. 443–446——Practice formerly to summon forty-eight special jurymen for each compensation case in the City, the number being now reduced to twenty-four, *ib.* 415. 488, 489——Necessity of special jurymen for compensation cases in the city, *ib* 488–491——Limit of the fee to one guinea, there being, however, another guinea for viewing the premises, *ib.* 492–497.

See also *Remuneration of Jurymen. Special Juries.*

Criminal Cases. See *Special Juries.*

D.

Deacon, Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is member of the firm of Wilson & Deacon, acting under sheriffs of Lancashire, 598——Description of the process of making out and revising the lists in Lancashire, 598*. 602—— Transmission of a complete list to the sheriff, who selects from it the names of the summoned, 598*——Total of about 3,200 jurymen required to be summoned in the year for the assizes and sessions in the county, about 330 of whom are special jurymen, 599–601——Total of about 44,000 names in the list as delivered to the sheriff, about 1,450 being selected from such list as special jurors, 599.

Great inaccuracy, until lately, of the lists as made out by the overseers; amendment still required, 602. 633–636——Want of greater publicity in connection with the lists, *ib.*——Suggestion that all persons not objecting to their names being on the list should be disentitled to exemption, *ib.*—— Advantage if each man received a circular telling him his name was on the list; trouble and expense under this plan, 603. 606–608.

Regulation in summoning whereby a man's turn seldom comes round oftner than once in six years for the assizes, and once in three or four years for the sessions, 604, 605. 609, 610——Improvement if common jurymen got 2 *s.* for each action instead of 8 *d.*, 609. 653–660——Very unsatisfactory character of the present definition of special jurymen, witness suggesting that the qualification might be a house assessed to the house tax at a rental of 100 *l.* a year, 611–616. 637–642. 706–711. 775–782——Better satisfaction in Lancashire under the present system of election of juries than under the former system of a ballot, 617–619.

Distinction made between the class of jurymen summoned for the assizes and for the sessions, 619, 620. 661–664——Large number of persons on the common jury list who are very ineligible to serve; suggestion hereon that in country districts the qualification should be higher than a rating of 20 *l.* a year, 620–623. 643–646. 719, 720——Very limited character of the revision of the list by the magistrates, 624–626. 635. 665——Smaller proportion of special jurymen in North Lancashire than in South Lancashire, so that the latter have to be summoned more frequently than is desirable, 629. 794.

Probable origin of the system in Yorkshire by which a juryman cannot be required to serve more than once in four years, 630–632——Fault chiefly of the overseers owing to which the present system does not work satisfactorily, 633. 648–650——Suggestion that in the common jury list the amount at which each man is rated might be given, 644. 803, 804——Advantage if the special jury list were more numerous in South Lancashire as well as in North Lancashire, 647, 648. 651——Absence of complaint relative to the present remuneration of special jurymen, 651, 652.

Further statement relative to the several courts in which the jurors in Lancashire may be summoned to serve; practice as to juries in the Passage Court at Liverpool adverted to hereon, 670–682. 788–790——Practice as to the number of special jurymen summoned

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Deacon, Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

for the assizes at Liverpool and Manchester; sufficiency of one panel of forty-eight for each assizes, 683–692——Adequacy even in press of business of the number of common jurymen available for the courts, 693–699——Great improvement if the lists were made up by a responsible paid officer properly competent for the work, 700–705.

Dissent from the proposal of the Common Law Commission that there should be an admixture of special jurymen and common jurymen in ordinary or criminal cases; in Lancashire there is no need of this, 712–718. 721. 751, 752——Approval of a certain number of scientific jurymen being summoned in scientific cases, 722, 723. 785. 805–809——Facility in Liverpool of obtaining a sufficient number of foreigners to serve on juries, 724–727——Statement favourable to remuneration per day both of special and common jurymen; the former might have a guinea and the latter 6*s.* or 7*s.*, with travelling expenses in each case, 728–750——Improvement if in criminal cases there were a power of obtaining a view, 753–757.

Particulars relative to the accommodation provided for jurymen at the courts at Liverpool and Manchester; witness has heard no complaints on the subject, 758–771——More simple system of remuneration if travelling expenses were included in the fees, 786, 787——Statement of the notice given in Lancashire to common jurymen and special jurymen respectively, 791–793——Advantage of the plan of marking off each special juryman summoned, and of exhausting the list in rotation; obstacle to this arrangement where ballot is resorted to, 795–802.

Deans, David. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is clerk to the High Bailiff of Westminster, 230——Statement of the number of persons fined, and the number who paid the fines, for non-attendance on juries in Westminster since 1859; 231, 232——Duty of the high bailiff to summon juries in all compensation cases in which land is taken compulsorily in Westminster, 231–235——Instances of the extremely limited attendance of special jurymen summoned in compensation cases, 235. 273–275——Total of only 512 special jurymen on the list in Westminster, of whom 129 are exempt from various causes; particulars hereon, 235–237. 284–300. 312–317. 331–337.

Belief as to the parish officers being very negligent in making out the lists, 237. 338–343——Practice as to the lists being forwarded to the high bailiff, and also to the sheriff of Middlesex, after their revision by the magistrates, 238–249. 359–362——Several courts and different cases in which the special jurymen of Westminster are called upon to serve as well as in the local compensation cases, 247–255.

Statement as to a small number of persons being very constant in attending in cases of compensation; explanation hereon that there is a fee of a guinea for each case, and another guinea for viewing the premises, besides a luncheon, 256–272——Practice as to the summoning of common jurymen, and as to their payment, when special jurymen are not forthcoming, and a tales is called for, 276–283——Several respects in which improved accommodation is much required for jurymen, whether engaged in any case, or waiting to be called 301–311.

Particulars relative to the process adopted by the high bailiff in selecting persons to be summoned on compensation cases, 318, 319. 333–337——Instances of Members of Parliament having been summoned by oversight; on objection they are invariably excused, 320, 321——Practice not to fine persons who, when summoned, are out of town, and have not received the summons; remission of fine when it has been imposed in cases of this kind, 322–326——Instances of compensation cases having been postponed, at much expense, through the non-attendance of special jurymen, 327, 328.

Practice of giving invariably not less than a week's notice to special jurymen when summoned, 329, 330. 401–404——Suggestion that with a view to fuller and improved lists it may be desirable to impose a penalty on parish officers for negligence, 338–345. 355, 356——Approval of the present remuneration in compensation cases, 346–350——Expediency of increasing the fees of common juries, 351–353——Sufficiency of the penalty as to non-attendance, 354, 355.

Very few juries required in compensation cases in Westminster till within the last few years, 357, 358——Statement that compensation cases in Westminster could not at present be legally tried before the sheriff of Middlesex, 364–367——Option of the litigants whether there shall be a special jury or a common jury, 368–371——Custom to give special jurymen a guinea for each day's attendance on any case after the first day, 372——Charge made by the high bailiff upon the company under Act of Parliament, 373, 374.

Dissatisfaction of litigants with the present system, the chief remedy required being to correct the lists so that a proper number of special jurymen may be available, 382–400——Obstacle to a system of not summoning persons in compensation cases who have served once or twice in the year already in the superior courts, 395–400.

Drew, John Matthews. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides in the Regent's Park; is frequently summoned as a "merchant" to serve on special juries in Middlesex, 1115–1117.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Drew, John Matthews. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

1117. 1128-1130——Complaint as to the undue number of summonses received by witness, and still more as to his frequent attendance and loss of time, he constantly attending without being called upon to serve, 1117-1131. 1154. 1161, 1162. 1175——Varying notice given to witness: two or three days should be the minimum, 1125——Satisfactory arrangement if there were a panel of special jurymen for all the courts, 1132——Improvement if payment were by the day, a guinea a day and traveling expenses being adequate remuneration, 1133-1136.

Disapproval of a mixture of common jurymen and special jurymen in the same case; the present distinction should in fact be maintained, 1137-1141. 1173, 1174——Statement to the effect that the accommodation in the courts is exceedingly defective both as regards the jury in the box and the jurymen in waiting, 1142-1152——Unduly frequent summoning of certain other special jurymen as well as of witness, 1153-1155——Practice as to the summoning of witness on compensation cases, and on the grand jury, and on lunacy cases, 1156-1166——Explanation on the subject of common jurymen serving on special juries as tales men: those only who are summoned are liable to be called, 1167-1172.

E.

Erle, The Right Honourable Sir William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has paid some attention to the jury system, and to the complaints made from time to time on the part of jurymen in the metropolis, 1045-1047. 1051, 1052——Importance in the first instance of an improved compilation of the jury list, so that it shall include all effective jurymen: process by which this may be effected, 1047, 1048. 1094-1098——Belief that the intention of the Legislature has been departed from, perniciously, as regards the framing of separate lists for special juries, by extracting merchants, bankers, and esquires from the original list, 1048. 1061. 1070. 1091. 1113, 1114——Conclusion that one list should suffice for both special and common juries, those persons selected in special cases being paid something extra for the extra duty, 1048. 1061. 1070-1074. 1091, 1092. 1113, 1114.

Well-grounded complaints consequent upon the system in Middlesex of summoning special jurymen for each particular cause: great waste of time and attendance thereby, 1049——Proposition that in London and Middlesex special jurymen be summoned by a panel of about thirty names for each of the courts, making ninety altogether, their services to be interchangeable between one court and another, 1049, 1050. 1060, 1061. 1080-1082. 1103-1107——Very satisfactory way in which special jurymen in the City of London are chosen, 1050. 1058, 1059.

Expediency of saving the time of common jurors as much as possible, 1050——Suggestions for the formation of a jury fund so that an increased payment may be made to common jurymen, 1050. 1084-1086. 1099. 1111, 1112——Testimony to the qualifications of the great majority of jurymen, during witness's long experience of them, 1056, 1057. 1064. 1088——Frequent complaints made by jurymen of their being summoned over and over again, 1062——Rare instances of loss of time through a want of jurors, 1063.

Question as to the expediency of raising the test of rateability as a means of securing better qualified jurymen, 1064-1067——Equal fitness of many common jurymen as of special jurymen for trying important cases, 1064-1066. 1113, 1114——Objection to its resting with any paid officer to select persons for the list, irrespectively of any certain rateable value, 1068, 1069——Doubt as to any want of harmony and co-operation if common and special jurymen served in the same cases, 1070-1074——Suggestion that a certain rateable value might be added to the qualification for special jurymen, 1075.

Proposed removal of some of the exemptions from the jury list, 1076, 1077. 1109, 1110——Prejudice at times through the narrowness of the venue, as where a town is a county in itself, 1078, 1079——Decided improvement if special and common jurymen were paid by the day, 1083, 1084——Similar payment contemplated for all, if special and common jurymen serve in the same case, 1083——Doubt as to there being good ground for the complaint that the accommodation is very defective in the courts both for jurymen in waiting and for those in the jury box, 1087. 1089, 1090.

Facility of selecting from one general list jurymen specially fitted for particular cases, 1092, 1093——Inexpediency of much latitude in respect of the right to challenge, 1093——Suggestion that the number of the jury might be limited to nine, 1100, 1101——Question as to unanimity in the jury being essential, 1100. 1102——Satisfactory working of a jury of five in the case of the county courts, 1100, 1101——Advantage of expanding the terms "merchant, banker, and esquire," so as to enlarge the class of special jurymen, 1108.

Excusal of Jurymen. Advantage of increased vigilance in the officers of the court in order that the excusal of jurymen may not be lightly accepted, *Nelson* 431-437.

See also *Attendance.* *Summoning of Jurymen.*

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Exemptions (*Jury List*). Distribution by witness, as vestry clerk in Whitechapel, of a notice (*App.* 71) relative to claims of exemption by reason of age, &c., *Mitchell* 5—— Enumeration of persons exempted from serving as special jurymen, *ib.* 31——Doubt as to the expediency of restricting the exemptions, *ib.* 93, 94.

Suggestions for abolishing some of the existing exemptions, *Greenwell* 136-144. 192 *et seq.*; *Sir W. Erle* 1076, 1077. 1109, 1110; *Avory* 1387-1405; *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1447-1454——Proposal that enlarged discretion be given to the persons who make out the lists, so that the numerous exemptions from the special jury list may no longer be continued, *Greenwell* 192 *et seq.*——Instances of the numerous exemptions by reason of old age and other causes, *Deans* 236. 388–390.

Probable improvement as regards special juries if there were not so many exemptions, *Nicholson* 565-568. 592, 593——Belief that the class of special jurors in the country is very much lower than it was in consequence of the increased number of exemptions, *ib.* 565, 566——Expediency of abolishing many of the exemptions concurrently with raising the qualification, *Bull* 953–961. 983-988——Approval of the exemption of the learned professions if in practice, *Sir W. Erle* 1077. 1109, 1110.

Recommendation by the Committee that the present exemptions should be carefully considered, that many of them ought to be abolished, and those retained should be defined and enumerated in some Act to be passed relating to the subject, *Rep.* iv.

See also *Age for Exemption.* *Barristers.* *Civil Servants.* *Clergy, The.* *Income Tax Commissioners.* *Qualifications.* *Solicitors.*

F.

Fines (*Non-Attendance of Jurymen*). Statement of the number of persons fined and the number who paid the fines for non-attendance on special juries in Westminster since 1859, *Deans* 231, 232——Practice not to fine persons who when summoned are out of town and have not received the summons; remission of fine when it has been imposed in cases of this kind, *ib.* 322–326——Sufficiency of the penalty as to non-attendance, *ib.* 354, 355.

Effectual remedy, by means of heavy penalty, for the non-attendance of special jurymen, *Nelson* 415 — Statement as to a fine having been imposed on witness for non-attendance on a special jury in Westminster, he having been out of town when the notice of summons was served; subsequent remission of the fine, *Whatman* 1044——Witness has been summoned to serve on special juries in Middlesex, and was once summoned when abroad and fined for non-attendance: subsequent remission of the fine on an affidavit being made, *Ross* 1254-1260—— Rare instance of fines being enforced for non-attendance of common jurymen, *Meredith* 1289-1301.

G.

Gloucestershire. Statement of the number of common jurymen and special jurymen in the county, and of the practice in summoning each class to the assizes, *Burrup* 814–825 ——Very unfit men frequently on the common jury list, whilst the special jurymen are, as a rule, a very eligible body, *ib.* 826-836——Practice formerly as to the selection of the common jury in the Crown Court at Gloucester; superior jury thus obtained, *ib.* 838–843——Instance of very frequent attendance at Gloucester on the part of the same special jurymen, *ib.* 847, 848——Average service once in five years of each common juryman in Gloucestershire, the special jurymen sometimes serving once in two years, *ib.* 876, 877 ——Distinct system in the city of Gloucester, the juries being summoned from the burgess list, *ib.* 877, 878.

See also *Accommodation.* *Panel.*

Grand Juries. Expediency of some well-defined distinction between jurors liable to serve on grand juries and those liable to serve on traverse juries; lax practice of the overseers on this score, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1438. 1468, 1469——Instance of a gentleman and his butler having been summoned to serve on the same grand jury, *ib.* 1438. 1469——Suggestion that the transaction of criminal business at the Middlesex Sessions would be much facilitated if the intervention of the grand jury were in many cases abolished, *ib.* 1459-1465.

Recommendation by the Committee that the practice of relieving persons liable to serve as grand jurymen from the duty of serving as common or special jurymen ought to be abolished; and that their services as grand jurymen ought only to count as service as jurymen, *Rep.* iv.

Greenwell,

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Greenwell, Walpole Eyre. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is vestry clerk of Marylebone, 104, 105——Duty imposed by the Act of Parliament upon the churchwardens and overseers to make annual lists of the persons qualified to serve on juries, 106——Practice in Marylebone parish of leaving a paper, every alternate year, at the house of each householder who occupies premises of a higher value than 30 *l.*, such papers being filled up in a certain form, and being the basis for preparing the jury list, 106-108——Careful revision of the list by the parish authorities before it is published on the church doors, 106. 109-113 ——Subsequent revision and correction at the sessions held by the magistrates, 114, 115 — Practice as to corrections of the list during each alternate year, when returns are not obtained direct from the householders, 106. 116. 121, 122.

Long interval after the completion of the list in the month of September before any correction can be made in it, 116-118——Very few alterations during the revision by the magistrates, 119——Advantage of revision by the magistrates rather than by a revising barrister, 120——Satisfaction given generally by the present system of revision and correction, 121——After revision by the magistrates the list is sent to the clerk of the peace, by whom it is submitted to the sheriff, 123, 124. 163-165.

Frequent complaints by persons that they are summoned too often upon special juries: amended system required, 125-128. 147——Information relative to the very small number of special jurymen in Marylebone and other parishes, by reason of the numerous exceptions and of the limited interpretation, legally, of the term "esquire," 128-135. 166-168. 210-214——Suggestions for abolishing some of the existing exemptions, 136-144. 192 *et seq.*

Expediency of some restriction as to the time for which common jurymen are required to attend, 145-148 ——Approval of some fair remuneration for men on common juries; such as half the amount paid to special jurymen, 145, 146. 151, 152——Opinion as to the sufficiency of a guinea per cause for payment of special jurymen, 149, 150.

Improvement if the lists were submitted to the magistrates for revision in some other month than September, but few magistrates then being in town, 154, 155——Very limited complaints or objections before the magistrates, 157, 158——Satisfactory system in Paddington and other parishes, by which the papers or forms are collected upon which the lists are made out, 159, 160——Practice in some parishes of continuing the same list from year to year, subject to exemptions if claimed, 160-162——Difficulty as to the churchwardens or overseers recording on the list the names of those who have recently served, 169-171.

Examination relative to the difficulty in properly enlarging the special jury list, as comprising only those who are returned as "esquires," "merchants," &c.; undue limitations under these terms, 172 *et seq.*——Suggestion that enlarged discretion be given to the persons who make out the lists, so that the numerous exemptions from the special jury list may no longer be continued, 192 *et seq.* ——Grounds for objecting to rating as a standard by which to regulate the special jury list, 194-196. 215-223. 227.

Guardians. See *Boards of Guardians.*

H.

Hertfordshire. Statement showing the very defective manner in which the jury lists for Hertfordshire are filled up by the parish officers, *Nicholson* 513——Practice of the sheriff to select the panels of jurymen in turn from different localities; objection to which this arrangement is open, *ib.* 525-531. 539-545——Exemption of the inhabitants of St. Peter's, Berkhampstead, from service on juries, *ib.* 592, 593.

Hours of Sitting of Juries. Doubt as to the expediency of any definite limit upon the time of sitting of juries, though they are often kept to a very inconvenient hour, *Bull* 1037-1041.

I.

Income Tax Commissioners. Instances, in Gloucestershire, of persons having got themselves appointed income tax Commissioners in order to avoid serving on special juries, *Burrup* 836——Income tax Commissioners should not be exempt, *Sir W. Erle* 1076. 1109; *Avory* 1393-1397.

J.

Jury Fund. Contemplated deposit by the plaintiff in every special jury case, such deposit to go towards the formation of a jury fund; suggestion first made by Mr. Abbott to this effect, *Sir W. Erle* 1050. 1084-1086. 1099.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Jury Lists. Practice of witness (as vestry clerk in Whitechapel) in making out the draft list of jurymen to extract from the poor-rate books all persons who are rated at not less than 30 *l.*, *Mitchell* 5——Statement of the trade or description of each person upon the list, it resting with the sheriff to take the merchants, bankers, &c. from the list in order to make the special jury list, *ib.* 9–12. 26——Defective machinery of the Act of Parliament as regards the list made out for any year running to the end of the following year, this leading to many inaccuracies or omissions; suggestions hereon for the preparation of an amended list by the overseers, *ib.* 13–15. 78–82. 96. 103——Several authorities through whom the list passes until finally the jurors' book is prepared, and is handed over to the sheriff, *ib.* 13. 48, 49. 97–101——Way in which a return of the same person on two or three different lists may be rectified, *ib.* 53–57.

Satisfactory system in Paddington, and other parishes, by which the papers or forms are collected upon which the lists are made out, *Greenwell* 159, 160——Practice in some parishes of continuing the same list from year to year, subject to exemptions if claimed, *ib.* 160–162——Suggestion that in the common jury list the amount at which each man is rated might be given, *Deacon* 644. 803, 804——Summary of the course pursued in making out and revising the jury lists in Kent and Sussex, *Bull* 908–911.

Importance, in the first instance, of an improved compilation of the jury list, so that it shall include all effective jurymen; process by which this may be effected, *Sir W. Erle* 1047, 1048. 1094–1098——Difficulty as to more accurate descriptions of the position or calling of each person on the list, *Avory* 1382–1386.

Conclusion of the Committee that the jury lists should be prepared with greater care, and should contain the names of many persons now omitted, *Rep.* iii, iv.

See also *Boards of Guardians. Clerks of the Peace. Exemptions. Gloucestershire. Hertfordshire. Lancashire. Marylebone. Overseers. Paid Officers. Publication of Lists. Qualification. Revision of Lists. Rotation of Service. Special Juries. Westminster.*

L.

Lancashire. Description of the process of making out and revising the lists of jurors in Lancashire, *Deacon* 598*–602——Total of about 3,200 jurymen required to be summoned in the year for the assizes and sessions in the county, about 330 of whom are special jurymen, *ib.* 599–601——Total of about 44,000 in the list as delivered to the sheriff, about 1,450 being selected from such list as special jurors, *ib.* 599——Great inaccuracy, until lately, of the lists as made out by the overseers; amendment still required, *ib.* 602. 633–636.

Regulation in summoning whereby a man's term seldom comes round oftener than once in six years for the assizes, and once in three or four years for the sessions, *Deacon* 604, 605. 609, 610—— Better satisfaction in Lancashire under the present system of selection than under the former system of a ballot, *ib.* 617–619——Distinction made between the class of jurymen summoned for the assizes and for the sessions, *ib.* 619, 620. 661–664——Very good juries obtained in the county, *ib.* 619. 717——Smaller proportion of special jurymen in North Lancashire than in South Lancashire, so that the latter have to be summoned more frequently than is desirable, *ib.* 629. 794.

Advantage if the special jury list were more numerous in South Lancashire as well as in North Lancashire, *Deacon* 647, 648. 651——Further statement relative to the several courts in which the jurors in Lancashire may be summoned to serve; practice as to juries in the Passage Court at Liverpool adverted to hereon, *ib.* 670–682. 788–790——Adequacy even in press of business of the number of common jurymen available for the courts, *ib.* 693–699——Facility in Liverpool of obtaining a sufficient number of foreigners to serve on juries, *ib.* 724–727.

See also *Accommodation. Panel.*

Lists of Jurymen. See *Jury Lists.*

M.

Marks, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a plumber and builder in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; has been summoned as a common juryman, and has also served on special juries as a tales man, 1212–1215——Sufficiency of the notice of a week or ten days received by witness before attendance, 1216, 1217——Service of witness as juryman about once in three years, sometimes for six weeks at a time, off and on; great inconvenience thereby, 1218–1221. 1234. 1235——Statement relative to the very small remuneration of witness after several weeks' service as juryman, 1220–1224. 1246, 1247——Arrangement generally adopted for putting all the receipts into a common fund, and sharing them when all the cases are disposed of, 1220. 1244–1246.

Improvement

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Marks, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Improvement if there were but three juries summoned instead of six; laxity of attendance under the present system, 1222——Grounds for concluding that many jurymen escape being summoned by giving fees to the summoning officer, 1222. 1225–1232. 1251–1253 ——Approval of the principle of remuneration per case, 1223——Suggestion that if paid by the day each man should receive not less than half a guinea, *ib.*——Great want of proper accommodation for jurymen, 1239–1242 —— Risk incurred by jurymen not remaining in constant attendance until they are called, 1248–1250.

Marylebone. Practice in Marylebone parish of leaving a paper, every alternate year, at the house of each householder who occupies premises of a higher value than 30 *l.*, such papers being filled up in a certain form, and being the basis for preparing the jury list, *Greenwell* 106–108 —— Careful revision of the lists by the parish authorities before it is published on the church doors, *ib.* 106. 109–113 ——Practice as to corrections of the list during each alternate year when returns are not obtained direct from the householders, *ib.* 106. 116. 121, 122.

Mayhew, Charles. Particulars relative to the proceedings by the City authorities against the late Charles Mayhew in 1866 for making false affidavits with a view to excuse the attendance of jurymen, the latter paying Mayhew a guinea for each excusal; extensive evasion which had thus been practised for some years, *Nelson* 407–412. 430, 431. 467, 468.

Mayor's Court. Character of the cases tried in the Mayor's Court; popularity of the court, *Nelson*, 481–487.

Members of Parliament. Instances of Members of Parliament having been summoned by the High Bailiff of Westminster by oversight; on objection they are invariably excused, *Deans* 320, 321.

Comment upon the course pursued by the High Bailiff of Westminster, as in witness's case, in summoning Members of Parliament to serve on special juries in compensation trials, *Whatman* 1044—— Several other occasions on which witness, though exempt, has been summoned to serve on special juries, *ib.*

Meredith, David. (Anylysis of his Evidence.)—Is a hosier in the Strand, and has served both on common and special juries, 1271, 1272——Practice of the better class of jurymen not to attend at all, and to risk being fined, 1273, 1274——Improvement if there were not more than thirty-six jurymen summoned, 1274–1276. 1298——Sufficient notice given before attendance is required, 1277, 1278——Opinion that the same jury should not try two consecutive cases, and that the fee should be half a guinea instead of a shilling, 1279–1282. 1302–1304.

Great want of accommodation for jurymen in the courts at Westminster Hall, 1283–1286——Frequent instances of evasion of attendance by giving fees to the summoning officer, 1287, 1288——Rare instances of fines being enforced for non-attendance, 1289–1301——Witness is summoned about once in three years, this being irrespective of coroners' juries or compensation cases, 1291, 1292. 1311–1313——Doubt as to jurymen deriving much benefit from their experience in the jury box, 1305–1310.

Middlesex. Cause of the greater difficulty in Middlesex than in the City of London in getting special juries, *Nelson* 414——Objection to the same special jurymen being liable to serve in Middlesex as well as in the City of London, *ib.* 415. 466——Extremely onerous duties of jurors in the county, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1438. 1446. 1454–1459.

See also *Accommodation. Attendance. Central Criminal Court. Panel. Westminster.*

Middlesex Sessions. Illustrations of the irregular working of the present system of summoning jurymen for the Middlesex Sessions, *Nicholson* 594–597——Very large proportion of those summoned to witness's court who are not available, many being retained on the list who have died or moved away, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1438–1444. 1469, 1470.

Mitchell, Henry Saddler. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is vestry clerk of Whitechapel; acts for the overseers in making out the lists of persons qualified to serve as jurymen, 1–4——Practice of witness in making out the draft list to extract from the poor-rate books all persons who are rated at not less than 30 *l.*, 5——Distribution by witness throughout the parish of a notice (*App.* 71) relative to claims of exemption by reason of age, &c., *ib.*——Regulation that the list when printed shall be affixed for the three first Sundays in September upon the doors of each church, chapel, &c., in the parish, 5–8 —— Statement of the trade or description of each person upon the list, it resting with the sheriff to take the merchants, bankers, &c. from the list, in order to make the special jury list, 9–12. 26.

Defective machinery of the Act of Parliament as regards the lists made out for any year running to the end of the following year, thus leading to many inaccuracies or omissions; sugggestion hereon for the preparation of an amended list by the overseers,

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Mitchell, Henry Saddler. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

13–15. 78–82. 96. 103——Several authorities through whom the list passes, until finally the jurors' book is prepared and is handed over to the sheriff, 13. 48, 49. 97–101——Recommendation with a view to obviating the complaint that the same men are often summoned by the sheriff two or three times over within a short period, 15. 18. 83–86. 103——Frequent irregularity on the part of the summoning officers; instances of their receiving bribes, 16, 17. 62. 73–77. 95.

Opinion adverse to any alteration of the qualification for special jurymen, 19. 29–31——Doubt as to the expediency of a better remuneration of jurymen, 20. 32–39. 63, 64——Very limited change made through the revision of the jury lists by the justices, 21——Objection to an annual revision of the lists by a judicial officer in lieu of the magistrate's revision, 22——Impossibility of persons escaping being put on the jury list provided the parish officers act carefully and faithfully; belief that in London this duty is properly discharged, 22–25. 43–46. 65, 66——Non-objection to the special jury list being made out by the overseer, 27, 28——Enumeration of persons exempted from serving as special jurymen, 31.

Approval of a system of summoning from the list in rotation, 35——Several instances of complaint relative to the bad accommodation provided for juries, 40——Practice of swearing the parish officers as to the accuracy of the lists when delivered in to the justices, 41–43. 58—— Circumstances by which witness would be guided in describing any person on the list as "esquire," or "merchant," thus fitting him for special juryman, 44–46. 67–72. 87–91——Doubt as to any improvement by employing the constabulary in connection with the law as regards juries, 50.

Way in which a return of the same person on two or three different lists may be rectified, 53–57——Absence of power in the magistrates to increase the lists, 59–61——Objection to the same list for special and common jurymen, 92——Doubt as to the expediency of restricting the exemptions, 93, 94——Satisfaction apparently given by witness in his practice of defining persons on the list as "merchants," or as "tradesmen," 102.

N.

Nelson, Thomas James. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is the City Solicitor, 405, 406——Particulars relative to the proceedings against Charles Mayhew in 1866 for making false affidavits with a view to excuse the attendance of jurymen, the latter paying Mayhew a guinea for each excusal; extensive evasion which had thus been practised for some years, 407–412. 430, 431. 467, 468—— Facility in getting special juries in compensation cases in the City of London, 413–415. 443–446——Cause of the greater difficulty in Middlesex than in the City of London in getting special juries, 414——Objection to the same special jurymen being liable to serve in Middlesex as well as in the City of London, 415. 466.

Effectual remedy, by means of a heavy penalty, for the non-attendance of special jurymen, 415——Grievance in common jurymen getting only 8 *d.* for each case tried, *ib.*——Practice formerly to summon forty-eight special jurymen for each compensation case in the City, the number being now reduced to twenty-four, 415. 488——Improvement if in compensation cases there were a panel of special jurymen, instead of a certain number being summoned separately for each case, 416–424——Approval of payment of special and common jurymen by the day, 425–429.

Advantage of increased vigilance in the officers of the court in order that excusal of jurymen may not be lightly accepted, 431–437——General impression in the City that by "tipping the sheriff's officer" jurymen can escape being called; doubt as to this belief being well founded, 438–442——Very good common juries obtained in the City, 447, 448——Explanation as to the large number of cases applicable to the country which are tried at Guildhall, 449–452.

Statement relative to the very inferior accommodation available for jurymen in the courts in the City of London, 453–460——Total of six courts sitting at the same time in the City, besides which there is the Mayor's Court, and sometimes the Secondary's Court, 454. 479–487——Approval of the parish officers being paid for making out the lists and being made responsible for their accuracy, 463–465. 475–478——Payment of all the ward clerks in the City, it being part of their duty to make out the lists of jurymen, 469–474——Character of the cases tried in the Mayor's Court; popularity of the court, 481–487.

Necessity of special jurymen for compensation cases in the City, 488–491——Limit of the fee to one guinea, there being however another guinea for viewing the premises, 492–497——Liability of the same juryman to be summoned for more than one court on the same day, 498–501——Suggestion that the secondary, or clerk of the under sheriff for London, might mark the jurors' names when summoned, so as to prevent their being called too often, 502–504——Practice in the City of London of selecting the special jury by ballot, 505——System of a panel adopted in the country, 506.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Nicholson, Richard. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Clerk of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, 507, 508—— Transmission of the lists of jurymen, when revised, to witness, by whom they are submitted to the sheriff in the form of a jurors' book, 509-512. 535-538——Statement showing the very defective manner in which the lists for Hertfordshire are filled up by the parish officers, 513——Very little time or care devoted by the overseers to the lists, they receiving no remuneration in the matter; expediency of the duty being properly paid for, 513, 514. 517-521. 551-561. 597.

Approval of the magistrates as the revising body, though something should be done to render the revision more effectual, 522. 524——Practice of the sheriff to select the panels of jurymen in turn from different localities; objection to which this arrangement is open, 525-531. 539-545.

Issue by the Clerk of the Peace in July of precepts to the overseers and churchwardens requiring to be furnished with lists of persons qualified as jurymen, such lists being subsequently revised by the justices, 532-534. 553-555—— Duty of the sheriff to go through the list, and to summon every man in turn, 546-548—— Probable improvement as regards special juries if there were not so many exemptions, 565-568. 592, 593—— Comment upon the extremely bad accommodation in the courts for juries, and for jurymen in waiting, 569-576.

Great improvement if a panel of special jurors were adopted generally, in lieu of summoning a certain number for each cause, 574-580—— Belief that a mixture of special and common jurymen in ordinary cases would not work well, 581-591——Illustrations of the irregular working of the present system of summoning jurymen for the Middlesex Sessions, 594-597.

Notice of Attendance. Practice of the High Bailiff of Westminster to give invariably not less than a week's notice to special jurymen when summoned in compensation cases, *Deans* 329, 330. 401-404——Statement of the notice given in Lancashire to common jurymen and special jurymen respectively, *Deacon* 791-793—— Practice in the county of Gloucester to give three weeks' notice to jurymen, *Burrup* 890, 891 —— Notice of ten days given to common jurymen in Kent and Sussex, it being very desirable that special jurymen should have similar notice, instead of only three or four days, *Bull* 1025-1029.

Varying notice given to witness as special juryman; two or three days should be the minimum, *Drew* 1125——Sufficiency of the notice of a week or ten days received by witness before attendance as common juryman in Middlesex, *Marks* 1216, 1217; *Meredith* 1277, 1278—— Notice of from eight to ten days given to the jurymen summoned to the Central Criminal Court, *Avory* 1426——Strong disapproval of the very short notice sometimes given to special jurymen, *ib.* 1427.

Recommendation that a notice of not less than four days be given to every juryman summoned to attend the sittings of the courts, *Rep.* iv.

Number of Jury. Opinion that a jury of six is sufficient, *Burrup* 885——Suggestion that the number of the jury might be limited to nine, *Sir W. Erle* 1100, 1101——Question as to unanimity in the jury being essential in conjunction with the proposed reduction of the number, *ib.* 1100. 1102——Satisfactory working of a jury of five in the case of the county courts, *ib.* 1100, 1101.

Expediency of inquiry into the question of reduction of the present number of the jury, *Rep.* v.

O.

Overseers. Impossibility of persons escaping being put on the jury list, provided the parish officers act carefully and faithfully; belief that in London this duty is properly discharged, *Mitchell* 22-25. 43-46. 65, 66—— Practice of swearing the parish officers as to the accuracy of the lists when delivered in to the justices, *ib.* 41-43. 48——Duty imposed by the Act of Parliament upon the churchwardens and overseers to make annual lists of the persons qualified to serve on juries, *Greenwell* 106.

Suggestion that with a view to fuller and improved lists it may be desirable to impose a penalty on parish officers for negligence, *Deans* 338-345. 355, 356——Approval of the parish officers being paid for making out the lists and being made responsible for their accuracy, *Nelson* 463-465. 475-478——Very little time or care devoted by the overseers to the lists, they receiving no remuneration in the matter; expediency of the duty being properly paid for, *Nicholson* 513, 514. 517-521. 551-561. 597——Fault chiefly of the overseers, owing to which the present system does not work satisfactorily, *Deacon* 602. 633. 648-650——Unfitness of the overseer as the officer to make out the lists, *Bull* 926-928. 934. 970-972.

Very careless and defective formation of the jury lists by the overseers, this being the chief mischief that requires correction, *Avory* 1337-1340——Importance of a strict enforcement of penalties against overseers for omission of names from the list, irrespectively of such omission being "wilful," *ib.* 1340-1343. 1434, 1435——Expediency of the overseer being paid a reasonable sum for compiling the list, *ib.* 1378-1380.

Overseers—continued.

Representation as to the exceedingly defective manner in which the jury list is prepared by the overseers, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1438. 1469, 1470——Want of some superintending power over the overseers to compel them to perform their duty in a more careful manner, *ib.* 1438.

Recommendation that the overseers be paid for their expenses in the preparation of the lists, *Rep.* iv——Also that the overseers be liable to a penalty for negligence in the preparation of the lists as well as for wilful misconduct, *ib.*

See also *Boards of Guardians.* *Jury Lists.*

P.

Paid Officers (*Jury Lists*). Great improvement if the lists were made up by a responsible paid officer, competent for the work, *Nelson* 463–465. 475–478; *Nicholson* 597; *Deacon* 700–705; *Burrup* 873–875. 892–895. 897—— Grounds for objecting to a paid officer for making out the lists, *Bull* 931. 996–999——Objection to its resting with any paid officer to select persons for the list, irrespectively of any certain rateable value; approval however of the principle of payment for the work, *Sir W. Erle* 1068, 1069. 1098.

See also *Overseers.*

Panel (*Special Jurymen*). Improvement if in London and Middlesex there were a panel of special jurymen, instead of a certain number being summoned separately for each case, *Nelson* 416–424; *Nicholson* 574–580; *Drew* 1132; *Roberts* 1188——System of a panel adopted in the country, *Nelson* 506——Practice as to the number of special jurymen summoned for the assizes at Liverpool and Manchester; sufficiency of one panel of forty-eight for each assizes, *Deacon* 683–692——Sufficiency of a panel of forty-eight special jurymen for dealing with all the special jury cases in the county of Gloucester, *Burrup* 822–825.

Proposition that in London and Middlesex special jurymen be summoned by a panel of about thirty names for each of the courts, making ninety altogether, their services to be interchangeable between one court and another, *Sir W. Erle* 1049, 1050. 1060, 1061. 1080–1082. 1103–1107.

Recommendation by the Committee that a panel of not less than thirty special jurymen in each court should be returned each sittings for Middlesex and London for the trial of all special juries, and that special jurymen summoned for any one court be liable to serve, in case of necessity, in any of the other courts, *Rep.* iv.

Parish Officers. See *Boards of Guardians.* *Jury Lists.* *Overseers.*

Personation. Doubt as to any personation of jurymen at the Central Criminal Court at the instance of the prosecutor or accused; effectual penalty in such cases, *Avory* 1366–1373. 1381——Case of personation in order to save a juryman from attending: heavy penalty inflicted, *ib.* 1369–1371.

Police. Doubt as to any improvement by employing the constabulary in connection with the law as regards juries, *Mitchell* 50.

Publication of Lists. Regulation that the jury list when printed shall be affixed for the three first Sundays in September upon the doors of each church, chapel, &c., in the parish, *Mitchell* 5–8——Want of greater publicity in connection with the lists, *Deacon* 602. 633–636.

Q.

Qualification (*Common and Special Jurymen*):

Opinion adverse to any alteration of the qualification for special jurymen, *Mitchell* 19. 29–31——Grounds for objecting to rating as a standard by which to regulate the special jury list, *Greenwell* 194–196. 215–223. 227.

Very unsatisfactory character of the present definition of special jurymen, witness suggesting that the qualification might be a house assessed to the house tax at a rental of 100*l.* a year, *Deacon* 611–616. 637–642. 706–711. 775–782——Large number of persons on the common jury list who are very ineligible to serve; suggestion hereon that in country districts the qualification should be higher than a rating of 20*l.* a year, *ib.* 620–623. 643–646. 719, 720.

Expediency of raising the qualification of common jurymen, *Burrup* 837–843. 885——Approval of special jurymen being qualified by holding a house of 60*l.* or 70*l.* a year rent, *ib.* 844–846——Proposition that the qualification of common jurymen be much raised, and that there be no separate list of special jurymen, *ib.* 900–905——Very inferior qualification of many common jurymen, so that witness considers the qualification may well be raised, *Bull* 949–960. 995——Suggestions for enlarging the special jury list by amending the qualification, *ib.* 978–988.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Qualification (*Common and Special Jurymen*)—continued.

Testimony to the qualifications of the great majority of jurymen during witness's long experience of them, *Sir W. Erle* 1056, 1057. 1064. 1088——Question as to the expediency of raising the test of rateability as a means of securing better qualified jurymen, *ib.* 1064-1067——Equal fitness of many common jurymen as of special jurymen for trying important cases, *ib.* 1064-1066. 1113, 1114——Want of sound judgment rather than intellectual or educational capacity in jurymen, *ib.* 1064-1066. 1113, 1114——Suggestion that a certain rateable value might be added to the qualification for special jurymen, *ib.* 1075——Advantage of expanding the terms, "merchant", "banker," and "esquire", so as to enlarge the class of special jurymen, *ib.* 1108.

Very insufficient and indefinite description of persons eligible for special juries, *Roberts* 1185, 1186. 1197-1202——Less qualified character generally of country jurymen as in Sussex, than of jurymen at the Central Criminal Court, *Avory* 1335, 1336——Importance of some amendment in the qualification of jurymen; different regulation hereon in Middlesex as compared with all other counties, *ib.* 1344. 1357-1359——Fair average capacity of the jurymen in witness's court, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1459.

Conclusion of the Committee as to the expediency of making such alteration in the qualifications of jurymen, as may best ensure the selection of educated and intelligent men; *Rep.* v.——*See* also *Special Juries.*

R.

Rating (*Qualification of Jurymen*). See *Qualification, &c.*

Remuneration of Jurymen:

Doubt as to the expediency of a better remuneration of common jurymen, *Mitchell* 20. 32-39. 63, 64——Approval of some fair remuneration for men on common juries, such as half the amount paid to special jurymen, *Greenwell* 145, 146. 151, 152——Opinion as to the sufficiency of a guinea per cause for payment of special jurymen, *ib.* 149, 150.

Practice as to the payment of common jurymen, when special jurymen are not forthcoming and a tales is called for, *Deans* 276-283——Approval of the present remuneration in compensation cases, *ib.* 346-350——Expediency of increasing the fees of common juries, *ib.* 351-353——Custom to give special jurymen a guinea for each day's attendance on a case after the first day, *ib.* 372——Grievance in common jurymen getting only 8 *d.* for each case tried, *Nelson* 415.

Decided improvement, if special and common jurymen were paid by the day instead of by the case, *Nelson* 425-429; *Sir W. Erle* 1083, 1084; *Drew* 1133; *Roberts* 1189, 1190——Improvement if common jurymen got 2 *s.* for each action instead of 8 *d.*, *Deacon* 609. 653-660——Absence of complaint in Lancashire relative to the present remuneration of special jurymen, *ib.* 651, 652——Statement favourable to remuneration per day both of special and common jurymen; the former might have a gnniea and the latter 6 *s.* or 7 *s.*, with travelling expenses in each case, *ib.* 753-757——More simple system of remuneration, if travelling expenses were included in the fees, *ib.* 786, 787.

Suggestions for an amended system of payment of common jurymen and special jurymen respectively, *Burrup* 849-857. 879-884——Doubt as to the necessity of any increased payment of special or common jurymen, the duty performed being a public one, *Bull* 962-966. 989——Consideration of the question of paying special juries by the day instead of by the cause; difficulty in calculating the fund to be required, *ib.* 1000-1022.

Suggestions for the formation of a jury fund, so that an increased payment may be made to common jurymen, *Sir W. Erle* 1050. 1084-1086. 1099. 1111, 1112——Similar payment contemplated for all, if special and common jurymen serve in the same case, *ib.* 1083——Improvement if payment were by the day, a guinea a day and travelling expenses being adequate remuneration, *Drew* 1133-1136.

Statement relative to the very small remuneration of witness after several weeks' service as common juryman, *Marks* 1220. 1224. 1246, 1247——Arrangement generally adopted for putting all the receipts into a common fund, and sharing them when all the cases are disposed of, *ib.* 1220. 1224-1246——Approval of the principle of remuneration per case, *ib.* 1223——Suggestion that if paid by the day, each man should receive not less than half a guinea, *ib.*——Opinion that the same jury should not try two consecutive cases, and that the fee should be half a guinea instead of a shilling, *Meredith* 1279-1282. 1302-1304.

Statement as to there being virtually no complaint by jurymen at the Central Criminal Court, that they receive no remuneration, *Avory* 1345-1356.

Recommendation by the Committee that the remuneration of special and common jurymen be made "per diem", and not by cause, and that such remuneration be at the rate of one guinea a day for special, and ten shillings a day for common jurymen, *Rep.* iv.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Revision of Lists. Very limited character of the revision of the jury lists by the magistrates; few complaints or objections made, *Mitchell* 21; *Greenwell* 119. 157, 158; *Deans* 244; *Deacon* 624–626. 635. 665——Objection to an annual reversion of the lists by a judicial officer in lieu of the magistrate's revision, *Mitchell* 22——Absence of power in the magistrates to increase the lists, *ib.* 59–61.

Practice in Marylebone as to the revision and correction of the list at the sessions held by the magistrates, *Greenwell* 106. 114, 115——Long interval after the completion of the list in the month of September before any correction can be made in it, *ib.* 116–118——Advantage of revision by the magistrates rather than by a revising barrister, *ib.* 120——Satisfaction given generally in Marylebone by the present system of revision and correction, *ib.* 121——Improvement if the lists were submitted to the magistrates for revision in some other month than September, but few magistrates then being in town, *ib.* 154, 155.

Approval of the magistrates as the revising body, though something should be done to render the revision more effectual, *Nicholson* 522–524——Suggestion that all persons not objecting to their names being on the list should be disentitled to exemption, *Deacon* 602. 633–636——Advantage if each man received a circular telling him his name was on the list; trouble and expense under this plan, *ib.* 603. 606–608.

See also *Boards of Guardians.* *Special Juries.*

Roberts, John David. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a justice of the peace, residing at Notting-hill; has sometimes been summoned on special juries, but not in London, 1176, 1177. 1191, 1192. 1206–1211——Instance of serious loss to witness as defendant in a case, through its postponement on account of an insufficient number of special jurymen, 1178–1184. 1203–1205——Very insufficient and indefinite description of persons eligible for special juries, 1185, 1186. 1197–1202——Hardship in the same jurymen being so frequently summoned, 1187——Improvement if there were a panel instead of a special jury for each case, 1188——Approval of special jurymen being paid by the day instead of by the case, 1189, 1190——Expediency of accommodation in the courts for jurymen in waiting, 1192–1194.

Ross, Henry Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been summoned to serve on special juries in Middlesex, and was once summoned when abroad and fined for non-attendance; subsequent remission of the fine on an affidavit being made, 1254–1260——During eight years witness has been summoned about six times, but has not always attended, 1262–1270.

Rotation of Service. Suggestion that a mark be placed against the name of each man called upon to serve, and that he be not summoned again till the whole list is exhausted, *Mitchell* 15. 18. 35. 103——The foregoing plan would be preferable to that now in operation, *Greenwell* 126, 127——Difficulty as to the churchwardens or overseers recording on the list the names of those who have recently served, *ib.* 169–171——Suggestion that the secondary, or clerk of the under sheriff for London, might mark the jurors' names when summoned, so as to prevent their being called too often, *Nelson* 502–504——Duty of the sheriff to go through the list, and to summon every man in turn; belief that due care is taken in this respect, *Nicholson* 546–548.

Advantage of the plan of marking off each special jurymen summoned, and of exhausting the list in rotation; obstacles to this arrangement where ballot is resorted to, *Deacon* 795–802——Practice both in Kent and Sussex of exhausting the special jury lists alphabetically, *Bull* 1042, 1043——Obligation upon the sheriff under section 40 of the Jury Act to mark jurors as having served, and not to summon them again till the whole list has been gone through, *Avory* 1431–1433.

Recommendation that the names be taken by rotation from the jury list, and that no one be called upon to serve a second time until the whole lists be fairly and fully exhausted, *Rep.* iv.

S.

Scientific Cases. Approval of a certain number of scientific jurymen being summoned in scientific cases, *Deacon* 722, 723. 785. 805–809.

Selection from List. Facility of selecting from one general list jurymen specially fitted for particular cases, *Sir W. Erle* 1092, 1093.

Sheriffs. Duty of the sheriff to see that every man on the jury list is summoned in turn, *Nicholson* 546–548; *Avory* 1431–1433——Payment now made to the sheriff for each special jury, in addition to the twelve guineas as paid for the jury, *Bull* 1006–1009——Duty of the sheriff, as in the case of the Central Criminal Court, to see that a proper number of jurymen are summoned, *Avory* 1326–1329. 1429, 1430.——*See* also *Rotation of Service.* *Summoning of Jurymen.*

Solicitors. Approval of the exemption of solicitors from serving on juries, *Greenwell* 140——Witness sees no reason why solicitors should be exempt, *Avory* 1388, 1389.

SPECIAL JURIES:

Non-objection to the special jury list being made out by the overseer, *Mitchell* 27, 28 ——Circumstance by which witness would be guided in describing any person on the list as "esquire" or "merchant", thus fitting him for special juryman, *ib.* 44-46. 67-72. 87-91 ——Satisfaction apparently given by witness in his practice of defining persons on the list as "merchants" or as tradesmen, *ib.* 102.

Disapproval of a mixture of common jurymen and special jurymen in the same case; the present distinctive lists should in fact be maintained, *Mitchell* 92; *Nicholson* 581-591; *Deacon* 710-718. 751, 752; *Drew* 1137-1141. 1173, 1174.

Information relative to the very small number of special jurymen in Marylebone and other parishes by reason of the numerous exemptions and of the limited interpretation, legally, of the term "esquire," *Greenwell* 128-135. 166-168. 210-214 ——Examination relative to the difficulty in properly enlarging the special jury lists as comprising only those who are returned as "esquires," "merchants," &c.; undue limitations under these terms, *ib.* 171 *et seq.*

Option of litigants whether there shall be a special jury or a common jury, *Deans* 368-371 ——Dissatisfaction of litigants with the present system, the chief remedy required being to correct the lists so that a proper number of special jurymen may be available, *ib.* 382-400 ——Exceedingly small proportion of special jurymen in Kent and Sussex, under the present system of description; great inaccuracy in this respect as illustrated in the case of Brighton, *Bull* 913-928. 967-972 ——Proposition that one list should do for all cases, the qualification of common jurymen being at the same time much raised, *Burrup* 900-905.

Belief that the intention of the Legislature has been departed from, perniciously, as regards the framing of separate lists for special juries, by extracting merchants, bankers, and esquires, from the original list, *Sir W. Erle* 1048. 1061. 1070. 1091. 1113, 1114 —— Conclusion that one list should suffice for both special and common juries, those persons selected in special cases being paid something extra for the extra duty, *ib.* 1048. 1061. 1070-1074. 1091, 1092. 1113, 1114 —— It may, however, be questionable whether difficulty would not now arise in fusing special and common jurymen into one class, *ib.* 1048. 1061. 1072. 1091 ——Doubt as to any want of harmony and co-operation if common and special jurymen served in the same cases, *ib.* 1070-1074.

Practice as to the summoning of witness as special juryman on compensation cases, and on the grand jury, and on lunacy cases, *Drew* 1156-1166 ——Explanation on the subject of common jurymen serving on special juries as tales men; those only who are summoned for the day are liable to be called, *ib.* 1167-1172 ——Instance of serious loss to witness as defendant in a case, through its postponement on account of an insufficient number of special jurymen, *Roberts* 1178-1184. 1203-1205 ——Hardship in the same jurymen being so frequently summoned, *ib.* 1187 ——During eight years witness has been summoned about six times for service in Middlesex, but has not always attended, *Ross* 1262-1270.

Evidence favourable to the proposition for making special jurymen liable to serve on common juries in criminal cases, *Avory* 1406-1424 ——Expected unwillingness of special jurymen to serve in the same cases with common jurymen, *Sir W. H. Bodkin* 1466, 1467.

Belief that by the proposed revision of the special jury lists, and by giving a larger discretionary power to the sheriff, the lists may be increased to a very great extent, *Rep.* iii.

Recommendation that the special jury list should be separately revised by the guardians of the poor, and that much more care should be bestowed than at present, *Rep.* iv.

Conclusion that persons duly qualified by education and property, as well as esquires, bankers, and merchants, ought to be placed on the special jury list, *Rep.* iv.

Expediency of inquiry into the question of having a special jury in criminal cases, *Rep.* v.

See also *Attendance. City of London. Compensation Cases. Exemptions. Gloucestershire. Lancashire. Notice of Attendance. Panel. Qualification. Remuneration of Jurymen. Rotation of Service. Westminster.*

Summoning of Jurymen. Frequent irregularity on the part of the summoning officers; instances of their receiving bribes, *Mitchell* 16, 17. 62. 73-77. 95 ——General impression in the City that by "tipping the sheriffs' officer," jurymen can escape being called; doubt as to this belief being well founded, *Nelson* 438-442 ——Liability of the same jurymen to be summoned for more than one court in the City on the same day, *ib.* 498-501 —— Statement relative to the number of special jurymen summoned at the assizes in Kent and Sussex respectively; complaint frequently made on the subject, *Bull* 936-948 —— Unduly frequent summoning of witness, and of certain other special jurymen as well, *Drew* 1117-1131. 1153-1155.

Report, 1868—*continued.*

Summoning of Jurymen—continued.

Improvement if there were not more than thirty-six jurymen summoned, *Marks* 1222; *Meredith* 1274–1276. 1298 ——Grounds for concluding that many jurymen escape being summoned by giving fees to the summoning officer, *Marks* 1222. 1225–1232. 1251–1253 ——Frequent instances of evasion of attendance by giving fees to the summoning officer, *Meredith* 1287, 1288——Conclusion as to the summoning officers receiving bribes, though the cases cannot be proved, *Avory* 1374–1377——Disapproval of summoning a juryman to serve in different courts on the same day, *ib.* 1428.

Recommendation that no juryman be summoned to serve in more than one court on the same day, *Rep.* iv.

See also *Attendance.* *Mayhew, Charles.* *Notice of Attendance.* *Rotation of Service.*

V.

Venue. Prejudice at times in the narrowness of the venue, as where a town is a county in itself, *Sir W. Erle* 1078, 1079.

W.

Ward Clerks (*City of London*). Payment of all the ward clerks in the City, it being part of their duty to make out the lists of jurymen, *Nelson* 469–474.

Westminster. Total of only 512 special jurymen on the list in Westminster, of whom 129 are exempt from various causes; particulars hereon, *Deans* 235-237. 284-300. 312-317. 331-337——Belief as to the parish officers being very negligent in making out the lists, *ib.* 237. 338-343——Practice as to the lists being forwarded to the high bailiff, and also to the sheriff of Middlesex after their revision by the magistrates, *ib.* 238–249. 359-362——Several courts and different cases in which the special jurymen of Westminster are called upon to serve as well as in the local compensation cases, *ib.* 247–255.

Grounds for the conclusion that there is much want of care in making out the lists of special jurymen in Westminster, *Whatman* 1044.

See also *Compensation Cases.* *Members of Parliament.*

Whatman, James (*Member of the Committee*). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Comment upon the course pursued by the High Bailiff of Westminster, as in witness's case, in summoning Members of Parliament to serve on special juries on compensation trials, 1044—— Several other occasions on which witness, though exempt, has been summoned to serve on special juries, *ib.*——Inference as to the want of care generally in making out the special jurymen, *ib.*

Whitechapel. Evidence explanatory of the system of preparing the jury lists in Whitechapel, *Mitchell* 5 *et seq.*

Y.

Yorkshire. In Yorkshire a man is not bound to serve more than once in four years as juryman at the assizes; probable origin of this system, *Deacon* 604. 630-632.

I N D E X

TO THE

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1868.

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Under 3 *oz.*